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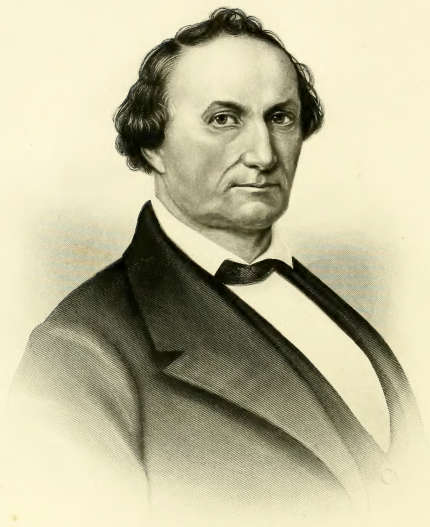
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HISTORY OF MILWAUKEE
FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT TO
THE YEAR 1895.

EDITED BY
HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

VOLUME I.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL.

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History maketh a young man to be old, without either wrinkles or gray hairs; privileging him with the experience of age without either the infirmities or inconveniences thereof.—*Thomas Fuller*.

History, as it lies at the root of all science, is the first distinct product of man's spiritual nature; his earliest expression of what can be called thought.—*Thomas Carlyle*.

They who lived in history * * seemed to walk the earth again.—*Longfellow*.

History is the witness of the times, the torch of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life, the messenger of antiquity.—*Cicero*.

The principal office of history I take to be this: to prevent virtuous actions from being forgotten, and that evil words and deeds should bear an infamous reputation with posterity.—*Tacitus*.

Truth comes to us from the past as gold is washed down to us from the mountains of Sierra Nevada in minute but precious particles.—*Bovee*.

Examine history, for it is "philosophy teaching by examples."—*Carlyle*.

Industrious persons, by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of the monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books that concern not story, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time.—*Francis Bacon*.

Milwarik is a river where there is a village which has been considerable.—*Letter of St. Comes to Bishop of Quebec in 1698*.

PREFACE.

"HISTORY makes some amends for the shortness of life," by enabling us to possess ourselves of a knowledge of events other than those which have come within the range of our own observation and experience. It "maketh a young man to be old, without either wrinkles or gray hairs," and opens to all a store-house of wisdom. So brief is the span of human life that although only three score years have elapsed since the foundations of Milwaukee were laid, there are comparatively few persons now living who have been witness to the entire process of its evolution from a frontier trading post into a city ranking thirteenth in size among the cities of the United States.

While no intelligent person will raise a question as to the propriety of committing this history to the printed page, neither will intelligent persons expect to find within these volumes so much of thrilling interest as might be gleaned from the broader field of state or national history or from the voluminous records of older cities. Milwaukee's existence does not date back to what may be termed the heroic age of our national history. The Declaration of Independence awoke no responsive echoes on the western shores of Lake Michigan. No blood of revolutionary patriots was spilled on Wisconsin soil. No thrilling stories of Indian warfare have been handed down by the pioneers of Milwaukee to their descendants. Peaceably the aborigines yielded to the inevitable and gave up to the early settlers the lands which they had claimed for scores of years, in pursuance of treaty stipulations.

Then began the building of a city and marvelous have been the changes which have taken place since that time. The history of this transformation of a wilderness into a metropolis is a record of continuous commercial, industrial and social progress and development, which, while it may lack something of dramatic interest is nevertheless worthy of preservation. Ignorance of the history of the country, the city or community in which we live is, in this age, "a reproach to any people," and those who think it safe to rely solely upon traditions for their knowledge of family or local history, cherish a sentiment which should have passed away with the aborigines.

That this field has not been entirely neglected is true. Other writers have preceded us in preparing histories of Milwaukee—the merits of which we do not underestimate—but there appeared to be abundant room for improvement in the manner and method of compilation, and no small amount of unused material for a complete and exhaustive history of the city and county of which it forms a part.

Believing that the co-operative plan of writing histories subdivided into topics, is productive of the best results attainable in the preparation of historical works, we appealed to leading citizens of Milwaukee, specially well qualified to deal with certain phases of the city's history, to become contributors to this work. The response to the appeal was prompt and generous, and to this co-operation we are indebted for an historical review of the city's development, which begins with an account of the visits of the earliest explorers, and is brought down to the year 1895;

and presented to the public, as it is, simultaneously with the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the city, it may not inappropriately be termed the Memorial History of Milwaukee.

Each of the contributors to this work has labored earnestly and conscientiously to do justice to the subject under consideration; to bring together the fragmentary accounts already in existence, to collate facts previously unpublished, and to weave these materials into a harmonious whole. As a result of these joint efforts we present to the people of Milwaukee a complete review of the social, religious, educational, professional, political, military, industrial and commercial history of the city, a full account of the origin and subsequent development of its monetary institutions, of the origin and development of the various departments of the city and county governments, and of the evolution of the courts and other county and city institutions. To this we have added departments devoted to the personal history of those who have been conspicuous in various walks of life, which can not fail to prove one of the most interesting features of the work.

To preserve all the essential facts of history has been the aim and purpose of the editor and his associates, and of trivial incidents which have found a place in previously published histories of the city, mention has in this—we think wisely—been omitted. Our earnest endeavor has been to achieve accuracy in everything worthy of mention in this connection, and to this end all the available records have been carefully examined, surviving early settlers have been consulted and care has been taken to verify, as far as possible, every statement made.

That perfection has been attained and that our work will be found absolutely free from error cannot of course be claimed, for—

*"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."*

Nevertheless we feel confident that these volumes will commend themselves to fair and just critics, and find favor with an intelligent public proud of the city of Milwaukee, loyal to its interests, and deeply interested in its history.

To those who have contributed to these pages and to those also who have generously aided us to illustrate this history more elaborately and beautifully than any similar work published in a Western city has ever been illustrated, the editor and publishers desire to return sincerest thanks. This cordial co-operation alone has made the publication of the history possible. The liberality and public spirit which have thus been manifested are kindred to that spirit of enterprise which has given to the city its splendid public institutions, and deserve and should receive the same popular appreciation and commendation.

CHICAGO, OCT. 1, 1895.

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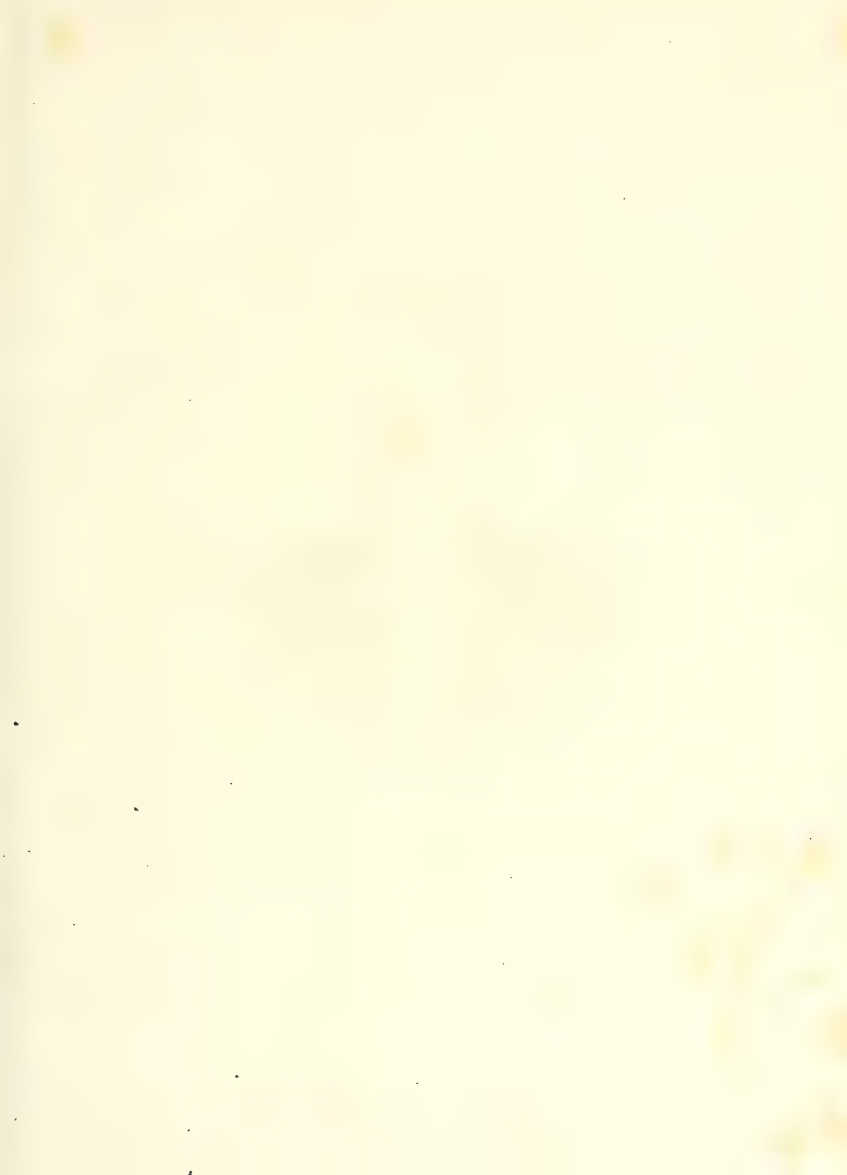
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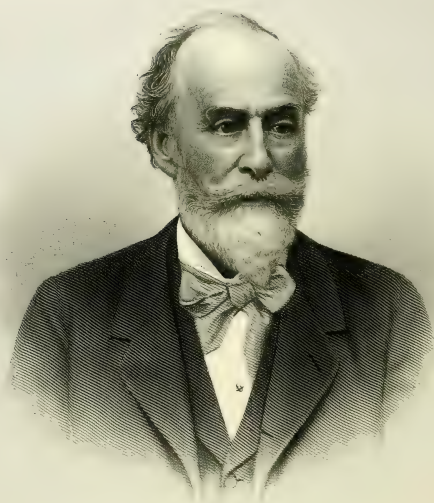
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Thos. Smith

CHAPTER I.

PREHISTORIC AND INDIAN OCCUPATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

BY WINFIELD SMITH.

IT is commonly known that the Northwestern States were in former times occupied by one or more races of people whose origin is enveloped in doubt and no specimen of whom has been seen, so far as known, either by any one of the white population of the country, or even by any one of the native Indians whom Columbus found occupying the northern continent. Artificial mounds which indicate the existence of a people anterior to the native Indians are scattered over Wisconsin. Many of these were discovered and described by Dr. I. A. Lapham, whose modesty retarded during his life the fame, continually growing since his death, justly earned by his services as engineer, botanist, geologist, explorer and historian and in originating the plan of daily national observations and reports on the weather. Numerous mounds are clearly seen to be in the forms of animals, and others appear to be ancient forts and villages; some are circular, some semi-circular. Many of them are in Northern Wisconsin, some quite remarkable are in and about the city of Madison, and Aztalan on the Rock river derives its name from conspicuous specimens of the ancient fortifications. It is claimed that within the limits of the city of Milwaukee stood some of these works even so late as 1855. They are being rapidly destroyed by the use of the land for white men's purposes. The great age of some of these mounds is shown by large trees growing upon them, and they are so covered by what we call the primeval forests as to have delayed their discovery and made it sometimes difficult to ascertain their exact configuration.

Frequently the mounds have served the purpose of graves, even if not constructed for that

object, and many skeletons of human figures, with remains of personal ornaments, weapons and implements have been found therein. The heads of arrows and of spears, both in stone and in copper, rings, sledges, hatchets, knives, and also pottery in various shapes suitable for domestic uses, have been discovered not only within these mounds but upon the surface of the soil and in parts of Wisconsin where no mounds are known to exist. The Indians deny all knowledge of the origin of these remains and of the people by whom they were made and used. Many conjectures have been made; one which is perhaps plausible, attributing to them kinship with the Aztecs of Central America. The recent conclusions of the Bureau of Ethnology (report 1887) are, however, that they are the work of earlier generations of the familiar Indian race. The discoveries, within a few years, at the copper mines of Lake Superior, of tools, evidently used in digging and working copper, indicate the labors of men in a field of industry of which the earliest occupants known to white men were ignorant.

Of the existing Indian race, no more is certainly known respecting the origin of the North American Indians than of the history of their predecessors. The whites who, since the fifteenth century, have discovered and explored North America, have every where found the present race of Indians divided into tribes differing in names, language, appearance, habits and other characteristics. Wisconsin was inhabited by numerous tribes, each claiming a sort of home right, growing out of residence in some part of the State more or less desirable, according to their fortune in choosing and their strength in holding the location; the

most powerful being likely to possess the most desirable portions. Wars between the different tribes were common, the purpose being often, and the result nearly always, to alter existing boundaries by driving the weaker from valuable lands occupied by them.

In the earliest days of discovery by the whites, the Pottawatomies were about the entrance of Green Bay, partly on the islands. On the west side of that bay were found Algonquins, who were also living along the river St. Mary, the outlet of Lake Superior. The Ottawas were found along the south shore of Lake Superior, and near them the Hurons. Further south were the Mascoutins, on the Fox river. The Sioux were in the Northwest, and the Sacs and Foxes were further down the Mississippi river.

About that time, a little over two hundred years ago, when strong and warlike Iroquois were ravaging the country and their successes had much disturbed the defeated tribes and damaged the previous boundaries, the Menomonee Indians had a habitation in what is now the northern part of the State; the Winnebagoes were on and near the lake of that name; the Chippewa Indians were on the rivers in the northwestern part of Wisconsin.

About the mouth of the Milwaukee river different tribes of Indians had in turn a temporary occupation, terminating as their tastes or necessities led them to seek other homes. At the time when the United States Government found it expedient to purchase the territory from the Indian tribes, the land about Milwaukee was claimed—that on the west side of the river—by Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, and that on the east side by the Menomonees. The Oneida Indians, now occupying a reserve near Green Bay, were brought here from the State of New York. The Brothertons and Stockbridges came originally from New England. The rivers which unite at the mouth of the Milwaukee, the deep bay into which they empty, and the marshes surrounding their mouths, furnished to the Indians the means of gratifying their tastes for hunting and fishing, and the neighborhood was well known to large numbers of them before a white man had discovered its advantages. It must be remembered that the settlements of the various tribes were not permanent nor widely separated from each other. Thus the Sacs, the Pottawatomies and the Menomonees had villages at Green Bay in 1689,

among which the white people then had a fort, a chapel and a dwelling for the missionaries, they being then all, or nearly all, French Catholics.

The advance of the white races into the territory of North America was usually marked by collisions between them and the native occupants, resulting in the bloody wars in which the ferocity of the Indians, inculcated as part of their education, caused the whites to forget the justice of the Indian complaints, and not infrequently to emulate the savages in unsparing cruelties. Wisconsin has happily but a short history of this sort, and the Black Hawk War, as it was for many years called, was the only conflict between the whites and red men, serious enough to deserve that name.

After much well-founded complaint on the part of the Indians as to the encroachment of the whites under the fraudulent treaties whereby they had secured a nominal title, the Sacs and Foxes resolved to enter upon and hold by arms that part of Illinois and Wisconsin which they called their own, and the occupation of which they deemed necessary to their very existence. Their leader, Black Hawk, a brave and noble man, of whose mercy as well as of whose courage many stories are told, led these Indians across the Mississippi river into the State of Illinois where the whites—regulars and militia—assembled in the spring of 1832 to drive them back. The expedition was under command of General Atkinson of the regular army. While he was preparing for a campaign, some Illinois militia, numbering about three hundred, impatient of delay, started out under Major Stillman to find the Indians. They went East from Rock Island, following the red men and their families, and encamped on the second day in a grove. Messengers sent to them by Black Hawk, with a white flag to offer surrender were shot, and the militia advanced. They came upon a party of Indians, numbering fifty, who, desperate by reason of their failure to negotiate, awaited the near approach of the whites, and boldly rushed upon them. The latter being undisciplined, were struck by panic, and fled without firing a shot, not even stopping at their camp, where they abandoned all munitions and provisions. They ran for miles in frantic haste, never ceasing until they got into the camp of the main army or to their own homes. They told amazing stories of the immense numbers of their foes, scattering dismay among the settlers.

The regular troops following immediately on their trail learned the truth, and the name of "Stillman's run," for many years recalled the story of boastful bravery suddenly changing to ludicrous cowardice.

The Indians retreated from the advancing whites and crossed the line into Wisconsin at Rock River, in June, thence going up that stream. On the 30th the whites crossed the State line. The State troops were commanded by Colonels Henry of Illinois, and Dodge of Southwestern Wisconsin. The Indians proceeded as far as the present site of Hustisford, the whites spending some days in building Fort Atkinson, the origin of the present village of that name, while a party was sent to Portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers for provisions. On the return the party crossed and found the recent trail of the Indians who had started for the Mississippi river. General Atkinson without loss of time started in pursuit, and after a most wearisome march overtook Black Hawk at the mouth of the Bad Axe river.

The Indians when overtaken by the greatly superior force of white troops, were worn out by their long march and half-starved. They had been eating roots, bark and berries, some having already perished of hunger. They were embarrassed by women and children, and they were in no condition to make a struggle with their enemy. They did not expect to do so. They attempted, showing a white flag, to express their desire to surrender to the captain of a steamer (the Warrior), on board of which were a few soldiers under command of Lieutenants Kingsbury and Holmes. But their flag was disregarded and they were fired upon from the steamboat with muskets and a cannon. Some Indians were killed and a single white man wounded. The Indians had been sending over the Mississippi river during the night some of the women and children, and Black Hawk, with ten warriors, taking charge of thirty-five squaws and children, evaded the white army and started northeasterly under guidance

of some Winnebago Indians for a safe hiding-place near the Wisconsin Dells. The remainder of his forces fought a desperate and unavailing battle on the next day, the 2nd of August, Black Hawk himself returning to take part in it, but too late to witness more than the final defeat. It is said that one hundred and fifty Indians were killed in and after the battle, and as many more drowned attempting to swim the Mississippi, among whom were women and children; fifty were taken prisoners, nearly all non-combatants. Of nearly one thousand persons who had crossed the Mississippi in April not more than one hundred and fifty survived the tragic campaign. The white loss in the battle was seventeen killed and twelve wounded, and did not exceed two hundred and fifty in the entire campaign. The escaping Indians near the river were soon after captured by the Sioux. Black Hawk and the Prophet were captured by Winnebagoes at the Dells of Wisconsin, and were, with other leaders, confined for some time at Jefferson Barracks, where the writer, then a child residing at that garrison, saw them in their prison and when led out for exercise. In April, 1833, they were taken to Washington, and in June discharged from custody. Their leader died in Iowa, in 1837. No doubt a few thousand dollars would have satisfied Black Hawk and his warriors, and would have induced them to return peaceably to their lands west of the Mississippi, while the money cost of the hostilities to the United States and to the State of Illinois was near two millions of dollars.

This was the last of Indian fighting in Wisconsin. Without further struggle the Indians gave themselves up to such fate as the mercy of their conquerors inflicted upon them. Their cause has been often pleaded by eloquent tongues to a generation which listens with more pity, since the destruction of the red men's power is so complete that it no longer arouses the thirst of the whites for their blood, nor for their lands, nor even for their timber, except as it may be safely plundered under form of law.

CHAPTER II.

THE DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF WISCONSIN.

BY WINFIELD SMITH.

JEAN NICOLLET was the first white man to set foot on the soil of Wisconsin. He was born in Normandy and was sent from Quebec by the famous Governor Champlain to investigate the rumors of a country of lakes west of the Huron. This was in 1634. Reaching the Straits of Mackinac, he went in a canoe with a crew of eight men across the head of Lake Michigan to Bay de Noquet, opening into Green Bay, where he was received by friendly Algonquins. Thence he crossed to the mouth of the Menominee river, emptying into Green Bay on the west side, where were more Algonquins. Going up Green Bay he met near the mouth of the Fox river Winnebago Indians, with whom, as with other natives, he discoursed upon the glory and power of France and the importance of maintaining peace with that great nation. He passed up the Fox river, emerging from it upon Lake Winnebago, over which he made his way to the point where Oshkosh now lies and started to ascend the upper Fox. He continued until he reached the village of the Mascoutins, which was the end of his journey. He had passed different villages and tribes between Green Bay and this point, whom he visited and whom he wisely and with French tact made warm friends. In the spring of 1658 Radisson and Groseilliers followed Nicollet and they celebrated the hospitality of the friendly Indians.

The first settlements in the State of Wisconsin by civilized men were made by French Jesuit missionaries. In October, 1660, Rene Mesnard visited Che-goi-me-gan, on Lake Superior. He died the next summer on a journey to the Mississippi. In 1672 Claude Allouez and Dablon reached Green Bay, and traveled together to some extent thereabouts. In 1673, Marquette the famed Jesuit priest, and Louis Joliet, agent of the French Government, with five others, left the mission at Mackinac and arrived at Green Bay, there finding an Indian village. They went up Fox river to Portage, which they crossed, and descended the

Wisconsin to its mouth, discovering on the 17th of June, 1673, the upper Mississippi.

In 1685 Nicholas Perrot was appointed by De La Barre—Governor of New France—Commandant of the West, which he was to hold with an army of twenty men, as we are told by Mr. Thwaites in his interesting story of Wisconsin. He went to Green Bay and thence up the river, which was the navigable opening then alone practicable to interior Wisconsin. He passed up the Fox to the Portage, and thence down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, which he entered, and on the east shore of which, near the present village of Trempealeau, he passed the winter. In the spring of 1686 he moved up the river and entered Lake Pepin, where he erected a stockade called Fort St. Antoine.

A fortunate discovery preserves to us a relic of Perrot's journey which Mr. Thwaites mentions in these words: "In 1802 there was plowed up at Depere, on the site of the ancient mission-house, a silver *soleil*, or ostensorium, made to contain the consecrated wafer; upon the rim was found an inscription, in French: 'This *soleil* was given by Mr. Nicholas Perrot to the mission of St. Francis Xavier, at La Baye des Puants, 1686.'" The *soleil* is still in existence, and was exhibited at the Marietta Centennial, in 1888, as probably the oldest existing relic of the European conquest west of the Alleghany Mountains. It was fully described in a recent paper by the learned Prof. J. D. Butler, of Madison, and is now in the museum of the State Historical Society.

The whites, who were either missionaries or traders, were all French, and the first government of Wisconsin under white authority was that of the French, who claimed the territory for France. A fierce and bloody war long prevailed, chiefly within the State of Michigan, between them and the powerful tribe of Indians, called the Foxes. The latter were defeated on the Fox river in the year 1706, and later at Butte des Morts, in each of

which combats it is said that large numbers of Indians, men, women and children, perished. It was not the habit of those combatants to spare any age nor the weaker sex. September 8, 1760, the British flag was raised in Canada, and the French, in 1763, abandoned to Great Britain, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the bitter war between those two nations, all claim to land in these territories. It remained British soil until the treaty acknowledging the independence of the United States in 1783, when it was ceded by Great Britain to the United States. It was then claimed by Virginia as a part of the Illinois tract by virtue of the conquest of Colonel George Rogers Clark. In March, 1784, the State of Virginia transferred its right to the United States under the cession of the Northwest territory, and a government was provided for the territory northwest of the Ohio river by the celebrated ordinance passed by Congress July 13, 1787. Such possession of the present State of Wisconsin as was then held by civilized men, was, however, retained by Great Britain until 1796, when it was formally surrendered in accordance with Jay's treaty which had been ratified the previous year. On the 7th of August, 1789, an act of Congress was passed to carry into effect the ordinance of 1787, providing for the organization of a government to consist of executive, legislative and judicial departments. The governor and judges were empowered to select and adopt such statutes and laws of the original states as were in their judgment adapted to the condition and circumstances of the territory; and which should serve as laws to the territory until its population should number five thousand, whereupon a legislature should be elected and organized. In May, 1800, Congress enacted that all the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and west of a line beginning at the Ohio river and opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river and running thence to Port Recovery, thence north until it intersected the territorial line between the United States and Canada, should constitute the Indian territory, to which were extended the general provisions of the ordinance of 1787. The judges were to be appointed by the President and to hold office during good behavior. January 11, 1805, the territory of Michigan was carved out of this Indian territory, and provisions were made for its government sim-

ilar to those previously in force. Michigan territory included all north of a line drawn east from the southerly extremity of Lake Michigan until it intersected Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly extremity, through the middle of Lake Michigan to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States, Wisconsin thus remaining a part of the Indian territory. Congress set off, by act of February 3, 1809, the Illinois territory, taking for it that part of the Indian territory west of the Wabash river and of a direct line drawn from the Wabash river and Port Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. Thus Wisconsin became then a part of the territory of Illinois. The State of Illinois was admitted April 18, 1818, and congress established the north boundary line of that State at 42 degrees, 30 minutes north latitude, and provided that the remainder of the Northwest territory, lying north of that boundary, should be attached to and made part of Michigan territory, which thus embraced all of the present State of Wisconsin and part of Iowa, all of Minnesota and part of the Dakotas. The settlers in Wisconsin were principally French and English traders in the vicinity of forts and trading-posts, those at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien being chief. The French settlers were permitted by the treaties with the British government, to withdraw from the country within one year. But few departed and of those who remained a few afterwards joined the enemies of the United States in the war of 1812. Only at the termination of that war was actual possession taken of the Northwest by the American forces. In August or September, 1816, the first American vessel laden with supplies arrived at Green Bay, opposite the point where Fort Howard was afterward established on Fox river. General Cass was governor of Michigan at the time when Wisconsin was added to that territory, and he held that office until 1832, exercising until 1834, on account of the paucity of the population and the insufficiency of the other departments of government, a power nearly arbitrary, but useful. There were justices of the peace, with authority, valid or invalid, at Green Bay and at Prairie du Chien for some years, but exercising a jurisdiction unlimited except by the military power. The difficulties of an appeal to the Supreme Court of Michigan at Detroit gave

them an influence and a control probably much exceeding their legal authority. By the act organizing the territorial government of Michigan, a governor and a secretary and three judges were appointed, of whom the governor and judges constituted the legislature of the territory. In March, 1823, an act was passed giving to certain residents of the territory the right to elect a legislative council of nine members, which was increased in January, 1827, to thirteen members. One of the acts passed by the governor and judges provided that no prosecution should be carried on against any person for conjuration, witchcraft, sorcery or enchantment; but that any person pretending to exercise any of those arts should be punished by fine and imprisonment; that corporal punishment might be inflicted on any negro, Indian or mulatto convicted of a crime not capital. Imprisonment for debt being the rule, the territorial legislature excepted from its operations all judgments in which the debt or damages recovered did not exceed the sum of five dollars. In January, 1823, an act of Congress provided for the appointment of an additional judge for the counties of Brown, Crawford and Michilimackinac. James D. Doty was appointed the judge of the court so created, and held office until 1832, when he was succeeded by David Irvin. This court continued until 1836, when it was superseded by the organization of the territory of Wisconsin. October 16, 1818, the territory now included in Wisconsin was divided into two counties, Brown and Crawford, by an act of the Legislative Council of Michigan territory; Brown including the eastern part of the State, and consequently the present site of the City of Milwaukee. September 6, 1834, Milwaukee county was established and set off from Brown county, including all the territory in the southeastern corner, north to the line of township number twelve, and west to the range line between ranges eight and nine. The territorial government was established by Congress April 20, 1836, and it embraced the States now known as Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and a portion of Dakota; the act taking effect on the 3d of July of that year. The legislative power was vested in the governor and Legislative Assembly, the latter to consist of a council of thirteen members and a house of representatives of twenty-six members. The acts passed by them were required to be submitted to Congress for

approval or disapproval. The Supreme Court consisted of three judges who should hold one term in each year at the seat of government. They held also district courts in the several counties of the territory. In the organic act, the privileges secured by the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, known as the ordinance of 1787, were confirmed.

An act of Congress of June 15, 1836, provided for the admission of Michigan as a State and it was admitted January 26, 1837, but that portion now within the State of Wisconsin was not included in the new State. It continued under the name and powers of the territory of Wisconsin, including also the present State of Iowa.

An election of members of the legislative council was held on the 1st Monday of October, 1835. The counties of Brown and Milwaukee elected five members, Iowa county three members, Crawford county one member, Dubuque two members and Des Moines two members. These were to meet upon the 1st day of January following at Green Bay. George W. Jones was elected delegate to Congress. Owing to a sudden proclamation by Governor John S. Horner of Michigan which, without sufficient notice, changed the time of meeting to the 1st day of December, 1835, none of the members-elect attended at Green Bay on the day last set, but nine were present there on the first of January, being a quorum, but soon adjourned.

The population in August, 1836, of the entire territory was twenty-two thousand two hundred and eighteen, of which Milwaukee county then had two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three; Brown county, two thousand seven hundred and six; Crawford county, eight hundred and fifty-four; Iowa county, five thousand two hundred and thirty-four; the remaining ten thousand five hundred and thirty-one being on the west side of the Mississippi. The members of the legislature were apportioned two to Brown, two to Milwaukee and three to Iowa, and to the county of Dubuque and the county of Des Moines, each three. The members of the House of Representatives were twenty-six. The members elected the second Monday of October met at Belmont, October 25, 1836. Three judicial districts were created, of which the third, consisting of Milwaukee and Brown counties, was assigned to

Judge Frazer. Three banks were chartered by the legislature, all of which afterward failed, and the losses produced by them were severe and created a hostility toward banks which long continued. The legislature in 1836 fixed upon the village of Madison as the seat of government. The growth of the population during the territorial existence is shown by the following figures: 1830, three thousand two hundred and forty-five; 1836, eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-six; 1838, eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine; 1840, thirty thousand nine hundred and forty-five; 1842, forty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight; 1845, one hundred and seventeen thousand (estimated). The population of Milwaukee county appears as follows: 1836, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three; 1838, three thousand one hundred and thirty-one; 1840, five thousand six hundred and five; 1842, nine thousand five hundred and sixty-five; 1845, twenty-five thousand (estimated).

The territorial governors were appointed by the President of the United States, and they served as follows:

Henry Dodge from July 4, 1836, to October 5, 1841.

James Duane Doty from October 5, 1841, to September 16, 1844.

Nathaniel P. Tallmadge from September 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845.

Henry Dodge from May 13, 1845, to June 7, 1848.

A session of the territorial legislature was held at Burlington in Des Moines county beginning November 6, 1837, and another beginning June 11, 1838. The territorial legislature convened at Madison November 26, 1838. It thereafter met annually at Madison until the State was admitted into the Union in 1848, and the legislature of the State continued to meet annually until biennial sessions were introduced under an amendment to the constitution adopted in 1881.*

Nelson Dewey was the first governor of the State of Wisconsin, presiding over the new government from its inception, being elected two successive terms. He was a Democrat, respected and honored by all who knew him. He was succeeded by Leonard J. Farwell, who served during

the years 1852 and 1853. William A. Barstow was elected as a Democrat and served during the years 1854 and 1855. He was the nominee for the same office against the Republican candidate, Coles Bashford. The vote was exceedingly close and a few returns, devised by two ardent friends of Governor Barstow connected with the State offices at Madison, were mingled with genuine returns and counted and canvassed as such by the Democratic State officers. Each candidate took the oath of office and claimed the right to hold it. Proceedings were instituted before the Supreme Court to inquire into the right of the case and judgment was rendered in favor of Bashford. Mr. Barstow had resigned four days previously and Arthur McArthur had been acting as Governor, but he gracefully yielded to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and on the 25th of March, 1856, retired, allowing Bashford to take possession of the office, out of which he had been kept since the 7th of January. Alexander W. Randall, the Republican candidate, was elected in 1857 and served four years. Lewis P. Harvey was elected in November, 1861. A few months after entering upon his term of office he lost his life at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee river, where he was drowned while visiting the army and forwarding supplies to Wisconsin soldiers. The lieutenant-governor, Edward Salmon, took the oath of office on the 23rd day of April, 1862, and as governor fulfilled the highest hopes of his friends and of his party. James T. Lewis became governor in January, 1864, witnessing in the next year a successful close of the war and the return of Wisconsin's famous troops.

Lucius Fairchild was governor for three terms, beginning in January, 1866. Cadwalader C. Washburn served two terms. William R. Taylor was governor in 1876 and 1877, when William E. Smith was elected and he served two terms. Jeremiah M. Rusk held the office for three terms and was succeeded by William D. Hoard, who served in 1890 and 1891. Since the election of Governor Taylor every governor except him had been Republican, but the election of 1890 placed George W. Peck in the office as a Democrat, and he was re-elected in 1892. William H. Upham, a Republican, became his successor in January 1895.

*To Hon. S. U. Pinney, one of the justices of the Supreme Court, I am indebted for many of the above facts, collected by him in the preface to the first volume of "Pinney's Reports."

slope of Wisconsin. We are more fortunate than the inhabitants of Chicago in this respect: that the timber has been nearer to us than to them; that we have within convenient reach and within the limits of our city vast amounts of earth suitable and readily used for filling the marshes, and for thus paving the way for the construction of a great city. Milwaukee has a gradual slope to the water on nearly every street, and convenient, healthful sites for homes, without the vacant spaces which the rocks of Eastern cities have compelled their inhabitants to leave in a state of nature, or to smooth away at an immense expense.

The phenomena of the glacial period, the geologists say to us, had much to do with the topography of eastern Wisconsin for a period too long to be reckoned. Probably for two distant, prolonged epochs, all of Wisconsin, except the southwesterly portion, was covered by ice of varying depths, nowhere less than one to two thousand feet. This was in the form of glaciers, moving slowly from the northward and melting as they approached the south. One large glacier is supposed to have occupied the bed of Lake Michigan, overlapping its present shores from five to thirty miles; and another, likewise projecting from the boreal region, covered the valley of the Fox river and extended down into the site of the present county of Rock. These glaciers brought with them rocks which they had torn from northern cliffs, and grinding them and rubbing them in their slow path to the southward marked some of them and the rocks over which they passed by those well-known lines called *glacial striae*, and ground others into mere sand or into pebbles and boulders which, scattered over the surface of many a Wisconsin meadow, indicate the former track of the icy current. The line between the glacier of Lake Michigan and that of the valley of Green Bay, Fox river, Lake Winnebago and Rock river is probably the line of the ridge which now divides the water-sheds of the two valleys. It is easily to be supposed that these vast masses of ice, crushing against each other as they passed slowly to the southward, discharged a quantity of soil and rock exceeding that which fell from the moving glaciers at points where there was less friction. The ridge, including the Pot and Kettle moraine in Washington county and to the north, extends nearly parallel to the present line of the lake shore, and,

as has been suggested, is the probable cause of the separation along that line of the waters which flow to the Atlantic ocean from those which flow into the Gulf of Mexico. Owing to the narrowness of this belt, the eastern streams of Wisconsin are of no great size, and the larger ones run north or south. The vast mass of polar ice and the glaciers which projected from it, as they melted after the climate had become milder, filled the valley between this State and Michigan to a height above the present surface of the lake, so that the waters reached for a time, nearly if not quite to the ridge above mentioned; in some portions of that protracted period even beyond that ridge; but those waters remained deep—perhaps owing partly to the sinking of the crust of the earth—for a time so long as to allow for the deposition from this interior sea of vast amounts of clay and sand. These banks are in some cases stratified, showing the length of various periods of deposition, and the changes in the depth, contents and other circumstances of the depositing waters, and the greater or less attrition which the rocks of the Lake Superior country had undergone before attaining their final rest in these banks. As they rose slowly from the water, or as the water settled around them, they became the bluffs which we now recognize, and they have had time since then to take upon themselves a covering of soil, foliage and forest. Long ages before this, a sea had deposited the limestone which underlies much of eastern Wisconsin, and is specially marked in our counties of Milwaukee and Waukesha. The regular stratification of the lime rocks shows the extent and continuance of this process, interrupted only by slight changes; and the results, however little we may know about the details, have left us who inhabit this neighborhood ample reason to rejoice in the gifts we then received. Later ages have washed out from these rocks the impurities and some of the mineral substances which the sea first deposited, and the pure residuum has filtered the springs and streams, the excellence of which gives wide reputation to southeastern Wisconsin.

The tendency of the lake waters to form a current to the south along the western shore has contributed, by the sand carried along in it, to shut in the river mouths; as the channel bottoms, elevated by the drainage from above, have gradually risen above surrounding waters, forming bars and enclosing basins of nearly stagnant waters, these

gradually narrowed, or, covered by vegetation and by the washings from the streams, were transformed into marshes which slowly became converted into solid land. The latter transition while in progress sometimes produced unexpected conditions. Water underlies surfaces of soil supposed to be on solid foundation, and railroad tracks have settled down thirty to sixty feet, within a few hours after being—as was supposed—securely laid. Such an occurrence happened in the Menomonee valley to the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad, at the time of its construction in 1850, and months of time and many car loads of earth and timber were consumed in filling this unwelcome cavity.

The point on the shore of Lake Michigan where the Milwaukee river found its entrance into the lake, is distinguished by a nearly semi-circular bay, about six miles from north to south and three miles in depth from the chord to the center of the arc. Although the shore is low in the center, the two points of the bay are high bluffs. The present mouth of the river, some three-eighths of a mile north of the original mouth, is about the center of the bay, and the whole formation adds to the commercial value of the harbor of Milwaukee and to the beauty of its site. From the extreme north point and for two miles to the south, there is a noble prospect of the broad bay stretching before the spectator, and from the south a view of nearly equal beauty to the northeast. These two points greatly protect the bay within from the violence of the northerly or southerly winds. The bed of the bay furnishes excellent anchorage, and required but little artificial protection to make it a safe resting place in any gale. That artificial protection has now in great part been supplied by the United States Government, and vessels coming into the bay will find to the north perfect safety behind the breakwater, which has been for a few years under construction. The greater area of the three rivers, widened at their affluence, gives also ample and quiet shelter for vessels seeking the port. The natural beauty of this bay is a striking feature which must have impressed all who saw it in earlier times, as it does those who now contemplate it. The bay is one of the important features of the city to which is owing much of its healthfulness, and much of its summer coolness, as well as the marine views of picturesque and changing beauty, hardly to be surpassed. The gentle slope of the surface of the

land to the water in the middle part of the bay, affords access for the easterly breezes which travel far inland, thus promoting those changes of the atmosphere characteristic of the sea coast. This striking advantage has made this place conspicuous, and there is hence no record of any past date when the mouth of this river was not a favorite resting-place for some tribes of Indians, until like tastes led the whites who superseded them to form here the principal city of Wisconsin.

The vast body of deep water which we know as Lake Michigan, produces an effect upon the climate, assimilating it in great degree to the changes which like causes produce upon the Atlantic coast. The water, unlike the land, retains its temperature not greatly changed throughout the entire year. In the winter it never falls, except upon the surface, below forty degrees, and in summer it hardly rises to sixty. In the winter it is therefore a continued source of warmth, as compared with the frozen land sometimes touching twenty degrees below zero. In the hot days of summer it cools the air over it, which in turn hastens to cool the heated land, filling the vacancy whence the torrid air had ascended carrying, what might have been inland, one hundred degrees of heat. In the night, as the land grows cool, the air flows back from the shores over the lake, and the lake breezes alternate daily with the land breezes in producing a change of atmosphere, which is of the highest value in point of comfort and of health. This lake breeze is felt at different distances into the interior, from five to fifteen miles, sometimes further. In winter the contiguity of the water, comparatively warm, softens the rigor of the climate immediately along the shores, and thence occasionally spring moist east winds, quite unlike the dry cold airs that come to us from the Rocky Mountains. At Milwaukee these lake winds in summer are delightfully refreshing so that only those few days when the southwest winds overcome the easterly currents, are uncomfortable to the dwellers in the favorite cities of eastern Wisconsin. It is a natural consequence that as the winter begins to give way to spring the easterly winds often bring snow and rain, and are filled with humidity. This, however, is the worst feature of this climate, the general health here being strikingly good, pulmonary and malarial diseases being rare. The severity of any winter depends much upon the wind. The west winds,

as has been said, are cold and dry; from the southwest they bring warmth from the heated plains of our continent. If they blow directly from the northwest or north, they are likely to be severely cold. The temperature in Milwaukee comes, under these influences, to be not rarely as low as ten to twelve degrees below zero, and it has even reached at times the excessive point of twenty-five. In summer the extreme heat has but very seldom indicated a hundred, and summers frequently go by without showing more than eighty-five degrees above zero. On the whole, those accustomed to Wisconsin, find its climate

pleasant and salubrious, and certainly Milwaukee is one of the most favored of its cities. The rolling surfaces, the vigorous vegetation, the dry frosty winter, the glowing summer, tempered by refreshing breezes, leave little to be desired, except by those who are morbidly sensitive or unusually delicate.

The following tables show the mean temperature at the city of Milwaukee for the last twenty-three years, as compiled by the Weather Bureau and also the mean rainfall, the prevailing wind, the highest temperature and the lowest:

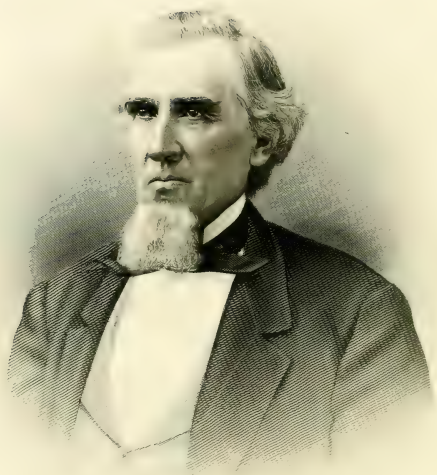
METEOROLOGICAL DATA AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Data.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mean Temperature.	19.7	23.5	30.0	42.4	52.9	62.8	69.0	68.0	60.9	49.3	35.0	25.7	44.9
Mean Rainfall.	2.23	1.90	2.51	2.79	3.57	4.10	3.23	2.93	2.78	2.49	2.06	1.98	32.57
Prevailing Wind.	N. W.	W.	N. W.	N. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E. & S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	N. W.	W.	West.
Highest Temperature.	11th, 1871, 3d, 1874.	12th, 1882.	23d, 1878.	1871, and 7th, 1893.	30th, 1874.	28th, 1890.	16th, 1887.	11th, 1874.	7th, 1874.	2d, 1891.	7th, 1874, 11th, 1882, 1st, 1888.	20th, 1877.	.....
	59°.	60°.	70°.	82°.	90°.	95°.	100°.	98°.	94°.	87°.	70°.	63°.	.....
Lowest Temperature.	9th, 1875.	11th, 1885.	4th, 1884.	16th, 1875.	2nd, 1875.	15th, 1875, 2nd, 1879, 3d, 1882, 8th, 1885, 2nd, 1888.	2nd, 1882.	23d, 1875.	30th, 1876.	25th, 1887.	29th, 1875.	19th, 1884.	.....
	-25°.	-24°.	-8°.	12°.	25°.	40°.	49°.	42°.	32°.	15°.	-14°.	-22°.	.....

Copied by C. E. Linney from the records of the Weather Bureau for a period of 22 and 23 years

Comparison with similar tables compiled by Mr. Lapham and printed in his book published in 1856, called "Wisconsin, its Geography and Topography," indicates, if the thermometers were correct, that the weather was milder for the three years between 1842 and 1846 for which Mr. Lapham's observations are given. Thus, the mean temperature of January for those years is given by him at 21.77; of February, 28.24; March,

35.90; April, 51.85; May, 57.10; June, 63.80; July, 70.20; August, 68.03; September, 63.23; October, 46.98; November, 34.23; December, 27.10. The average rainfall for the year, as given by Mr. Lapham, was 27.96 inches, whereas the office now furnishes an average of 32.57. The maximum temperature at Milwaukee, as observed by him in those three years, was 94 degrees, the minimum was 24 degrees below zero.



W. J. Growbridge

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST SETTLER ON MILWAUKEE RIVER.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE name Milwaukee is of Indian origin but there is much uncertainty as to its original form and the tribal source from which it is derived. The first mention of the name which is well authenticated, appears to have been made in 1761 by Lieutenant James Gorrell, a British officer stationed at Green Bay, who rendered it "Milwacky." Father Zenobe Membre who visited the Illinois country with La Salle, recorded in his journal the fact that a tribe of Indians dwelt at the mouth of the "Mellioke" river in 1679. This reference is supposed by some, to have been made to the site of the present city of Milwaukee, and if this supposition is correct, "Mellioke" should be recognized as the earliest recorded form of the word.

The Indians, with whom the early traders and missionaries came in contact, differed materially in their statements as to the origin and significance of the name. Augustin Grignon was informed that the name was derived from Man-wau, an aromatic root, and that Man-a-waukee was the proper form of the word, which signified the place where the root grew. Louis M. Moran, an interpreter for the Chippewas, was authority for the statement that the name signified "rich or beautiful land" and should be rendered Me-ne-waukee. Joshua Hathaway, one of the more scholarly men among the early settlers of Milwaukee, asserted that the name was of Pottawatomie origin, derived from "Mahn-a-wauk-ee seepe," meaning a "gathering place by the river."

There are many evidences of the correctness of the view taken by Mr. Hathaway, most important of which is the fact that the site of Milwaukee, long before its discovery by white people—as well as thereafter—had been a popular meeting-place

or "council-ground" for different tribes of Indians. The Pottawatomies were the occupants of the country at the mouth of the river, and that one of the names given to the place, should be that which signified "meeting-place," in their language, is a reasonable and logical conclusion. That Mahn-a-wauk-ee was the name by which the place was designated by some tribes of Indians and Mellioke, the name given to it by others is probably true, and the blending of the two could easily have given us Milwaukee.

The question as to who is entitled to the honor of being handed down in history as the first settler on the site of the present city of Milwaukee, is one which has given rise to controversies of such magnitude as to be entirely out of proportion to the importance of the subject, and by far too many of the statements made in this connection bear the imprint of intense partisanship, rather than of historic research. That Solomon Juneau was the magnet around which civilization clustered in the beginning, and that he laid the foundation of the settlement which has developed into the city of Milwaukee, is undeniably true. That his settlement here was ante-dated many years by that of another white man who, although he has left no impress upon the community, and can hardly be said to have contributed anything to the advancement of civilization, was an actual settler here, is equally true. Unlike the traders, who were in the habit of making temporary sojourns on the "council ground" at the mouth of the Milwaukee river, long before Juneau came, Jean Baptiste Mirandeau—or Morandeau—regarded this as his permanent abiding place, lived here with his family, and brought up a family of children, one of whom died in this city at an advanced age not many years since.

Mirandean was of French extraction, but whether he was born in France or Canada is uncertain; and nothing is known of his early life. While it is probable that he came to Milwaukee originally in company with some of the old Indian traders, he does not appear to have been known as a trader himself, but, as early as 1795, was a settler on the present site of Milwaukee, where he built a cabin and engaged, to a very limited extent, in tilling the soil. There is testimony to the effect that he was a man of some education, and that he brought with him to Milwaukee a small collection of books, to which he devoted much of his time. A tinge of romance is given to his history by the statement—not well authenticated, however—that he plunged into the wilderness of the Northwest in his young manhood, to find surcease of sorrow when the course of true love failed to run smoothly with him, and that he found solace in the companionship of a Chippewa Indian woman, to whom he was legally married. Whatever may have caused him to immure himself in a Western wilderness, where he seldom saw the face of a white man, Mirandean appears to have adapted himself readily to his surroundings, and to have had no desire to return to the civilization he had left behind him. He established friendly relations with the Indians, and having a knowledge of "blacksmithing," made himself useful to them in the manufacture of knives, spears, and other things for which they had use, and in return for these and other favors he was promised by the Indians a large tract of land, to which, however, he did not live long enough to obtain title when the lands were ceded to the government.

The cabin in which he lived for many years was situated on the east side of Milwaukee river, and if the testimony of his daughter, Mrs. Victoria Porthier, can be credited, occupied the site of the present Mitchell Bank building. Juneau also resided on the same plat of ground at a later date, and hardly any other spot in the city can claim equal prestige as historic ground. Here Mirandean lived with his squaw wife, and reared a family of ten children, all but two of whom reached the age of adults. Here, too, he did work for the Indians, as a blacksmith, and undoubtedly earned for himself the title of "first artisan" of Milwaukee. His

death occurred in 1819*, and he is said to have been buried somewhere on the plat of ground now bounded by Wisconsin, Broadway, Milwaukee and Mason streets. After his death his wife took up her residence with the Indians and died some years later at Muskego. The younger children of his family also remained with the Indians and removed with them to the country west of the Mississippi river in 1836. Victoria Mirandean, the fifth child of Jean Baptiste Mirandean, married Joseph Porthier, and after living some years in Chicago, returned to Milwaukee, where she continued to reside to the end of her life, dying at an advanced age and surviving all but one of her own large family of children.

As to the character and accomplishments of Mirandean, much has been written which can hardly be more than mere conjecture on the part of those who have dealt with this subject. He left no family or other records to throw light on the mystery of his existence, and the members of his family who had grown up among the Indians and were unable to read or write, could give little information to those who sought to learn something of his career, in later years. Solomon Juneau was the only white settler of Milwaukee who ever had a personal acquaintance with him, and as his impressions of the man were never given to the public, there are no avenues of information open to the historian who seeks material for a faithful pen picture of Mirandean. While some assert with a positiveness born of conviction that he was a man of liberal education—a sort of scholarly recluse in the wilderness—others declare with greater vehemence that he was an intemperate camp follower of the Indians, with few of the attributes of citizenship, who allowed his children to grow up as ignorant as their savage neighbors, and who has left behind no evidence of his own intelligence. To settle this question is not within the realm of possibility at this late date, nor is it of material consequence as a matter of history. As the first white settler of Milwaukee, he is of interest only as a sort of land mark, inasmuch as no portion of the subsequent development has been traceable to his influence or existence.

* One authority says Mirandean died in 1820.

CHAPTER V.

THE COMING OF JUNEAU, FOUNDER OF THE CITY.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE man who sits down to write the history of Milwaukee to please his readers need hardly go farther back than to the time of Solomon Juneau's first coming to the place where the city has since been built. It was he who made the first survey of the village, who became its first president, was the first postmaster, donated the first public square, and later on, when the village had grown to a city, was its first mayor. He came to the place as an Indian trader, and lived nearly all his subsequent life in the town of his adoption. Before Juneau's time there was nothing much of Milwaukee but the river and the lake, the blue sky overhead and the bluffs and the swamps and the marshes round about, and the dark, unexplored wilderness surrounding it on the west and called a part of the Northwest territory. The name of Milwaukee and the name of its principal founder are as inseparably connected as the name of Watt and the steam engine are interlocked for all time. Juneau's life, public services and picturesque career are part and parcel of the city's history, and it can be truthfully said that before Milwaukee there was not much of Juneau, and before Juneau there was nothing at all of Milwaukee. At that time Wisconsin, which is now one of the most prosperous states in the Union, with a population of over one and a half millions, was an unexplored wilderness, possessed by savage tribes of Indians, and at certain points along the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan visited at intervals by Indian fur traders and Catholic missionaries. It was still known on the map as a part of the Northwest territory which had been ceded by the State of Virginia to the Federal government, although it had been at-

tached to Michigan territory by an act of Congress passed in April of 1818. There was no civil government and no one to govern. Bishop Berkley may have had Solomon Juneau and his hardy class of adventurers in mind when he wrote his famous line:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,"

for Juneau was the first to raise the banner of civilization on the west shore of Lake Michigan, and to lay the foundations, broad and deep, for the splendid empire whose watchword is "Liberty, Religion and Law." With the single exception of Mirandean, Juneau's predecessors had been simply Indian traders, with no intention of making a permanent home and spending their days here.

Of Juneau's history before coming to Milwaukee but little is certainly known, the most of it being shrouded in mystery. Like many other men in public life, his early career seemed so uneventful and unimportant to his fellow citizens that no effort was put forth to preserve the record, and it was not until his position and acts had made him famous that his history was thought to be worth writing or preserving. What is definitely known of his early history may be briefly stated. Laurent Solomon Juneau was born on the 9th of August, 1793, at L'Assumption Parish, a few miles from Montreal, Canada. His parentage was French. His name has had almost as many ways of being spelled as that of William Shakespeare, being rendered Juno, Junot, Juneau, Jeauo and Juneaux; but Juneau was his own way of spelling it and the one that was in use by his family. His baptismal certificate was written in French by the priest who performed the rite, and is as follows:

"The ninth day of August, 1793, by us subscriber, priest of the parish of Repentigny, Lower Canada, was baptized Laurent Solomon, born this day, afternoon, of the legitimate marriage of Francis Juno, surnamed Latulippe, and Maria Galeeno; both not knowing how to sign their names, were interrogated pursuant to ordinances.

L's LAMOTTE, Priest."

Juneau's certificate of naturalization is signed by Peter B. Grignon, clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States, and was issued in the town of Green Bay, county of Brown, and territory of Michigan, June 15, 1831, so that it appears he did not become a citizen of the United States until he had resided within our national domain more than thirteen years. He is first heard of in the West in September of 1816, at Mackinaw, where he met his future father-in-law, Jacques Vieau, for the first time, and entered his employ as a clerk.

Although Vieau never established his home at Milwaukee, and hence cannot properly be termed one of the pioneer settlers here, his history is of interest in this connection because he spent much of his time here, both before and after Juneau's coming, and some of the members of his family were born here. It is said that Jean Baptiste Mirandeau, the first permanent white settler on the site of Milwaukee, came here at his suggestion, and it is certain that his acquaintance with this region dates back further than that of any other man with whom the early settlers were brought into contact. He was born in Montreal, Canada, May 5, 1757, of French parentage, and leaving Canada about the time our Revolutionary War broke out, made his way into the wilds of the Northwest, for the purpose of engaging in the Indian trade. He is first heard of at Mackinaw, and next in Green Bay. Here he entered into the service of some Indian traders, with whom he worked until he became expert in the fur trading business, learning the language of many of the tribes and acquiring an extensive acquaintance with the chiefs and others who wished to trade with the whites. His great capacity and success attracted the attention of John Jacob Astor and the agents of the American Fur Company, who kept Vieau well informed as to the prices of different kinds of fur, and thus enabled him to trade greatly to his own advantage. He first opened a store in Green Bay, and later another one in Milwaukee, in which goods that suited the Indian trade were

kept, to be exchanged for the furs and peltry of the aborigines. Vieau generally spent his winters here and his summers in Green Bay, where his family resided and where he cleared up a fine farm for those days. His wife was the daughter of a sister to the famous chief Puch-wau-she-gun, and was one quarter French and three quarters Menomonee Indian. Mrs. Vieau's father was not an Indian but a Frenchman, and from the foregoing statement it appears that however much the children of Jacques Vieau may have talked, dressed, lived and appeared like Indians, it is reasonably certain that not more than three-sixteenths of their blood was Indian, and that was Menomonee. These children were as follows: Madeline, who died at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, in 1878, as Mrs. Thibeau, aged seventy-eight; Paul, who died in Kansas in 1865; Josette, who died as Mrs. Solomon Juneau in 1855; Jacques, Jr., who died in Kansas in 1875; Joseph, who died in Green Bay in 1879; Louis, who died in Kansas in 1876, chief of the Pottawatomies, and a millionaire; Amiable, Charles, Andrew J., Nicholas and Peter J. The two last named were born in Milwaukee; the others were born in Green Bay, except Mrs. Juneau, who was born in Sheboygan. Andrew J. Vieau once had a large store in Milwaukee, and Jacques, Jr., was well known to many of the early Milwaukeeans, having built and kept for many years a hotel, which stood on the east side of East Water street, midway between Michigan and Huron streets, and which was called the "Cottage Inn." He died in 1853, at the age of ninety-six years, and his wife was one hundred and five years of age at the time of her death. The rough life they led among the Indians does not appear to have cut short their days.

Vieau's trading-post, or store, was located two miles up the Menomonee, where the Green Bay trail crossed the river, on ground now owned by the estate of the late Charles H. Larkin, and near the site of the present stock-yards. Vieau at one time intended to become an actual settler, and took measures to pre-empt the quarter section on which his log-house stood, but the government land office set aside his claim on the ground that the lands south of the river were not subject to pre-emption at the time he made the entry. The ruins of his cabin and fur repository were objects of interest in 1836, and are well remembered by many "old-timers."

After working for Vieau two years at Green Bay Solomon Juneau came to Milwaukee in September of 1818, as an agent of the American Fur Company, to take charge of a trading post at this point. Two years later, in 1820, he married Vieau's fifteen-year old daughter, Josette, and in the fall of that year brought his young wife to the place where he was to found a city a few years later. During the first two years of his married life he and his wife resided, with other members of the Vieau family, at the trading post on the Menomonee river, and it was not until 1822 that he moved into the cabin which became historic as his first home, on the site of the present city. The structure, or structures rather, were a combination of dwelling, and store rooms, built of tamarack logs, in close proximity to each other, and located near the present intersection of East Water and Wisconsin streets. In this rude shanty the "father of Milwaukee" began housekeeping in primitive style, and here he began trading with the Indians on his own account, and laid the foundation of a fortune which slipped from his grasp in later years. In 1835 he built a frame dwelling, on the site of the present Mitchell Bank building, and during the later years of his life lived in a more pretentious residence at the corner of Juneau avenue and Milwaukee street, the site being that now occupied by the handsome residence of Mr. John Black. This building—familiar to some of the present generation of Milwaukeeans as the "Juneau homestead"—interesting as a relic of the pioneer era, now stands on North Water street near the Van Buren street viaduct. The first frame structure of any kind erected in Milwaukee was built by Juneau, in 1834, near his log storehouse and dwelling, at the intersection of Wisconsin and East Water streets. Its dimensions did not exceed 12x16 feet, but, nevertheless, it served, at different times, the purposes of a jail, a justice's office, a recorder's office and a school room. During the first sixteen years of his residence here, Juneau was undisturbed by white adventurers, other than those who, like himself, were engaged in the Indian trade, or the hunters and trappers who paid him occasional visits. He carried on a profitable trade with the Indians, becoming conspicuous among the men engaged in a trade which then represented all there was of commerce in the Northwest, and as agent of the American Fur Company he sustained intimate relationships to

John Jacob Astor, Ramsey Crook, and other members of the famous fur company, who had great confidence alike in his sagacity and integrity.

In personal appearance he was a remarkably fine looking man both in his early life and in his mature manhood. Standing full six feet in height, straight as an arrow, broad chested and of splendid muscular development, he had black curly hair, clear, dark eyes, and a face that would have attracted attention in any assemblage of men. His fine physique, his courage, tact, and good judgment made him a favorite with the Indians from the start, and in a few years he had acquired an almost unbounded influence over those who laid claim to the lands of this region, or who were attracted to his trading post at Milwaukee.

Prior to 1834 it is not probable that he had ever seriously considered the project of founding a town here, although it must be admitted he had selected an admirable location for his trading post, had negotiated with the Indians with a view to acquiring their title to lands lying between Milwaukee river and the lake, and may have had aims and ambitions other than those of the typical Indian trader. However this may have been, it is certain that when a quartet of hardy adventurers arrived here late in 1833, to be followed by a dozen or more new settlers in 1834, he was quick to perceive the trend of events, and prompt to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to acquire title to the land upon which a hamlet was already springing into existence. When the land office was established at Green Bay in 1835, and the first sale of Wisconsin lands ceded by the Indians to the government, took place, Juneau purchased the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine, in township seven, range twenty-two, a portion of which lay between Milwaukee river and the lake, and the remainder west of the river. Soon after making this purchase he exchanged the land which he had acquired west of the river, for a portion of the southeast quarter of the same section lying east of the river, which had been purchased by Byron Kilbourn, and thus came into possession of land having a mile of river frontage on one side and the same extent of lake frontage on the other side. He added to this tract of land by purchasing other claims, so that in 1835 he and his partners (Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay and Michael Dousman of Mackinaw, who had acquired an in-

terest in his realty holdings), were the owners of all the lands south of Division street on the east side of the river. In this connection it is of interest to note the fact that, in the fall of 1833, Martin had purchased of Juneau a half interest in the lands to which he had then only a "squatter's" claim, for five hundred dollars. The price which Juneau accepted for this interest indicates that no visions of a future city in this location, had at that time dazzled his eyes; and it is possible that the project of laying out a town here, originated with Martin and Dousman, both of whom were conspicuous among the pioneers of Wisconsin for their enterprise and sagacity. Martin came here in the summer of 1833, and looked the ground over carefully, taking into consideration the facilities for harbor improvements and other essentials to the building up of a lake shore city, and the result was his purchase (in which Dousman shared) of a half interest in Juneau's claim, the following autumn.

In the summer of 1835, a portion of this land, to which Juneau, Martin and Dousman acquired title, was platted—the plat being duly recorded September 8th of that year—and named "Milwaukie," and thus were taken the initiatory steps toward the founding of a city. These three men acted in concert in laying out and building up the town, and together expended, within a few years after they became associated together, nearly one hundred thousand dollars in opening and grading streets, erecting the first court house, and making other improvements. Juneau having his residence here, and having personal charge of all these improvements, naturally came to be regarded as the projector of the enterprise, and hence he has properly passed into history as the founder of Milwaukee.

Whether or not too large a share of the honor of founding a splendid metropolis has been accorded to him, may be left to critics to determine, but there can be no question that his public spirit, generosity, enterprise, and devotion to the up-building of the infant city, contributed vastly to its rapid growth and development. Among all the pioneers there was none more unselfish than Juneau. What he lacked in culture, education and intellectual attainments, he made up for in the warmth of his impulses, the kindness of his nature and the rectitude of his purposes.

For some years after Milwaukee was laid out,

Juneau was prosperous in a financial way, his operations both as merchant and in real estate being exceedingly profitable. A vast fortune was within his grasp, but nature and education had not fitted him to retain it. Gradually his possessions slipped away from him and passed into the hands of shrewder and more sagacious men, and on the 14th day of November, 1856, he died at Shawano, Wisconsin, a comparatively poor man.

During the later years of his life he did not reside in Milwaukee, but cherished the hope of ending his days in the city into which he had breathed the breath of life. Still engaged in the Indian trade, he had gone to Shawano to make a settlement with the Indians, and the pathetic story of his demise and burial there is thus told by Samuel Wotton Beall, who was with him during his last hours:

"Mr. Juneau was too old to endure the cold and hard fare he experienced for days and weeks. His age had begun to reflect the toils of his youth. His strength and vigor, as he frequently told me, had of late years gradually given away, unfitting him for the Indian trade and maturing his purpose to return to Milwaukee and his friends at an early date. His chief pride was in the city, and certainly his affections were mostly there. The day before his death, expressing his desire to be in Milwaukee, and referring to many of his old friends by name, he observed, 'I do not think I have an enemy in the place.'

"He evinced great anxiety in the result of the presidential election, and rode over bad roads and in a lumber-wagon twelve miles to deposit his vote. The day was inclement. He returned fatigued and wet, and was not well afterwards. The Menomonee payment was made two days before his death. From dawn to midnight of each day he was harassed by the Indians while engaged in making collections and superintending the sales of his two establishments; and, retiring to his bunk, which was adjacent to my own, on Wednesday night, declared himself overcome with fatigue. He arose early, however, on Thursday morning, aroused and directed his clerks for business, and appeared animated and cheerful in the prospect we both had of a speedy return to our families. In a very few moments he suddenly complained of great uneasiness, attempting violently and in vain to relieve his stomach. Paroxysms of pain supervened, and his tortures were

expressed in groans of agony, and streams of sweat bursting and pouring down his face. We removed him, as soon as a bed could be procured, to the home of Mr. Prickett, and surrounded him with every comfort and attention within our power. The superintendent, Dr. Heuschmann, applied the proper remedies, both himself and Dr. Wiley exhibiting the most kind and anxious care. But in a few hours the vanity of hope and effort were apparent. The stubborn intensity of his malady defied the devotions of skill and affection, and it became evident that the strong frame of our friend was yielding to the shocks of his last and only enemy.

"About four o'clock the priest was introduced, and being left together alone, at his own solicitation, the last consoling rites of his church, it is presumed, were administered. The type of his malady became milder at intervals. His reason, which had never forsaken him, became active in directing a disposition of his property on the pay ground, and in dictating messages of love to his children. Turning to me, he observed: 'It is hard to die here; I hoped to have laid by bones in Milwaukee;' and immediately afterwards directing his eyes aloft and crossing his hands upon his breast, with a sigh of profound and peaceful languor, he breathed: 'I come to join you, my wife.' The slumbers of syncope supervened, as the night moved on, and at twenty minutes past two o'clock, A. M., Solomon Juneau breathed his last.

"Perhaps no trader ever lived on this continent for whom the Indians entertained more profound respect. The grim warrior, with stately tread and blackened face, and the silent, bending squaw passed in review the corpse of their dead friend—and the chiefs, in solemn council, summoned their braves to attend his funeral. 'Never,' said old Augustin Grignon, 'have I heard of this before.' Many instances occurred of individual homage. In the middle of the night an old squaw of decent appearance—the wife of a chief—entered the apartment, and kneeling before the body clasped her hands in silent prayer; then removing the cloths from his face, impressed kisses upon his mouth and forehead, and retired as noiselessly as she had entered. Another clipped off a lock of his hair and charged me to deliver it to his children. The place of his repose was selected by the Indians themselves, and the order of his

funeral which was entrusted to Mr. Hunkins, was as follows.

"1st. Priest in full canonicals, followed by Indian choir, chanting funeral forms.

"2d. Ten pall-bearers, four whites and six Indians (Oshkosh, Carron, Lancet, Keshehah and others).

"3d. The employes of the Agency, male and female.

"4th. Indian women and Indians, two abreast, to the number of six or seven hundred.

"Appropriate services were rendered at the grave by the priest, and a few affectionate sentences of farewell interpreted to the Indians, at their request, were expressed by the Agent.

"Solomon Juneau sleeps upon an elevation far above the Agency and Council House and burial-ground of the Indians, commanding a view of the 'Wolf,' as it defiles away in the wilderness of the distant hills, and overlooking the hunting-grounds, which in years gone by he had known and traversed himself for many a league."

On the 28th of November, 1856, the remains of Solomon Juneau were removed to this city, and after an imposing ceremony had been held in the cathedral of the Catholic church, they were interred in the old cemetery on Spring street, from which place they were removed later to Calvary cemetery, where they now rest.

Of Juneau's family not much need be said in this connection, because with the exception of Mrs. Juneau, none of them has made any marked impress upon the public mind. Mrs. Juneau, who was born the daughter of Jacques Vieau, in 1804, at Sheboygan, grew up without educational advantages and became a wife when she was fifteen years of age. Lacking education, she was nevertheless a woman of character and good natural endowments, and was greatly esteemed among the pioneers for her kindliness and generous hospitality. Having in her veins a trace of Indian blood, and having through life-long association with them become thoroughly familiar with their language, customs and habits, she acquired a wonderful influence over the Indians, and this influence was always used to foster the interests of the white settlers, and promote the advancement of civilization.

She died in this city in 1855, one year before her husband's eventful career was brought to a close.

CHAPTER VI.

MILWAUKEE WEST OF THE RIVER.

BY THE EDITOR.

WHILE Solomon Juneau and his partners in the ownership of a "squatters" claim located on the east side of Milwaukee river, were contemplating the founding of a town, the lands on the west side of the river had attracted the attention of a man sagacious and far seeing and fitted by nature for the conduct of large enterprises. That man was Byron Kilbourn, a native of New England who had been brought up in Ohio, and beginning his business career under favorable auspices had been identified with some of the great public improvements made in the Buckeye State. His associations had been with men of large ideas and broad capacity, his educational attainments were of a superior character and having traveled extensively, he came to the Northwest admirably fitted to pave the way for the rapid advancement of civilization. He had familiarized himself, to a greater extent perhaps than any man who had up to that time visited the portion of Michigan territory lying west of Lake Michigan, with its resources and advantages and his keen perceptions made him fully alive to the wonderful possibilities of development. He had traversed the lake shore from Chicago to Green Bay and his determination to lay out a town site on Milwaukee river was evidence of the fact that he regarded this point as the natural trade center of a vast area of territory destined to become a fruitful and productive region. The tract of land which he selected and of which he soon afterward became the owner was less attractive in a state of nature than that on the opposite side of the river, much of it being of the marshy character described in a preceding chapter. Kilbourn well knew, however, that physical difficulties such as the draining and filling of swamps and the leveling of hills are easily overcome to meet the demands of a growing city, and he fully expected Milwaukee to develop into a city of large proportions. His vision pictured the Milwaukee river as a highway of commerce and the West side

as the business centre of the future metropolis. The narrow strip of land lying between the lake and the river was regarded by him as too cramped in its dimensions to ever become other than a residence portion of the future city and if he could have exchanged town sites with Juneau it is doubtful if he would have done so. On the tract of land which Kilbourn purchased at the Green Bay sales of 1835, more fully described elsewhere in this chapter, a sister settlement to the one on the East side sprang into existence shortly after Juneau's town was platted and Kilbourn thus became the founder of Milwaukee west of the river.

Kilbourn was a man of great energy and intense activity and at once became a recognized leader in business enterprises and public affairs.

*He was born at Granby, Connecticut, September 8, 1801, and few native Americans have sprung from a more ancient and honorable lineage. Hasted, in his "History of the County of Kent," England, remarks: "It is a matter of history that the Kilbourns were originally of Kilbourne, in Yorkshire;" and Brayley, in his work on "England and Wales," says: "The family took the surname from Kilbourne, in Yorkshire, where they were originally seated." The word "seated" has a peculiar significance with English historians. It does not mean simply that the family lived in the place designated, but that they enjoyed an hereditary seat, or estate, there. Thomas Campbell, the British poet, wrote: "The proudest Briton of the thirteenth century was William de Kilbourne, lord of the manor of Kilbourne, in Yorkshire, whose disposition for show caused him to outstrip all the men of the north of England, in the parade of his equipage, and the sumptuousness of his entertainments. It is related that King John and his retinue, returning from the Northern wars, were received and entertained

*For the account of Kilbourn's antecedents, his early life and subsequent career, which appear in this connection, the writer is largely indebted to a history of Milwaukee published in 1881.



Rysoe Kilborn

by him with such gorgeous and profuse hospitality as to excite the envy of that vain and voluptuous monarch, who significantly remarked to his secretary, after taking his departure, 'The King will tolerate no rival with Royaltie.' The King died not long thereafter, or his implied threat might have been summarily executed upon his unsuspecting host. His extravagance in due time depleted his income, and portions of his hereditary estates were privately leased to enable him to continue living in style. In his old age, when told that death was even at the door, his ruling passion did not forsake him. Summoning his family and attendants, he deliberately gave minute directions as to his funeral, and the mode and place of burial. His body was to lie in state for five days; all the nobility and landed gentry within fifty miles were to be invited; the Archbishop of York was to say mass; and for these and other funeral expenses, he appropriated three thousand pounds sterling, which he had specially reserved for that purpose." The family was afterward seated in Kent, where in the sixteenth century the arms of the Kentish branch were quartered with the ancient coat-of-arms of the family. In proof of this, among other things, is a letter now in possession of the family, from Sir Charles George Young, K. G., of date July 18, 1845, College of Arms, London; and also the following from the Earl Marshall's Register: "This pedigree being authentically proved. is entered in the Visitation of London, A. D., 1834." In 1635 Thomas Kilbourne landed in America and settled in Connecticut, where, on the 19th day of October, 1770, his descendant, Hon. James Kilbourne (the father of Byron), was born. On November 8, 1789, James Kilbourne married in St. Andrew's Church, Simsbury, Lucy Fitch, daughter of the celebrated John Fitch, Esq., of Philadelphia and Kentucky, the inventor and builder of the first steamboat in the world. In 1802, he purchased sixteen thousand acres of land in central Ohio, whither he removed with his family and a colony, in the summer of 1803 (Byron, his son, being then two years old), and founded the village of Worthington, nine miles from the present city of Columbus and capital of the state. In 1805, unasked and unexpected, he received, from Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, the appointment of United States Surveyor of an immense tract of public lands. In 1808 he was commissioned major of the Frontier

Regiment, United States Army, and soon after became lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently colonel. In 1812 he was appointed, by President Madison, a commissioner to settle the boundary between the public lands and the great Virginia Reservation. In the same year Colonel Kilbourne was elected member of Congress. In 1814 he was again placed in nomination for Congress, his opponent being General Philemon Beecher, who had previously been Speaker of the House. Colonel Kilbourne was re-elected by a vote of more than two to one. At the end of the Fourteenth Congress, he declined a renomination, having large property interests, factories, etc., which demanded his attention. Such was the distinguished ancestry of Hon. Byron Kilbourne,* whose early prospects were as brilliant as those of any youth in America. But the treaty of peace, at the close of the last war with England (1812-1815) threw open the country to foreign manufactures, and the establishments of Colonel Kilbourne (in common with others throughout the country) went down, bankrupting him in their failure. The son had been carefully educated and had devoted much time to the study of mathematics, history and the law, giving considerable attention also to music, for which he had a natural fondness. The law was peculiarly his favorite study, but a strong prejudice in the mind of his father against the profession prevented him from adopting it as the business of his life, and he directed his mind and energies into other channels. Having acquired some knowledge of surveying, in the year 1823, when the surveys were commenced by the state of Ohio for the stupendous system of internal improvements, which was subsequently carried out, he entered the service of the state as an engineer. In that important capacity he was identified with the public works of Ohio, until the completion of the Ohio canal, from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, and of the Miami canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, in 1832.

In the spring of 1834, having obtained an appointment as surveyor of the public lands, he started on an exploring expedition through the Northwest, and landed at Green Bay on the 8th of May of that year. The object of his exploration was to find, if possible, the natural commercial point for all that vast extent of country stretching from the lake westward to the Missis-

* The final "e" was dropped from the name by Mr. Kilbourne.

issippi. A portion of the spring and summer he spent in the region adjacent to Green Bay, and in the Manitowoc and Sheboygan country, making government surveys, and the remainder of the season in exploring the lake shore. Having visited all the prospective trade centers between Manitowoc and Chicago, he reached the conclusion that the commercial metropolis of this region would be located near the mouth of Milwaukee river. He had traveled the country on horseback, carrying his camp blankets and provisions along with him, and wherever he was when night came, there was his home. At that time the only white men's habitations between Green Bay and Chicago were those of Solomon Juneau and four or five others who had recently settled on the Milwaukee river. Having decided to locate on Milwaukee river, Kilbourn made his selection of a tract of land lying west of the Milwaukee river, above the Menomonee river, in 1834, with a view to purchase when the land should come into market, his purpose and intent being, from the start, to lay out a town here. At the land sale at Green Bay in July and August of 1835, he purchased the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, in town seven, range twenty-two, and by exchange of a portion of his tract for a portion of Juneau's tract, acquired a mile of river frontage. He subsequently added to the original tract by purchases extending westwardly and northerly toward the interior, his entire purchase embracing in the aggregate three hundred acres, which constituted his plat of "Milwaukee on the west side of the river." He engaged actively in making improvements, and in 1837 organized a town government, of which he became first president, this village being entirely independent of the village of the same name on the opposite side of the river. In 1840 Kilbourn was a candidate for delegate to Congress, but his opponent, Governor Doty was returned by a small majority. In 1845 he was elected to represent the county of Milwaukee in the territorial legislature, and rendered valuable services in the county and territory in that capacity. In 1846, the City of Milwaukee was chartered and Mr. Kilbourn was chosen a member of the first Board of Aldermen. On the 19th of August, 1846, the county convention met to nominate candidates for various offices. On the first ballot for

candidate to represent the county in the territorial senate, Mr. Kilbourn received a majority of the votes of the convention; but it being stated that his business arrangements for the season would not permit him to accept the station, H. N. Wells was nominated, and subsequently elected. In 1847 he was re-elected to the office of alderman, and was also chosen a delegate to the convention, which met at Madison on the 15th of December of that year, and formed the present State Constitution. In that body he was chairman of the committee on the general provisions of the constitution, and as such drew up the present preamble and declaration of rights, the articles on Boundaries, the articles on Banks and Banking and the articles on Amendments. In 1848 and again in 1854, he was elected mayor of the city of Milwaukee. In the former year he was also elected a delegate to and one of the vice-presidents of the Free-Soil Democratic National Convention which met at Buffalo.

When the public mind began to comprehend the importance of railroad communication with the interior, Mr. Kilbourn was by common consent designated as the most suitable person to head the first enterprise of that description, and was accordingly elected president of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors. He afterward engaged with zeal in promoting, as director and chief engineer, another work of equal merit, the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad.

In February, 1855, Kilbourn was the regular Democratic candidate before the legislature for the office of United States Senator. He made a careful canvass, and went into the election with a majority (by promise) of nine electors, but after several unsuccessful ballotings, his competitor, the Hon. Charles Durkee, was chosen by one majority.

Mr. Kilbourn died December 16, 1870, at Jacksonville, Florida, leaving a large estate as the result of his investments and extensive business operations. He was twice married; first to Miss Mary H. Cowles of Washington, Ohio, and after her death, to Miss Henrietta Karrick, of Baltimore, an accomplished lady, who came with him to Milwaukee in 1838, and survived her illustrious husband, living until 1887.



Geo. W. Walker

CHAPTER VII.

MILWAUKEE SOUTH OF THE RIVER.

BY THE EDITOR.

CONTEMPORARY with Juneau and Kilbourn as an original proprietor of one of the natural divisions of Milwaukee, was George H. Walker, who made his first visit to this locality in the fall of 1833 as an Indian trader. He was a native of Virginia, born in Lynchburg, October 22, 1811. When he was fourteen years old his father removed to Gallatin county, Illinois, so that he may be said to have been brought up in the West, and to have begun his career as a pioneer in early boyhood. He was an Indian trader at eighteen years of age, and was only twenty-two years old when he first penetrated the wilds of what was then Michigan territory, as far north as the site of the city which he helped to build in later years. After visiting Juneau's trading post in the fall of 1833, he turned back and spent the winter of 1833-4 at what was then known as "Skunk Grove," about six miles west of the site of the present city of Racine. His first visit to Milwaukee must, however, have impressed him favorably with the location, because in 1834, after spending some time at Chicago and other frontier trading posts of this region, he returned to this place with the intention of locating here permanently. He accordingly selected a tract of land lying south of that portion of Milwaukee river which runs eastward to the lake, on which he established a trading post, and to which he laid claim as first settler and "squatter," no survey of the land having been made at that time. The first improvement which he made on the land to which he hoped to acquire title in due time, was to build a small cabin, not unlike that which Juneau was occupying at the time, at what is now the intersection of South Water and Ferry streets, the site being that at present occupied by the Ricketson House.

For more than fifty years thereafter, and long

after his first claim was merged into the municipality off the present city, "Walker's Point" had an identity of its own in the minds of all the settlers who came here in territorial times. From 1835 to 1845 he divided his time between trading with the Indians, as a rival of Juneau, and fighting off the "squatters" who attempted to "jump his claim." The pre-emption law of that time, what there was of it, was dependent for its interpretation and application upon the treaties with the Indians, and was so carelessly drawn that claimants never felt secure in their possessions. It was not until 1849, after Wisconsin had been admitted into the Union as a state, that Walker finally obtained a patent from the Federal Government for one hundred and sixty acres of land, which cleared the title of all clouds. The first plat of "Walker's Point," as it appears on the county records, was filed in August of 1836, but was not finally recorded until March 7, 1854, although other plats of the same, or portions of the same land were filed and recorded in the interval between these two dates. The story of the struggle for the possession of his "Walker's Point" claim, and the different though unsuccessful attempts to dispossess him, would read like a romance, but is not important as a matter of history. In 1845 he was appointed Register of the Milwaukee Land Office, and held that important office until 1849. One of the notable features of his administration of the affairs of the local land office was that he neither allowed himself nor any of his subordinates to make use of their positions to advance their private interests in the way of land speculation. The same strict probity characterized his conduct through life, coupled with broad liberality, which was an equally conspicuous trait of his character. He was elected to the territorial legislature in

1842, and was made Speaker of the lower house. In 1844 he was again chosen to represent the city at Madison, and was again elected to the speakership. His personal appearance was very much to his advantage, and in any public assemblage of men the spectator would have selected him as a man of mark. In 1850 he was elected mayor of Milwaukee, and held that office for one term. He held few offices of consequence after that, although it is said his great personal popularity would easily have made him governor of the state, if his ambition had been in that direction. He had, however, a supreme contempt for the deceit, intrigue, and double-dealing of professional politicians, and preferred social life and leisure to the excitement and turmoil of public life. In politics he was a Democrat, but at the breaking out of the Slave-holders' Rebellion he took a decided stand in favor of the preservation of the Union. He was the leader among the men then known as War Democrats, and together with Judge Arthur McArthur, Levi Hubbell, Matt H. Carpenter, C. D. Robinson and others, gave to the state and national administrations, assistance of inestimable value in the prosecution of the war. He was always active in every movement calculated to advance the material prosperity of the city and state. The city was largely indebted to him for the building of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad; he was at one time president of this railroad company, and long a member of the Board of Directors. His influence was freely given, also, to other railroad projects that were beneficial to the city and state. He built the first street railway in Milwaukee at a considerable loss to himself, and thus laid the foundation of the present splendid system. One of the last public acts of his useful life was to aid in securing the location here of the National Soldiers' Home, and his arduous labors in that connection undoubtedly shortened his life. He died at his home on Biddle street, September 20, 1866, and has left no children.

Unquestionably the three most conspicuous names connected with the early settlement of Milwaukee, are those of Solomon Juneau, Byron Kilbourn and George H. Walker, each of whom, in his own way, contributed vastly to the upbuilding and development of the city. These three men laid the foundations of the present metropolis, and when its history is written in the form of

grouping the principal actors together, they will come first. Although they were in one sense rivals, they were never personal enemies, and at last they all worked together in perfect accord for the common good. All three were large, fine-looking men, but mentally they were very unlike. Both Walker and Juneau were uneducated men, while Kilbourn had been well trained in early life, and his long experience as a civil engineer was of great advantage to him.

Juneau had the advantage of the other founders of divisions of Milwaukee in the location of the land which he platted as a town site. Between the river and the lake the land was well adapted to general building purposes, and its residence sites were numerous and attractive. It overlooked the bay and access to it from the river was easy. Juneau comprehended fully its advantages of location and contemplated the efforts of Kilbourn and Walker to build up rival settlements without a feeling of jealousy. This lack of jealous feeling in the start, was due in part, perhaps, to his generous nature, and in part to the fact that his environments had been such that he knew little of the manner in which great cities are built up and comparatively little of the agencies which build up such cities. His range of vision, compared with that of Kilbourn, was limited and while he became impressed with the fact that Milwaukee was to become a city of considerable consequence, soon after immigration to Wisconsin began, he thought there was room enough on the east side of the river for the future city and in view of its natural advantages had little fear that "Kilbourntown" and "Walker's Point" would become more than outlying settlements.

Kilbourn viewed the situation in an entirely different light. He was a skillful engineer, and, as remarked elsewhere, had been identified with some exceedingly important enterprises. He had had occasion to make a study of the growth of cities and the causes which contribute to their development. He looked forward to a time when Milwaukee should become one of the great cities, perhaps the great city of the West, when its harbor would be crowded with shipping and it would teem with wealth and population. To plant a settlement which should become the trade center of a large city was the thought in his mind when he came to Milwaukee. He first saw the place in company with

Garrett Vliet and others, the company traveling from Green Bay on horseback, there being no settlement between the two points at that time, and the road being simply an Indian trail through the forest, which was marked by the blazed trees. Mr. Kilbourn's experienced eye took in the situation at once, and the first thing he did was to make a survey and the next was to make a purchase of the tract of land on the west side of the river, "with a mile of water front and an infinity of morass." No sooner had he secured his patent than he took immediate steps to improve and advertise his town-site. Some of his claim was hilly, but more of it was a dense tamarack swamp, "bristling on the outskirts with black alder and ash." He made two contracts in 1835; one was to clear the tamarack swamp, and the other was to build a stationary bridge across the Menomonee river. The most favorable ground he had for building-lots was along what is now Chestnut street, and there he began his city.

Mr. Kilbourn commenced the improvement of his town with the vim and energy that characterized all his acts and in a short time the two solitary dwellings belonging to himself and Garrett Vliet, on Chestnut street, were separated by a score of others. He had been on to Washington during the winter of 1835, and removed the cloud from the title to his land, and that made purchasers of lots in "Kilbourn town" feel secure in their investments. Substantial improvements had also been made. A good portion of the tamarack swamps that had disfigured what is now the Second ward had been cleared away, and the Menomonee river had been spanned by a substantial bridge. He soon had a steamboat plying on the river, and a newspaper made its appearance. Jealousy between the two sections of Milwaukee was not long in manifesting itself. Kilbourn's little steamer, "the Badger," used to visit the bay when a big steamboat made its appearance, and bring in all the passengers that wanted to land. Of course they were taken to Kilbourn's town, and informed that the future city of Milwaukee was to be built on the west bank of the river, with Chestnut street as the main thoroughfare. As for the East side, "it was well enough as an Indian trading-post, but no one would seriously think of ever building a town

between the river and the lake, for the simple reason that there was not land enough." Not all visitors were impressed favorably with Milwaukee as the place appeared to them in 1835, however, even when they were aided by a look at the city's future greatness through the highly magnifying optics of Byron Kilbourn, Garrett Vliet or D. H. Richards. The simple fact was that the first impressions of the location were not favorable. The Milwaukee river at that time was not very sure where its own mouth was, but had the uncertain habit of sometimes emptying itself into the lake at one place and then at another. The town was approached by nearly two miles of tortuous channel, through a wet morass, the little steamers having to paddle through the maze of wild rice and grass from the mouth of the river to the foot of Wells street. Much of what is now the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards was under water, or covered with the thick undergrowth of bush peculiar to swamps, and a good deal of the hard land was occupied by high hills or knolls that made straight streets impossible until an immense amount of grading had been done—a kind of work that the city has not got done with to this day.

Mr. Kilbourn and his associates on the West side not only possessed a good share of the enterprise, enthusiasm and aggressive tendencies of the incipient town, but they represented a good deal of the brain power. At the head stood Mr. Kilbourn himself, whose executive ability and leadership in great business enterprises are known and read of by all men who are at all familiar with the development of the state. Wisconsin has had few men who were his equals in laying out prodigious schemes for the future, though he sometimes failed in carrying out the details of his plans. He was ably seconded by John H. Tweedy, Hans Crocker, D. H. Richards (who established the first newspaper, parent of the *Evening Wisconsin*), H. N. Wells, Garrett Vliet and others, all of whom were more or less familiar with the use of the pen. Some of them, especially Kilbourn, Wells and Tweedy, were ready and convincing public speakers. All of them were conspicuous figures in business and political circles for many years.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE NUCLEUS OF A SETTLEMENT.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE maps of the Northwest territory indicated a trading-post located at the mouth of the Mahn-a-waukee—Milwaukee—river, and prior to the fall of 1834 nothing more could have been claimed for the settlement at this place. Solomon Juneau was here, and his brother, Peter Juneau, had also settled near him, while members of the Vieau family and other French Canadians, were occasional visitors to the post. It was not, however, until well along in 1834 that the place could have been appropriately styled a "white settlement." The vanguard of settlers, as distinguished from Indian traders, arrived in the fall of 1833, when Albert Fowler, Rodney J. Currier, Andrew J. Lansing and Quartus G. Carley took possession of an abandoned cabin, which had probably been built by Vieau or Le Claire. These men had journeyed thither from Chicago, and had been six days making the trip, traveling with a team of horses and wagon through a country which bore no evidence of having been previously traversed by vehicles of any description. Attracted to "the West," by reports concerning its wonderful resources, which had traveled back to the Eastern states immediately after the Black Hawk War, they had stopped for a time in Chicago, but concluded to move to this point when they learned that fine lands lying on the Milwaukee river had been ceded by the Potawatamie Indians to the United States Government, at the Chicago treaty of 1833. With the coming of these four men, the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Milwaukee began. All four lived during the winter of 1833-34 in the trader's cabin, which they found ready for occupancy. They did their

own cooking, and lived in much the same manner as traders and adventurers who had preceded them as visitors to Milwaukee, had lived, but their plans and purposes were of an entirely different character. They were home-seekers, and came here for the purpose of becoming permanent residents. Currier, Lansing and Carley drifted away from Milwaukee within a few years after their arrival, but Fowler remained here for twenty years or more, and was a conspicuous figure among the pioneers. He was born in Monterey, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 8, 1802. His father was Dr. Elijah Fowler, a soldier in the Revolutionary War and a lineal descendant of William Fowler, first magistrate of the colony which settled New Haven, Connecticut. Brought up in New York, to which state his father's family removed soon after the War of 1812, Albert Fowler remained in that state until he came to Chicago in 1832. Soon after he came to Milwaukee he entered the employ of Solomon Juneau as a clerk, accompanied him on his trading expeditions among the Indians, and when Juneau was appointed postmaster of Milwaukee, in 1835, assisted him in the postoffice, making out the first quarterly report ever made from that office. He opened the first real estate office in Milwaukee in 1834, and in 1835 was commissioned first justice of the peace and clerk of the court in and for Milwaukee county, his commission being issued by Stevens T. Mason, then Governor of Michigan territory. He removed to Rockford, Illinois, in 1853, and for many years thereafter was a prominent resident of that city.

In the spring of 1834, "the ancient trading-



Thomas C. Mann

station at the mouth of the Milwaukee river," at which the Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies, Chippewas and Ottawas had long been accustomed to meet their traders, had developed into a white settlement, with a population of seven men, and three of these men—Solomon Juneau, Peter Juneau and Paul Vieau—had families. Mrs. Carley, who had remained in New York State when her husband started on his exploring expedition, joined him here in the summer of 1834, and has passed into history as the first female resident of Milwaukee who was not of mixed French and Indian extraction. George H. Walker, who had spent the winter of 1833-34 at Skunk Grove, came back to stay when the spring opened. Two new settlers, one of whom was named White and the other Evans, formed a partnership and opened a store on the lake shore, at what is now the foot of Huron street. Morris D. Cutler, Alonzo R. Cutler, and Henry Luther arrived here about the first of May, but remained only a short time before making their way back into the interior and "locating claims," on which a portion of the city of Waukesha has since been built. A considerable number of travelers, land-seekers and adventurers, visited and passed through Milwaukee during the summer, but a comparatively small number of those who saw the place were favorably impressed with it, if one may judge of this from the number who became actual settlers here. In addition to those whose names have been mentioned, Horace Chase, Skidmore E. Lefferts, Morgan L. Burdick, D. W. Patterson, Samuel Brown, George F. Knapp, Daniel Bigelow, Otis K. Hubbard and George W. Hay became actual settlers before the close of the year 1834. Bigelow and Hubbard paved the way for improvements of more substantial character than any which had been made up to that time, by beginning the construction of saw-mills, from which was obtained, a little later, building material for many of the dwellings, stores, shops and offices erected by early settlers.

Next to Kilbourn and Walker the most interesting of the pioneers of 1834, considered as historical characters, was Horace Chase, who continued to reside here from the date of his first settlement to the date of his death. He was born in Derby, Vermont, December 25th, 1810, and came of a New England family, descended from one of the colonists of 1629. Jacob Chase, his

father, was a farmer, and the son was brought up to that occupation. Before he was seventeen years of age, however, he manifested a fondness for trade, and went to Earton, Vermont, where he became clerk in a country store. In 1833 he went to Stanstead, Canada, and found employment there in the same capacity for a year or more, when he determined to "go south" and fixed upon Charleston, South Carolina, as a desirable place to locate. Stopping for a time in Boston, before setting out on his contemplated journey, he proceeded to New York, where he happened to meet P. F. W. Peck, who had settled in Chicago two or three years before that time, and who became later a conspicuous figure and left a vast estate in that city. Through Peck's representation, he was induced to change his plans and come to Chicago instead of going to South Carolina. He remained in Chicago only a few months, being employed a portion of the time as a clerk in Peck's store and the remainder of the time in other similar capacities. In the fall of 1834 his attention was called to Milwaukee and in December he set out for this place accompanied by Morgan L. Burdick, and Samuel Brown. They followed the old Indian trail along the lake shore to Milwaukee, passing but two dwellings on the way, one on the site of the present city of Evanston, and the other near the site of Racine.

When he arrived at the Milwaukee settlement, he proceeded to select a couple of tracts of land, on which he filed claims after the fashion of that period, after which he returned to Chicago where he spent a considerable portion of the winter of 1834-35. In April of 1835 he brought a stock of goods to Milwaukee, being compelled to cut a road through from Root river rapids to the mouth of Milwaukee river, in order to reach his destination by what he regarded as the most direct route.

From that time forward he was conspicuously identified with the upbuilding of the village and city, and the advancement of Wisconsin as a commonwealth. He served as a member of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin, and also as member of the first Legislature of the State which convened in 1848. In 1861 he served as alderman and supervisor of the Fifth ward, and at a later date was for several years a conspicuous member of the City Council. He was Mayor of the city in 1862-63 and as a public official and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, left a marked im-

press upon the city with which he became identified in the infantile stage of its existence. He died in September of 1886.

Morgan L. Burdick, who accompanied Mr. Chase to Milwaukee, and a native of Jefferson county, New York, and was born in 1813. He came west as far as Dayton, Ohio, in 1833, and two years later traveled on foot from that city to Chicago. While in Chicago he helped build the first frame dwelling erected in that city, and after he came here in 1834, he also helped build the first frame dwelling erected in Milwaukee. He settled on land in the Town of Lake in 1834, returned to Ohio in 1837, and married Olive S. Patterson, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and lived during the remainder of his life on the farm which he claimed from the public domain and brought under civilization.

Samuel Brown—who was known to all early settlers as "Deacon" Brown—settled, in 1835, a few months after his arrival in Milwaukee, on land which is now the Ninth ward of the city. Born at Belchertown, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, January 8, 1804, he grew up on a farm, which he left when eighteen years of age to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1833, he came to Chicago, where he found employment as a builder, remaining there until he came to Milwaukee. Here he was engaged for many years as a master builder, and took a lively interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of the city, up to the time of his death, which occurred September 22, 1874. He was a man of strong character and excellent qualities of head and heart; so thoroughly honest, upright and conscientious, that he commanded the respect and esteem of all his contemporaries among the early settlers. A devout Christian from early boyhood, he was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church established in Milwaukee, and one of the first elders of that church. As a public man he rendered valuable services to the city as a member of the State Legislature and City Council, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railway he was an active promoter of that pio-

neer railway enterprise. A sagacious, far-seeing man, his early investments and well-directed efforts brought him an ample fortune in later life, and no one of the pioneers is held in more kindly remembrance for his generosity, kindness and benevolence.

D. W. Patterson, who was also one of the pioneers of '34," appears to have been one of the first blacksmiths in Milwaukee, his shop having been opened early in the spring of 1835, in a cabin which he had built on his "land claim," comprising what became Sherman's addition to the city at a later date.

While the settlement of Milwaukee showed but slight growth in 1834, there were numerous evidences that the place was becoming known to some extent to the outside world. The few settlers who came, and the transient visitors and speculators, brought word that it had been heard of in some of the Eastern States, and was spoken of now and then as a rival of Chicago. The *Green Bay Intelligencer*—the only paper published at that time in what afterward became Wisconsin Territory—predicted early in the year that the "Milwaukee country" would be "much visited by northern emigrants and by all who fear the billious fever and other diseases incident to more southern climates." Milwaukee county was segregated from Brown county by legislative enactment before the close of the year, the area embraced in this new subdivision of Michigan Territory comprising that of the present counties of Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, Jefferson, Rock and Racine, and portions of the counties of Green, Dane and Dodge. At Racine—then called Root River—there were one or two settlers. There was one log house at Muckwanago, another at Skunk Grove and two or three at Janesville. These and the few settlers' shanties at Milwaukee were about the only evidences of civilization to be found in the county, when the winter of 1834-35 set in, and with the coming of winter, progress came to a standstill until the following spring. The nucleus of a white settlement had been formed, however, and the era of development had begun.

CHAPTER IX.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF A CITY.

BY THE EDITOR.

IT was in the year 1835 that the foundation of Milwaukee as a city was actually laid. That is to say, in that year began the subdivision of lands into small parcels, the laying out of streets and the grouping of buildings, which are distinctive features of an urban settlement. Although Juneau and Kilbourn did not purchase their lands from the government until late in the summer of 1835, their claims to the tracts of which they had taken possession were generally respected, in accordance with the unwritten law relative to the occupation of the public lands, and their plans and purposes were therefore matters of interest to incoming settlers and visitors. That both men intended to lay out town-sites became known early in the year, and this had its influence upon those who came here to "spy out the land" and seek homes for themselves and families. While some of them penetrated the interior of the Territory in search of choice farming lands, a considerable number of these immigrants were impressed with the view that a town of some consequence was about to spring into existence here, and sought locations in close proximity to the prospective town-sites. The United States survey of public lands in Milwaukee county had been commenced in December of 1834 by William A. Burt, and in February of 1835 he had completed the survey of fractional townships Seven and Eight, in Range Twenty-two, between Milwaukee river and the lake. It should be stated in this connection that in the treaties made with the Menomonee Indians, by the general government at Washington, in 1831, the Indians ceded all the lands north and east of the Milwaukee river to which they had previously laid claim, and in the treaty of 1833, made at Chicago, the Pottawatomie Indians ceded to the government the lands west and south of the river, which they had long claimed as their own. The survey made by Burt was designed to include only lands ceded by the Menomonees, but in order to fill out the two townships the survey was extended west and south of the river into

lands which had been reserved to the Pottawatomies by treaty stipulations until 1836, when their final removal from the lands was to take place. This invasion of the Indian rights, led to some threatening demonstrations against settlers on the part of the red men, but the danger was averted and they were pacified without serious trouble. This tract of land was sold at Green Bay in 1835, and the tracts purchased by Juneau and Kilbourn respectively were platted and town lots were offered for sale long before the close of the year. In fact, Juneau had platted his lands in advance of purchase, and made his first sale of a lot to Albert Fowler, in August of 1835. The first sale of a "West side" lot was made by Kilbourn to Samuel Brown, October 16, 1835, and the first recorded plat of that portion of the city, made by Garrett Vliet, was placed on record October 9, 1835. On the 17th day of September, 1835, the first election was held in Milwaukee and the whole number of votes cast was thirty-nine. The only law authorizing such an election was the law of necessity, which required that some provision should be made for the government of the settlement, and by common consent a supervisor, a town clerk, three assessors, two commissioners of roads, one constable, two inspectors of schools, three pathmasters, one poundmaster and three fence-viewers were elected.

While there was no law but that of necessity for the election of these officials, it is reasonably certain that there was not much necessity for the election of some of them. There were no schools to inspect and that office would unquestionably have been a sinecure had any emoluments attached to it. There were no fences in Milwaukee or in Milwaukee county for that matter, and "fence-viewers" were therefore hardly essential to the welfare of this new community, but these early settlers were from Eastern States and the official roster was of the character with which they had been familiar in older communities.

That there had not been a large addition to the

population of the settlement during the spring and summer months of 1835 is evidenced by the vote cast at this election and by the heaped-up official honors of George H. Walker, Enoch Chase and U. B. Smith. Others came later, however, and before the close of the year, there had been a considerable influx of immigrants. While it is not possible to give, in this connection, the names of all who became settlers in Milwaukee during the pioneer period, a peculiar interest attaches to those who came here as early as 1834 or 1835. The following list of those who became actual settlers of Milwaukee in 1835 is believed to be approximately correct:

Aldrich, Owen.	Harrison, Worcester.
Barber, Lucius I.	Hawley, Cyrus.
Breed, A. O. T.	Hathaway, Joshua.
Bunnell, Wm.	Hodge, P. W.
Bigelow, Hiram.	Holmes, Thomas.
Burnham, Hiram.	Hoyt, Henry H.
Brownell, Chauncey.	Hoyt, Thos. D.
Brazee, Benson.	Hubbard, H. M.
Bowen, John.	Hyder, N. F.
Balser, P.	Jackson, David.
Burnett, Elsworth.	Judson, Isaac B.
Burdick, Paul.	Lowry, J. K.
Brannon, H. H.	Mahoney, Jacob.
Burdick, Samuel.	McFadden, James.
Baumgartner, Wm.	McMillen, B. S.
Cornwall, N. W.	McNeil, James.
Chase, Enoch.	Morgan, David.
Castleman, Alfred L.	Murray, James.
Cole, Parker C.	Murray, Patrick.
Cole, Luther.	Ogden, John.
Cawker, Mathew.	Olin, Nelson.
Childs, Luther.	Orendorf, Alfred.
Childs, John.	Osborn, Almon.
Church, Harvey.	Packard, Zebedee.
Church, Benjamin.	Parsons, S.
Carleton, Loren B.	Piper, Wm.
Charney, Frank.	Porthier, Joseph.
Chamberlain, Wm. H.	Reed, George.
Clark, Wm.	Richards, D. H.
Clyman, James.	Riddle, Thos. M.
Dousman, George D.	Ross, Hiram.
Dousman, Talbot C.	Rowley, S.
Douglas, Andrew.	Sanderson, Edmund.
De Laney, Martin.	Sanderson, James.
Davis, John.	Shattuck, Walter.
Edgerton, B. H.	Shaft, Henry.
Edgerton, E. W.	Shields, Robert.
Ebel, Andrew.	Shields, Wm.
Eseling, N.	Sivyer, Henry.
Estes, E. S.	Sivyer, Samuel.
Farmin, Hiram.	Sivyer, William.
Farmin, Uriel.	Skinner, Wm.
Foltz, Jonas.	Smart, Isaac.
Fuller, Elon.	Smart, Joseph.

Smart, Richard.	Weisner, E.
Smith, Uriel B.	Wells, Daniel, Jr.
Stewart, Alexander.	Wentworth, George H.
Stewart, I.	West, George S.
Stone, Samuel.	West, Henry.
Strothmann, Wilhelm.	Wilcox, Joel.
Sweet, Alanson.	Williams, Joseph.
Tuttle, Joseph.	Woodward, Wallace.
Underwood, Wm. O.	Woodward, William.
Vliet, Garrett.	

Not much was done in the way of making building improvements in 1835, and not much real estate changed hands, the speculative fever not having become epidemic as it did the following year. The most important improvements of the year were the fitting up of a temporary tavern, by J. and L. Childs and of another by Jacques Vieau. The tavern kept by Vieau, which became somewhat famous as a pioneer hostelry, was known later as the Cottage Inn and was destroyed by fire in 1845. The building of the Bellevue—called later the Milwaukee House—another of the noted pioneer hotels, was begun by Juneau and Martin in 1835, but it was not completed until 1837. This hotel was located at the northeast corner of Broadway and Wisconsin streets.

Another evidence of the advancement of civilization during the year was the establishment of a postoffice and the appointment of Solomon Juneau as postmaster. Religious services were held for the first time in the new settlement in the month of May under Methodist auspices, and in July the first Presbyterian church service was held with Rev. A. A. Barber as the officiating minister. Several dwellings had been erected during the year, Juneau had moved into a new frame building, and Horace Chase, who had formed a business partnership with Archibald Clybourn, of Chicago, had built a warehouse and was prepared to engage in the forwarding trade as well as merchandising. The greater number of those who came to Milwaukee in 1835 were unmarried men, or if married, they left their wives behind until they had selected a place for settlement. A few of the new settlers, however, had families, and the first child born in Milwaukee which was without a trace of Indian blood, was a daughter of Uriel B. Smith, born in 1835 and christened Milwaukee Smith.

Of the pioneers of '35, it may be said that they were in the main, brave, hardy and intelligent, and they came here prepared to endure hardship,



Wm P. Merrill.

to suffer numerous privations, to overcome difficulties and to contribute their full share to the building up of a new commonwealth. Some of them were long-time residents of the city and a few have acquired unusual distinction. Most conspicuous of them all, perhaps, is Daniel Wells, Jr., who at this time (1895) still lives to link the past with present history. Of New England origin and antecedents, he came west well equipped, so far as economic training and natural endowments were concerned, to participate in the development of a new country. Although he had not been liberally educated, his broad common sense, tact, sagacity and good judgment, commended him to the pioneers with whom he became associated, and he became at once conspicuous in the conduct of public affairs. He was identified with legislation of vast importance, as a member of the Territorial Council, served with distinction as a member of the national House of Representatives in later years, and has achieved unusual distinction as a business man and financier. Joshua Hathaway was for thirty years one of the most conspicuous figures among the pioneers and his name and fame are perpetuated in substantial improvements as well as in official records attesting his public services. Doctor Enoch Chase was another of the pioneers of 1835 who contributed largely to the upbuilding of the city, and who was

prominent in public life for many years. He had pioneer experiences both in Michigan and Illinois, was a strong, self-reliant and capable man, who always wielded an important influence in the community, and was the recipient of many testimonials of public confidence and esteem.

Talbot C. Dousman, Alanson Sweet, George D. Dousman, Doctor Alfred L. Castleman, Garrett Vliet, John Ogden, William Sivyver, Henry Sivyver, James Murray, Joel S. Wilcox, Daniel H. Richards, George Furlong and Uriel B. Smith were other settlers who came to Milwaukee in 1835, who wrought worthily and well in laying the foundation of the present metropolis, and appropriate mention of many others will be found in other portions of this history.

When they began their settlement here, the surrounding country was in a condition of primitive wildness and the Indians were by far the most numerous of their neighbors. As a rule, however, the relations between the settlers and their uncivilized neighbors were of a friendly character, and only once during the year were they called upon to mourn or avenge the loss of one of their number. This was in the case of Elsworth Burnett, a young land-seeker from the East, who was cruelly murdered by two Indians, while on an exploring expedition in the Rock river country.

CHAPTER X.

A YEAR OF WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT.

BY THE EDITOR.

WHEN navigation opened, in the spring of 1836, a season of phenomenal development began in Milwaukee.

By act of Congress Wisconsin territory was segregated from Michigan in 1836, and the influx of immigrants into the new territory during the year was probably without precedent in the history of Western immigration. In December of 1835 and January of 1836, contracts were let by the government for the survey of public lands within the boundaries of the present county which had not been surveyed prior to that time. Elisha Dwelle made the survey of the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, completing it in June of 1836. Garrett Vliet surveyed the town of Wauwatosa, and William A. Burt the town of Greenville, both surveys being completed in May. By an act of Congress, approved June 15th of the same year, the Milwaukee land district was established, and on the 15th of September following, an office was opened for pre-emption entries, with A. D. Morton as Register of the Land Office, and Rufus Parks as Receiver of the Public Moneys. The district covered a large area of territory—it being practically the same as that of the original county of Milwaukee—and persons seeking lands within the limits of the district, gravitated naturally to Milwaukee. Paraphrasing a familiar quotation from the Latin, it may be said that they came, they saw, they speculated. It seemed that everybody who came to Milwaukee that year purchased one or more town lots, and scores of persons who did not come sent their money here to be invested. There was a carnival of speculation, which continued well into the winter, and had its effect on every branch of business. Everybody was full of hope, enthusiasm and enterprise, and could see nothing but flattering prospects for the future. It developed a little later that a very large proportion of this prosperity was ephemeral, but nevertheless substantial

progress was being made. Streets were being graded, Juneau and his partners had the erection of a courthouse well under way, and buildings of various kinds were springing into existence as if by magic. Two or three sawmills had been gotten into operation, and the timber-lands adjacent to the town were being denuded of forests to supply building material. Nearly all the building in 1836 was of cheap structures, hurriedly put up, to supply an imperative demand for dwellings and business quarters, but in the fall of that year William Sivyer took a step in advance of his contemporaries and erected a substantial brick building, the first of its kind in Milwaukee.

In July the first newspaper established in this city made its appearance, and the first vessel built at this port—a schooner of ninety tons burden—was built for Solomon Juneau during the summer. Of greater consequence, however, than the building of this schooner, so far as the marine interests of the town and commercial interests as well, were concerned, was the fact that steamers from the lower lakes began making regular trips to Milwaukee, or at least began stopping here on their way to Chicago, instead of passing this port as most of them had done the previous year.

In the fall of 1836 a census of Wisconsin territory, taken by direction of Gov. Henry Dodge, first Territorial Governor, showed that Milwaukee county had a population of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and the estimated population of the town of Milwaukee was one thousand five hundred persons. On the 10th of October, an election was held for the purpose of choosing members of the Territorial Legislature and a delegate to Congress, and at that election six hundred votes were cast. This was the first general election held in the place, and hardly a more turbulent one has been held since, if the testimony of the most important resident official, at that time, is at all

reliable. The rivalry which had sprung up between the East and the West sides was then for the first time injected into politics. The inhabitants of "Juneau's Place" and "Walker's Point," had combined against those of "Kilbourn town," and in the county convention held some days earlier, in another part of the county, had succeeded in having Alanson Sweet and Gilbert Knapp nominated as candidates for the Legislative Council. This action of the convention or caucus as it was called, was repudiated by Byron Kilbourn and his friends, and they nominated as a candidate against Sweet—who was particularly objectionable to them—George Reed. The election was held in the courthouse, and so intense was the sectional feeling and so numerous the clashing of partisans, that long before the polls closed, the primitive jail of the village was crowded with disturbers of the peace who had been taken into custody. In this contest the East side gained a substantial victory over the West side, and precedents established that year have been far-reaching in their consequences. The building of a courthouse and donation of grounds to the county by Juneau and his partners was a shrewd move to promote the growth of the East side. The establishment of the postoffice on that side contributed to the same result. Early settlers became accustomed to transacting their public business on the "east side," and the same force of habit seems to have influenced the public in later years and caused the grouping of the government, county and city buildings in that division of the city.

Of the thousands of settlers who came into Wisconsin in 1836, a large proportion entered the territory by way of Milwaukee. It was the gateway through which many of them passed into the "back country," and no inconsiderable number of men who were temporary sojourners here were conspicuous citizens of other parts of the State at a later date. A few of those who saw, upon their arrival here in 1836, a straggling frontier village, have lived to see that village become (in 1895) a city having a population of more than two hundred and fifty thousand people.

Although the Government Land Office was opened in Milwaukee in the fall of 1836, a peculiarity of the land laws of that period made it impossible for settlers to obtain even the shadow of a title to the lands which they occupied until such

lands were offered for sale in 1839. Comparatively little of the land included in what became the Milwaukee district had been surveyed and made subject to entry before this district was segregated from the Green Bay district, and hence only a very few of the early settlers had rendered themselves secure in their possessions through purchase at the Green Bay land sales of 1835. No permanent pre-emption laws were in existence when Milwaukee was settled, and no matter what improvements a settler may have made on lands which he occupied, he was a trespasser upon the public domain, in the eyes of the law, until such lands had been surveyed and offered for sale at public auction. A short-lived pre-emption act was passed by Congress in May of 1830, which gave to a person who had cultivated any quarter-section of public land the previous year, and occupied the tract at the date mentioned, the right to purchase it at the minimum government land price—one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—at any time before the date fixed for the public sale of such land. This law expired by limitation one year from the date of its passage, but in 1834 it was revived and continued in force two years, its benefits under this revival extending only to those who had settled and cultivated lands during the year 1833. Juneau was about the only settler of Milwaukee who could have derived any benefit from this act, as hardly any other could have furnished evidence of having cultivated ground or made other improvements on lands during the years 1829 and 1833. Those who came here in 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838, except such persons as purchased lots from Juneau and Kilbourn, were all "squatters" on public lands, in danger of being compelled to pay for the improvements which they themselves made, when the lands were offered for sale at public auction, or of being ousted from their possessions by those who could outbid them. Nor was this the only danger to which they were exposed. Many claims had been located in the old Green Bay land district in advance of the survey of the lands claimed, and it frequently happened that two or more persons found themselves on the same quarter-section, after the survey had been made. Under the pre-emption act of 1830, and the revival of that act in 1834, any two claimants of the same quarter-section were permitted to divide it equally, each taking half, and each receiving from

the Government Land Office, in lieu of the other half, a certificate authorizing him to locate another eighty acres, elsewhere in the same land district—"not interfering with other settlers having the right of preference"—for which he was required to pay only the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The right thus acquired became known as a "floating right," and claims filed in pursuance thereof came to be known as "floated claims," or "floats." The understanding was that only such "squatters" on the public domain as could furnish evidence of having made the required improvements on their claims during the years 1829 and 1833, were protected by the clause of the pre-emption law of 1830, which "provided for non-interference" with other settlers having the right of preference, in the location of "floated" claims. Milwaukee county settlers were not therefore protected against this invasion of their rights, and were liable at any time to have the lands, to which they only awaited an opportunity to acquire title, covered by "floats" which would dispossess them or involve them in vexatious litigation. "Float" rights were transferable, and a large proportion of those which came into existence in the Milwaukee land district, soon passed into the hands of watchful speculators and designing persons, who sought to make use of them in obtaining possession of valuable lands to which titles had not been perfected. A large portion of the south side of what is now the city, was "floated" and a controversy began in the courts which lasted until 1845, when Col. George H. Walker and others who had contested the validity of these claims, were finally allowed to perfect their titles, upon payment to the government of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the lands which they had occupied. The cloud which thus rested for more than ten years upon the titles to lands in Walker's subdivision of the city, seriously retarded its growth, and it has never fully recovered from the sinister effects of those unfortunate complications.

The dangers which threatened them made it necessary for the early settlers to organize themselves into associations designed to facilitate the settlement of disputes among themselves, to protect their claims against lawless adventurers, and for the maintenance of their rights against the unrestrained competition of speculators.

The first meeting to consider the practicability

and advisability of effecting such an organization, was held in Southport (now Kenosha) February 13th, 1836. Soon afterward a meeting was held at Root river (now Racine) at which there was a much larger representation of settlers of the Milwaukee land district, and as a result of which the "Milwaukee Claimants' Union" came into existence. The constitution of this association was a unique instrument and is of such historic importance that we preserve the full text of it in this connection, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, as settlers of public lands within the County of Milwaukee, deem it of vital importance that there should be for the interest of the settlers, cordiality of feeling among them. That if Congress should refuse to extend the pre-emption law, our whole dependence is upon union and our respect for each other's rights; if we go on contending and striving, one against another, until the day arrives when it shall be decided whether we are to have a home upon the spot that we have selected, there will be no hope of success. And now let us come forward determined to protect one another, and our success will be complete; let not the imprudence of any one destroy the fair prospects of the whole. What must be the condition of those who have expended their last farthing in reaching the spot they claim, if they are to be driven from their temporary refuge by a mob or the unfeeling speculator? To the instigator of the mob we would, say, beware. To the speculator, remember the mournful feeling of the emigrant, sobbing adieu to the tombs and temples of his fathers, his toils and sufferings in building up a new habitation; and gathering the manna of heaven, like the Israelites, from the bosom of the wilderness. 'And now, as American citizens (and there is a charm and magic in the word,) we pledge ourselves to support and protect each other in holding our just and lawful claims against all opposition; also to support and abide by the following resolutions. For the support of this we solemnly vow to each other, and call upon God to witness our truth and sincerity, and invoke disgrace upon our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity.

"ARTICLE 1. *Resolved*, That the county be divided into two districts; that the first district shall include all that part of the county north and east of the township line of township four;



Respectfully yours &c
Lewis Livingston

second, all that part of the county south and west of the north line of said township.

"ART. 2. That each district shall be entitled to a registrar, who shall be a surveyor, legally appointed by the county surveyor, by the recommendation of the district in which he may reside, whose duty it shall be to make a correct plat of his district, and record the same upon a book of record, which said surveyor shall keep for the recording of claims, which shall be subject to the inspection of any person holding or wishing to make a claim, who has or may hereafter sign this constitution. Said surveyor shall attend to all calls to examine and survey any premises applied for, and in case there is no previous claim upon said premises, the surveyor shall make a survey of the same, and keep a record of all such surveys, and give a certificate to the said applicant for said premises to the same effect; which certificate shall be filed in the treasurer's office of the same district; and upon application to the treasurer, to file said certificate, the party applying for it shall pay to the treasurer two dollars, and it shall be the duty of the treasurer to give a receipt for the same.

"ART. 3. To constitute a claim, there shall be a house erected on the same, at least twelve feet square, with roof covered with boards or shingles; also, if in timber lands, there shall be at least one acre chopped for cultivation, and fenced seven rails high; and if on the prairie, there shall be at least two acres fenced, as above; all to be performed within forty days from the adoption of this constitution. The first claimant shall be the person who shall have made the first improvement—without evident design of relinquishing the same, by absence, or by making other claims—that within forty days from this time, or forty days from time of making the claim, shall have the same recorded by the district recorder, and pay the sum of two dollars to the district treasurer.

"ART. 4. That all male citizens over the age of eighteen, and females over the age of sixteen, shall be entitled to hold a claim by complying with the foregoing resolutions.

"ART. 5. That every person wishing to make or hold a claim within this county, shall make such claim in person, and comply with the second and third resolutions, except females who shall

reside within the county, who may employ an agent to reside on said claim.

"ART. 6. A treasurer shall be appointed in each district by their own delegates in this convention, who shall receive all money paid into the treasury, and give a receipt for the same, a copy of which shall be filed in the office of the recorder. The treasurer shall keep a true account of all the moneys received and expended by him, applied to the purposes ordered by this constitution, and if the same shall not be wholly expended when the land shall be obtained by sale or preemption, and all difficulties settled, shall refund the remainder to each person who has signed this constitution, in proportion to the amount received from each individual. Said treasurer shall give to the board of arbitrators a good and sufficient bond, amounting to two thousand dollars. Each treasurer shall provide himself with a book sufficiently large to record all claims, and enter upon the same all testimony and decisions of the committee, with the certificate of the presiding officer within his district, which shall be kept subject to the inspection of all persons, as specified in article second. He shall keep in his possession this constitution and resolution; and every person shall, before paying in his money, sign the same. Any person complying with the foregoing shall be considered a member, and equally protected by the same. Said treasurer shall be entitled to twenty-five cents for every certificate he may legally issue; and for all recording, the same fee as the county recorder, to be paid by each individual that may require such recording to be done.

"ART. 7. That a board of arbitrators, consisting of five, shall be elected by the people of their district. The duty of said arbitrators shall be to have all summons legally served coming from judge or justice of the peace, to sit as a board of arbitrators, to hear and try any case brought before them, within the meaning of this constitution. The judge or justice issuing the same shall preside over said board, and record all testimony and decisions of the same. A majority of said arbitrators shall constitute a quorum, and proceed to business after being duly sworn according to law; and in case the whole number of arbitrators are present, each party may have the privilege of rejecting one member of said board; and in case that one party has no objection to any one member, the other may reject two of the same; the

oldest claimant so contending shall have the preference, provided he has made a legal claim, and in all cases the decision of the board shall be final. All proceedings of said board shall be made a rule of court, and the judge or justice shall proceed accordingly; and each member summoned and appearing to sit upon any such case, shall be entitled to two dollars.

"ART. 8. That each member and clerk of this convention shall be entitled to two dollars per day while attending, including the time of going to and returning from said convention, to be paid equally out of the funds of each treasury of the districts sending the same, by the members presenting a certificate signed by the president and clerk of this convention.

"ART. 9. That all decisions of the Board of Arbitrators, in conformity to any of the foregoing resolutions, shall be put in force and complied with, peaceably if can be, and forcibly if must be. In case forcible means shall be resorted to, all reasonable expenses, so made, shall be paid out of the treasury of the district where such expenses are made.

"ART. 10. That in case any difficulty should arise, in regard to claims, not comprehended in the foregoing resolutions, the Board of Arbitrators shall have universal jurisdiction over the same, and their decision shall be final, as provided in the foregoing resolutions.

"ART. 11. That any person who has a family of three or four children, shall be entitled to hold one claim for such children, provided, the oldest of such children does not exceed the age of eighteen or sixteen years, and that he or she shall have complied with the foregoing resolutions."

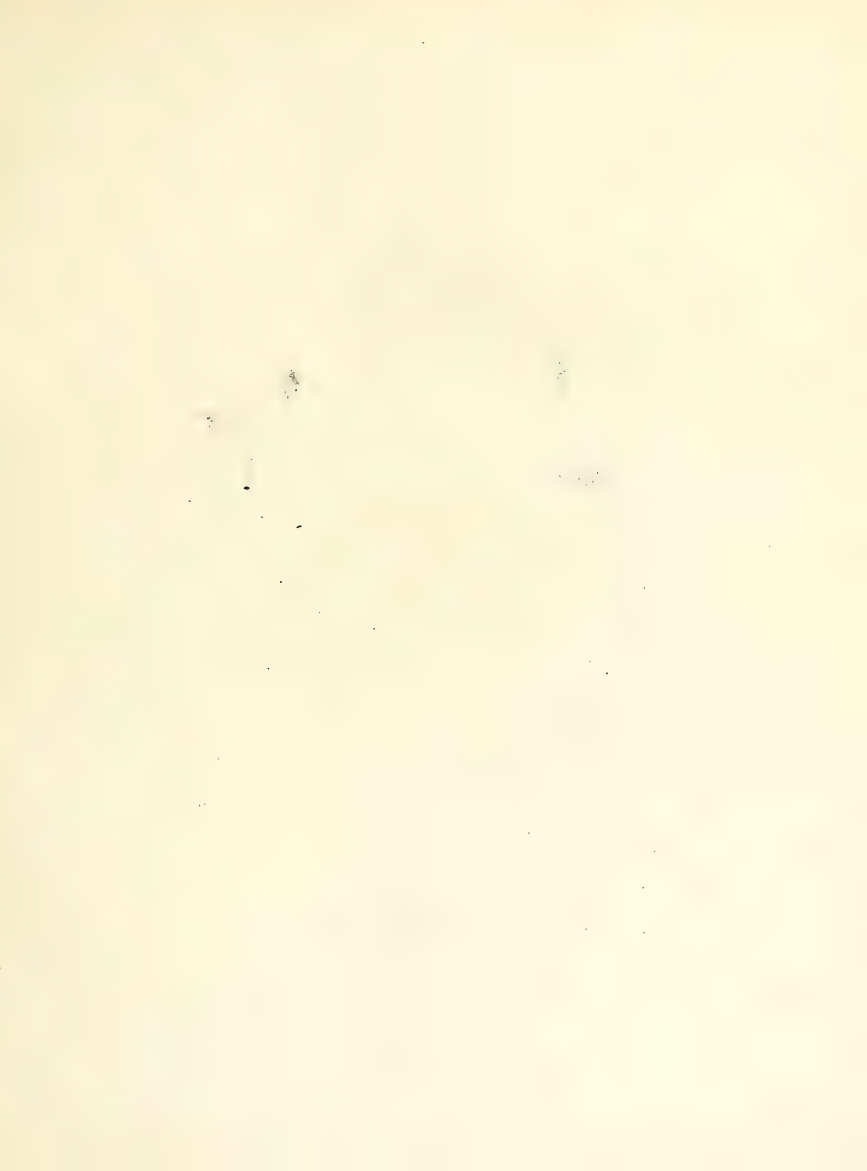
This constitution was signed by Gilbert Knapp as chairman and B. B. Cary and J. C. Knapp as secretaries of the meeting; by Alanson Sweet, B. W. Finch, Albert Fowler, Horace Chase and Henry C. West, delegates from Milwaukee; by Gilbert Knapp, Levi Mason, Walter Cooley and William Luse, delegates from Root River; by Jason Lathrop, Waters Towsley, G. P. Post and George W. Griffin, delegates from Pike River; by John Fowle and John P. Haight, delegates from Oak Creek and by Symmes Butler, delegate from Skunk Grove.

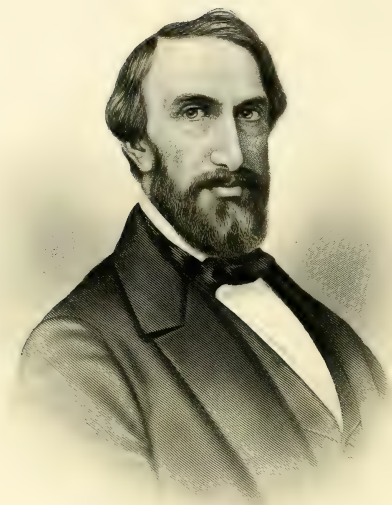
There were no printing presses in the Territory at that time, so far as known, with the exception

of that on which the *Intelligencer* was printed at Green Bay. It was desirable that the purposes of the organization should be fully known and understood, and to attain this object it was deemed important that the constitution of the "Union" should be printed and circulated among the settlers. Jason Lathrop of Pike River undertook to do the printing and improvised a press, at a cost of less than ten dollars, on which the work was done in such a way that it subserved the purpose for which it was designed, however crude it may have been as a specimen of the printer's art. A copy of this printed constitution of the Claimants' Union—the only one in existence so far as known—is now in the library of the State Historical Society at Madison.

Many of the citizens of Milwaukee and immediate vicinity were not entirely satisfied with the provisions of this constitution, and a year later adopted a new code, which was drawn up by I. A. Lapham. Under this code the county was divided into precincts, each having a club which appointed committees to hear and determine disputes which might arise over land claims. A "judiciary" committee was also constituted with headquarters in Milwaukee, to which claimants might appeal from the decisions of the precinct committees. The decisions of the "Judiciary Committee" were to be regarded as final, and as a matter of fact commanded at the time as much respect as if they had been decisions of a Supreme Court. All the members of this committee were well known and prominent pioneers, their names being as follows: A. A. Bird, Doctor Enoch Chase, Solomon Juneau, N. F. Hyer, Samuel Brown, Albert Fowler, D. H. Richards, A. O. T. Breed, Samuel Hinman, W. R. Longstreet, H. M. Hubbard, James Sanderson, Chauncey H. Peak, Daniel Wells, Jr., and Byron Kilbourn.

Under the provisions of the code governing this association of settlers, one could hold his claim to a quarter-section of land by erecting thereon a cabin and cultivating three acres of ground, and to a half-section by cultivating seven acres more. All claims were duly registered, and so loyally did the settlers stand by each other and so bravely did they fight each other's battles, that nearly all were enabled to retain their legitimate holdings and to purchase them at the land sales of 1839, at the government price.





John H. Conway

CHAPTER XI.

SPECULATION SUBSIDES AND DEPRESSION FOLLOWS.

BY THE EDITOR.

IN 1836, the expressive, if not very elegant word "boom," had not been coined and it did not, therefore, occur to any one to designate by that name the wild speculation of that year in Milwaukee realty. The events of the year, however, and subsequent occurrences, justify the statement that one of the earliest products of Milwaukee was a colossal "boom." With the close of navigation, in 1836, came a change as distressing as it was surprising to most of the inhabitants of the ambitious villages, on either side of the river. The activity in real estate suddenly ceased, business operations of all kinds were practically suspended, and the situation became exceedingly uncomfortable for a large proportion of those who remained here during the winter. So rapid had been the increase of population during the preceding summer and fall that very inadequate provision had been made for the newcomers in the way of food and shelter. Only here and there could be found a bit of ground in Milwaukee county, which had been cultivated during the summer, and those who had raised anything in the way of farm products needed all they had for home consumption. Everything the people of Milwaukee needed to live on, had to be shipped in from the older communities of other States, and when the transportation facilities afforded by the open waters of Lake Michigan were suspended, prices became high, and food hard to get at times, at any price. It followed as a natural consequence that there was much suffering among the early settlers of the overcrowded village, and many of the worthy pioneers experienced hardships and privations during the winter of 1836-37, which they remembered or will remember to the end of their lives. Anxiously they all looked forward to the coming spring, all hoping and some confidently expecting a revival and continuance of the "flush times" of the year before. In this they were doomed to be disappointed. The balmy breath of spring, the warmer breath of summer

even, failed to revive prospects which had been blighted by the frosts of winter.

The financial panic of 1837 was on. Speculation was for the time being, at an end, and there was stagnation of business everywhere. Carried away by their enthusiasm as to the future of Milwaukee, scores of people, hundreds of people in fact, had discounted a somewhat remote future, and in 1837 they awoke to a bitter realization of this fact. They had paid for lots and other property in a straggling settlement—which was without commerce, without manufactories, without business of any kind, in fact—prices which ought only to have ruled in a well-established city of considerable proportions and known resources. Thrown on the market by the large number of persons who had overtraded their capital, this realty would bring only a fraction of its original cost, and ruined investors were to be seen on every hand. Men who had considered themselves rich a few months before, found it necessary to do something to gain a livelihood, and no small number of them drifted away to other places to seek the employment they could not find here. A few of those who had made more or less extensive investments during the preceding year, had tempered their enthusiasm with discretion, and having looked into the future and estimated its probabilities with admirable precision, were content to hold their possessions and await developments.

It may be said, however, that the depression of 1837, distressing as it was in many respects, was not an unmixed evil. When the speculative fever subsided, reason returned to a majority of the naturally thrifty, resourceful and self-reliant settlers, who had been affected by the prevailing contagion, and they turned their attention to development of the resources of the town and surrounding country. Comparatively few new settlers came during the year 1837, and many of those who had been considered permanent settlers returned to their old homes in "the East," or

went elsewhere in "the West," but those who remained had faith in the future of Milwaukee and sought to make the best of the situation. Little was done during the year in the way of making improvements, so far as the erection of buildings was concerned, but considerable progress in other directions might have been noted. On the east side of the river a village-government was organized, of which Solomon Juneau became the official head, and on the west side the same logic of events made Byron Kilbourn head of a similar municipal organization. In this connection it may be remarked, without injustice to either Juneau or Kilbourn, that in the early years of their enterprise as founders of Milwaukee, both exhibited a narrowness of view in one respect, in striking contrast to their breadth of view in other respects. Each seems to have cherished the illusion that his town-site could only flourish at the expense of the other; that their interests were antagonistic; that if one enterprise went up the other must go down, or that in any event one must far outstrip the other. The result of this feeling was entire independence of action on the part of the proprietors of the separate divisions of Milwaukee. The most unfortunate result of this independence of action in laying out the town-sites, was the irregularity of streets and the confusion in street nomenclature, which strangers, visiting the city at the present time, find it difficult to understand or account for, which has added materially to the cost of bridging the river and marred the beauty of the city.

The antagonism of interests between Juneau and Kilbourn, and the feeling which it engendered, extended to their friends and adherents, and prevented harmonious action for the general upbuilding of the community. When Kilbourn put the first steamboat ("The Badger") on the river, in 1837, for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the lake vessels, which, in the absence of harbor facilities, anchored in the bay, the little steamer was not permitted to land its passengers on the east side. Rival newspapers (the *Advertiser* and the *Sentinel*) came into existence and engaged in heated controversies, and it was not until a legislative enactment consolidated the two villages under one government, in 1839, that an era of harmonious action dawned upon Milwaukee.

The principal events of the year 1837 were the

organization of Milwaukee county for judicial purposes and the designation of Milwaukee as the county-seat; the holding of the first session of the territorial court in Milwaukee by Judge William C. Frazer; the organization of a medical society by Doctor Thomas J. Noyes, Sullivan Belknap, S. H. Green, William P. Proudfit and others; the organization of a county agricultural society by Byron Kilbourn, Solomon Juneau, S. Pettibone, Hugh Wedge, I. A. Lapham, James H. Rogers, George D. Dousman, J. Manderville, John Ogden, D. S. Hollister, William R. Longstreet and Henry M. Hubbard; and the organization of the first temperance society by S. Hinman, W. P. Proudfit, F. Hawley, William A. Kellogg, Robert Love, George H. Dyer, H. W. Van Dorn, Daniel Worthington and Daniel Brown.

In 1838, there were numerous evidences of recovery from the extreme depression of the previous year. A better feeling prevailed among the settlers and they addressed themselves to the task of building up a prosperous community with renewed vigor. They were reinforced before the close of the year by such sterling characters as Lewis Ludington, Judge Andrew G. Miller, Lyndsay Ward, David S. Ordway, Harvey Birchard and others, who helped to make the history of the city and State in later years. The close of the year brought with it the opening of a road to Madison—a government appropriation having been made for that purpose—and other roads were also opened and improved into the interior, and north and south along the lake shore. A lighthouse was built on the lake shore at the terminus of Wisconsin street, the expenditure of funds for this purpose being the first outlay of money by the government for public improvements in Milwaukee. Eli Bates, at a later date, a noted citizen of Chicago, was the first keeper of this lighthouse.

With the opening of the year 1839, there was a marked improvement of the condition of affairs in Milwaukee. There was an influx of capital, and money circulated much more freely than in 1837 and 1838. During that year docks were built, streets graded, new stores and business-houses opened, the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal project was inaugurated, and evidences multiplied that the town was preparing for a rapid and substantial growth.

The greatest event of the year was the land



A. O. T. Brund,

sale, which began on the 16th of February and lasted until the 16th of March, when all the public lands of the district ready for the market were offered for sale. This was an event to which the settlers on lands in the neighborhood of Milwaukee had looked forward with mingled hope and anxiety. All hoped that they should be able to purchase the lands on which they had settled, and all were more or less fearful that speculators and men of means would bid the lands up to prices which they would be unable to pay. The settlement of the country and the growth of Milwaukee had made all lands in the immediate vicinity worth much more than the government price, but the ability of the settlers to make payment was not proportionate to this increase of values. By economizing in every possible way, working hard and enduring numerous privations, many of the settlers had succeeded in saving barely money enough to pay for their claims—the “ten shillings” per acre, which was the minimum government price. If a higher figure was bid they would be compelled to sacrifice whatever improvements they had made, as well as the lands in which they had a vested right. To protect themselves against threatened despoilment and eviction, the settlers in all parts of the country, through representatives from each precinct, had formulated a plan for harmonious action, at a meeting held in Milwaukee November 10, 1838. In accordance with this plan, all claims were registered and each precinct selected a “bidder,” who was furnished with a plat of the registered claims in the precinct which he represented. This “bidder” was instructed to be present at the land sale, and when the lands in his precinct were offered at auction, to bid “ten shillings” per acre, and no more, for each claimant. Pursuant to the adoption of this plan of action, a resolution was adopted at the above-mentioned meeting held in Milwaukee, binding the settlers to be present at the sale “to aid and assist in carrying into execution” the plan agreed upon, and it was declared that “no person should be permitted to bid on any lands save the agents aforesaid.” Arbitrary as this action was, it appears to have been rendered necessary by the exigencies of the occasion, and to have been prolific of good results. When the 16th of February, 1839, arrived, A. B. Morton, Registrar of the Land Office, began offering the lands for sale, all moneys being paid in to Rufus

Parks, who was the Receiver of Public Moneys at Milwaukee. The settlers were present in force, prepared to enforce the mandate that none save their duly appointed agents should bid on lands, and few speculators or designing interlopers were courageous enough to attempt to bid against them. As a consequence nine-tenths of the land sold was purchased by actual settlers, and the total sales for the month aggregated in round numbers half a million dollars. The sales continuing, on the 19th of March reached a total of \$600,000, and the total sales for the year 1839 amounted to nearly \$800,000, the Commissioner of Public Lands at Washington declaring this to have been “the largest and most remarkable sale of lands known to the department” up to that time.

The removal of the Indians to the country west of the Mississippi river, in 1838, was an event, the importance of which should not be overlooked in considering the progress toward an advanced stage of civilization, made by Milwaukee, and the adjacent country prior to 1840. As long as the red men remained in close proximity to the village it had a tendency to discourage immigration from the Eastern States, because while they had been in the main of a peaceable disposition, the Indian temper was always regarded as uncertain, and many timid people looked upon settlement in Wisconsin as something extremely hazardous. There was a general feeling of relief therefore among the settlers when the savages finally packed their tents and moved away toward the setting sun.

The first church erected in Milwaukee was built in 1839, on Martin street, west of Jackson, Rev. Patricius O’Kelly being the priest in charge of the Catholic congregation which erected it, and “St. Peter’s” being the name given to it upon completion. The first fire-engine was also brought to the city in that year, and was christened “Neptune No. 1.” George D. Dousman was the first foreman to take charge of this engine which was kept in service some years and then sold to a town in the interior of the State, where it was still in use a few years since.

Just before the close of the year occurred an event which was to have a marked influence upon the future of the city. This was the arrival of a colony of immigrants from Germany and Norway, the advance-guard of the thousands who

have since contributed so largely to the development of this city and State. There were eight hundred persons in this company of immigrants, and they came with money to purchase homes, or prepared to labor industriously to acquire homes. The gold and silver money which they brought with them was put into circulation and had a vivifying effect upon all kinds of business.

In 1840 the first brick business block ever built in Milwaukee, was erected by John Hustis, on the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets. It was three stories high, and one of the floors was occupied as the first theater of the town. The building was a notable improvement and ushered in an era of substantial improvements. From that time forward the urban aspect of Milwaukee continuously improved, and it was not many years before it had come to be looked upon not only as one of the most important, but as one of the handsomest cities in the Northwest. The first bridge joining the East and West sides was built in 1840, and spanned the river at Chestnut and Division streets. Much historic interest attaches to this structure which involved the pioneers in controversies assuming at times a threatening and dangerous aspect. What has passed into local history as the "bridge war," was in fact a war of contending factions strangely blind to the best interests of the infant city as a whole, and of rival sections each seeking to obtain a temporary advantage over the other. The first bridge built in the vicinity of Milwaukee, was built by Byron Kilbourn across the Menomonee river near its junction with the Milwaukee river. It connected the Chicago road with the road which terminated in the village on the west side of the Milwaukee river, and its tendency was to divert travel from the road which led up to a ferry at Walker's Point, and terminated in Juneau's village on the east side of the river. Naturally enough, settlers on the East side were not pleased with this enterprise, and it served to increase the animosity which had already sprung up between the two sections. The growth of the two villages, however, necessitated a means of communication, and after a time a ferry was established at the foot of Spring street, now Grand avenue. In 1836 the County Commissioners were authorized by legislative enactment to construct a bridge which should connect Wells and Oneida streets, but so much opposition to the project was manifested

that for the time being it was dropped. In the legislative enactment of 1839, consolidating the two villages, provision was made for the building of a bridge at Chestnut street under the auspices of the new village government, but no action was taken under this authority, and in the face of much opposition the bridge was finally built under a contract let by the county commissioners. It was originally constructed as a draw-bridge, but not being satisfactory in its operation, it was remodeled so that a span could be hoisted high enough to permit the two little steamers then plying on the river to pass under it. A bridge was constructed at Spring street in 1843, and in 1844 another bridge was built, connecting Oneida and Wells streets. The expense of maintaining the bridges was borne mainly by the people of the east ward—the consolidated village being divided into east and west wards—and soon came to be regarded by them as a somewhat heavy burden. Although they were unquestionably the principal beneficiaries of the bridges, the burdens of maintenance caused them to regard with disfavor the increase in the number of bridges. In the early summer of 1845 the Spring street bridge was seriously damaged, and the "draw" torn away entirely by a schooner, and while the "east siders" claimed that the injury to the bridge was purely accidental, they were charged by the "west siders" with having instigated an act which was deliberately and intentionally committed.

Retaliatory action followed, and one morning in the spring of 1845, the people of the east side awoke to discover that the west end of the Chestnut street bridge was being torn down, and that the west end of the Oneida street bridge had been rendered impassable. The excitement which had resulted from a long controversy as to the location of bridges, was at fever heat, and the inhabitants of the west ward seemed to have determined to break off communication by way of the Chestnut and Oneida street bridges, with their neighbors on the opposite bank of the river. The "east siders" soon congregated on the river front, and so intense was their feeling of resentment that some of the more vindictive and fiery spirits brought out a small cannon with which they proposed to bombard the home of Byron Kilbourn, who was looked upon as the head and front of the movement which provoked their hostility. The field-piece was charged and brought to bear on Kilbourn's

home. Tragic consequences might have followed shortly had not Daniel Wells, Jr., brought to the highly wrought up crowd the news that the shadow of death rested upon the Kilbourn homestead, Kilbourn's daughter having died the night before. Then Jonathan E. Arnold, the silver-tongued pioneer lawyer, appealed to them not to become transgressors of the law, and others counseled calm and judicious action. The crowd dispersed for the time being, but some days later again assembled and destroyed the Spring street bridge and the bridge over the Menomonee, being willing, apparently, to suffer the inconvenience of doing without bridges entirely, rather than allow their west side neighbors to dictate where bridges should be maintained.

For many weeks thereafter the controversy continued to be waged with much bitterness, accompanied by both serious and ludicrous incidents, and temporary expedients were resorted to in the interval which followed, until the winter of 1846, when James Kneeland, who was then a member of the Territorial council, succeeded in obtaining a legislative enactment which settled the bridge question and restored peace between the sections of the village, which was then about to assume the name and dignity of a city. The law passed at that time provided for the construction of bridges connecting East Water with Ferry street, Wisconsin with Spring street, and North Water street with Cherry street. The Chestnut street bridge was to be vacated as soon as the North Water street bridge was completed, and the Oneida street bridge was to be removed within five years from the date of the enactment. The cost of maintaining the bridges was apportioned among the wards, and the entire plan of settlement of this vexed question was submitted to vote of the people of the east and west wards at an election held February 12th, 1846. It was ratified by a decisive majority, and comparative harmony has since prevailed in locating new bridges, and in providing for the expenses of their construction and maintenance.

The period between 1833 and 1846 may properly be termed the formative period of Milwaukee's history. It was during that era that the elements of such cities are composed were brought together in such a way as to facilitate development, and like a tree, the roots of which have imbedded themselves deeply in fertile soil, and

which begins to send out its branches in all directions, its subsequent growth must be traced along these different branches from source to terminus, if one seeks to obtain a thorough knowledge of its structure and extent. Before directing the attention of the reader to the different departments, into which the history of Milwaukee will be subdivided after we leave the pioneer period, something more should be said of the character of the early settlers, of the organization effected in later years to perpetuate their memory, and of the worthy women who shared with their husbands the privations and hardship of the pioneer period, and who should share with them as well the honor of having founded a splendid metropolis.

In 1869, a permanent organization of surviving pioneers was effected, which took the name of the "Milwaukee County Old Settlers' Club," and under the auspices of this club much has been done to insure preservation of the annals of the city and county of Milwaukee, and to keep green the memory of those who were the *avants courreur* of civilization on the west shore of Lake Michigan. As originally organized, "The Old Settlers' Club" admitted to membership all persons of good character who had settled in Milwaukee county, as organized, before 1839. At a later date provision was made for the perpetuation of the organization through the admission of the sons of pioneers, and of long-time residents of the city, and the annual reunions and banquets of this association have been occasions fruitful of good results in stimulating local historical research, while under its auspices also a valuable collection of old books, manuscripts, maps and other mementos of pioneer days has been made. At the twenty-third annual banquet of the Old Settlers' Club, in 1892, Hon. Horace Rublee, in responding to the toast, "The Old Settlers," aptly delineated the character of the pioneer, and the writer of these pages of pioneer history desires to adopt as his own sentiment that expressed by Mr. Rublee as follows:

"With hardly an exception, both the native and the foreign-born pioneer relied upon his own industry to make his way. There were few drones in the early communities. Every man and every woman was expected to work in their several spheres. Among them were various types of intelligence—most had the advantage of a common school education—some had advanced beyond that—a few lagged behind. Some had capacity

to get on more rapidly than others, and soon to become employers; while others found it difficult to reach a position beyond that of the hired man. But the spirit of equality prevailed to an extent not known in older societies. Every member of the community met every other on the same plane of familiarity and sympathy, and the pioneer who lives today, though he may have become a millionaire, has a knowledge of the thoughts, and feelings, and latent capacities, and essential manhood of the humble, illiterate workingman, such as his college-bred sons or grandsons are never likely to attain, and yet it is a knowledge worth possessing.

"The very fact that they were pioneers, that they broke away from their ancestral homes to encounter the toils and privations of life in what was then a wilderness remote from the centers of civilization, to wrest, by their own labor, from the virgin soil and the primeval forest, subsistence and fortune, demonstrates their strenuous and enterprising character.

"The old settlers were not scheming for renown. They were not particularly mindful of the possible far-off results of their labors. They were not men conscious of a mission. They were mainly intent on solving the immediate and pressing problem of gaining a livelihood for themselves and families. They worked hard, they endured many privations, but, notwithstanding, life offered them a fair share of its rewards and pleasures. There is a romance, fascination, about an entirely new country, different in its nature, but hardly less strange than the romance that invests the regions that were the seats of early civilization and the scenes that figure in the morning of history. No such enthusiasm of local pride elsewhere is found as among the settlers in a new country. There is a charm in the primitive forest and in the virgin soil, with its unexplored treasures and mysteries. Every new dwelling that is reared, every new field laid bare to the sun, every new road opened, is an event in which the whole community takes the liveliest interest. The settler in the forest or on the unbroken prairie, as he improved his land, and saw, where was only a tangled growth of woods or an expanse of rough prairie grasses, as the result of his labor, fields

covered with golden grain or serried ranks of Indian corn, felt a satisfaction kindred to that which the artist experiences, as some master-piece of painting or sculpture grows into divine beauty beneath his hands, the result of honest and faithful work."

In point of high character and sterling worth the pioneer women of Milwaukee were the equals of any who have helped to build up the new communities of the great West. Like their husbands, a large majority of these women came from the New England and eastern States, and as a rule they were women of superior intelligence, who ably supplemented the efforts of the men in the advancement of civilization. Here, as elsewhere, women have been chiefly instrumental in laying the foundations of religious and charitable institutions and in promoting moral and social development. The pioneer women were no less active in their sphere than were the men in theirs, and to them is due no smaller share of the honor for results achieved. Their memory should be perpetuated along with the memory of those who laid the foundations of the city government, its industries and its commerce, and their names should occupy a conspicuous place on the honor-roll of the pioneers.

The closing years of the first decade of Milwaukee's history were years of rapid and substantial growth and progress. It soon outgrew all rival towns in the territory, and in 1843 had a population of over six thousand people. An appropriation had been secured from Congress for the improvement of the harbor, and annual imports and exports aggregated in value more than two millions of dollars. Manufacturing enterprises of considerable consequence and importance had come into existence as a result of the water power furnished by the Rock River Canal, and the vessels stopping at this port would have averaged one for each day of the year. A considerable portion of the farming country tributary to Milwaukee had been brought under cultivation, and the permanent prosperity of both the country and its metropolis was assured. Before Wisconsin became a State, Milwaukee became a city, and all the phases of its history as a city will be fully treated under separate headings in the following pages of this work.



J. A. Stephens

CHAPTER XII.

CIVIL HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

BY WINFIELD SMITH.

IT is not quite fifty years since Milwaukee was incorporated as a city; and it is hardly sixty years since the first permanent settlers took up their residence within the territory which the city now occupies. Within this period it has acquired a population of more than two hundred and fifty thousand; and many millions of wealth are represented by its factories, stores, elevators, railroads and docks, and the myriad other structures which have been erected within its limits. The causes of this rapid growth are not far to seek. They are found in part in the character of the original founders and of their successors; in part in the natural advantages of the locality; and again, in part, in the contemporaneous growth in population and wealth of the whole country. It was partly necessity, partly restlessness which impelled the earliest settlers to leave the more established communities of the East and seek out homes for themselves in the unsubdued wilderness; but there was practical wisdom in the selection of the site, and indomitable resolution and energy were shown in facing and overcoming the difficulties which confronted them on their arrival. If there were added to these, occasionally, other difficulties growing out of narrow views of self-interest and mutual distrust, there is nothing to wonder at in this; for the first settlers were human, and their successors, who have profited by their resolution and enterprise, have not yet succeeded in freeing themselves entirely from these shortcomings and might learn something to their advantage even now from the mistakes of the past.

The site occupied by the present city, has always been a gathering place for men. The earliest explorers found Indian encampments here; and mounds then overgrown with forest trees told of races of much greater antiquity. It has been suggested rather fancifully, that a superstitious reverence for the number three may have had something to do with the presence of

the savages at a place marked by the junction of the three rivers whose waters come together at this point. But there is no need of mysticism to explain what is so easily accounted for on other grounds. The locality presents in happy combination many features as attractive to the Indian as the white man. The rivers were deep and broad and full of fish; the marshes the resort of countless wild fowl; the bluffs, high and wooded, the homes of many fur-bearing animals. There was easy communication by water, and food and fuel in abundance. These were the inducements for Indian settlements; and the same attractions drew the first Europeans to the spot, long before a city was thought of, to buy furs and trade with the red men. There were other charms, which, perhaps, would appeal more strongly to us than they did to the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies, or to the hardy *coueurs du bois*, but to which even they could not have been entirely insensible. Try to put yourself in the place of the first explorer whose weary journey through seemingly interminable forest has been suddenly arrested on the border of one of our great inland seas. The woodsman's skill lies in careful observation of objects close at hand; and his eye falls back, weary and baffled, when it seeks to penetrate to a distance in the forest. On the border of the lake it first finds itself free. It roams a limitless expanse, without check; and when it tires of this and turns back toward the land it follows with a new delight every bend and recess in the outline of the shore. Such was the delightful prospect from the edge of the forest-covered bluffs which bordered the lake and river at the mouth of the Milwaukee. Towards the rising sun were the sparkling waters of the lake and the unobstructed view of the sky; in the opposite direction long vistas of river, widening here into marshes, and narrowing between the hills; and these, opening again, led the eye on through a panorama every spot in which was a paradise. Perhaps the savages did

not appreciate all this beauty. It may be that the civilized races have an advantage over them in this respect. But, at least, they did not destroy these charms; that they left for their civilized brethren to do. Many changes have taken place in the topography of the city since those days. Nearly all of the third ward was then a marsh. There was one narrow strip of dry land extending a little distance south along the east bank of the river, which now underlies a portion of East Water street. Another strip followed the beach south from the bluffs at the head of Michigan street, to the mouth of the river, which was half a mile further south than it is now. This was a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet wide, and supported a growth of trees; it was used as a road from the village to the mouth of the harbor; but it has since been worn away by the beating of the waves, whose further intrusion into the land is now prevented by a breakwater. At Huron street the land began to rise out of the marsh toward the north and formed high bluffs along the present line of Wisconsin street. The Milwaukee river, keeping near the eastern edge of its valley, lay at the foot of similar bluffs. Springs were plentiful and cut the banks into ravines which extended back in many places for considerable distances, making the outline of valley and hill extremely irregular. The bluffs on the western border of the valley were also high and of even more irregular outline. The site of the exposition building was occupied by a swamp, covered by a heavy growth of white cedar, tamarack and black ash, which reached from the river as far west as Eighth or Ninth street, and to the north and south as far as from Wells street to Chestnut. At Grand avenue the hills came as near as Fifth street to the river; at their foot was the marsh, spreading southward to the junction with the Menomonee, and westward on both sides of the latter stream as far as the western limits of the city, forming a broad valley through which the river twisted like a snake. On the south side the slow waters of the Kinnikinnic sparkled in a bed of marsh grass and wild rice which filled the space between that river and the lake and formed a resting place for countless wild fowl. A tongue of land known as Walker's Point touched the Milwaukee a little below its junction with the Menomonee, reaching away toward the southwest and joining the bluffs in that direction; but every-

where else on the south side the high lands retreated far from the river, presenting steep banks whose rounded summits were crowned with trees.

The earliest explorers found the site of Milwaukee occupied by Indian tribes, and the first white men who took up homes there did so for the sake of the Indian trade. The land east of the river was in the possession of the Menomonees, and that west and south in that of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies, with whom at different times were associated the Sacs and Foxes. Treaties were made with these tribes looking to their removal to the regions west of the Mississippi and the surrender of their lands to the government. That with the Menomonees was made in February, 1831. The negotiations with the Pottawatomies and Ottawas were not concluded until 1835. But the Indians were not immediately removed; and indeed by the terms of the treaty those on the west side were not to be removed until 1838, and remained in partial possession until that year. Pre-emption laws were not enacted for the territory until the summer of 1834, and it was not till the summer or fall of 1835 that the settlers on the east side were able to perfect their titles at the public land-sale held at Green Bay. On the south and west sides the Indian titles had not yet been extinguished and the pre-emption laws did not apply there. The rights of the settler were not always respected, and in more than one instance improvements as well as lands were lost to him and acquired by the enterprising speculator in "floating scrip" to which much of the land remained subject. Indeed it was not until 1845 that George H. Walker was able to perfect his title to the land which he and purchasers from him had occupied for more than ten years; and that was one great disadvantage with which that portion of the future city had to contend, in its struggle for prominence with the other sides.

With the exception of Solomon Juneau, who made his home on the east side of the Milwaukee river in 1818, and a trader or two like Vieau, there were no white settlers until the fall of 1833, when Albert Fowler—who in 1835 was made the first justice of the peace in Milwaukee county—Rodney J. Currier, Andrew J. Lansing and Quartus Carley came from Chicago. George H. Walker came in the spring of 1834; and the same year witnessed the arrival of Byron Kilbourn, Horace Chase, Samuel Brown, Doctor A. Bigelow, George

F. Knapp, Skidmore L. Lefferts, William Burdick, D. W. Patterson and Richard M. Sweet. More than a hundred men were added in 1835, some of them bringing their wives; and in the list are many names which are still honored in the community. Settlements were also made during this year at Kenosha, Racine, Port Washington, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, and along the Rock river, and it became apparent that the west shore of Lake Michigan with the adjacent country would very soon become the seat of a considerable population. The county of Milwaukee was set off from Brown county by the Legislature of Michigan in 1834, but was not given a separate organization till August, 1835, at which time the first county officers were appointed by the Governor of Michigan.

The territory included within the limits of Wisconsin was originally divided into two counties, Brown and Crawford. Iowa county was set off from Crawford in 1829. Among the earliest tasks of the legislature of the territory of Wisconsin, after its separation from the newly formed State of Michigan in 1836, was the organization of some fifteen new counties out of the territory hitherto occupied by four. The new counties then created were Calumet, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Walworth and Washington. Several of these have ever since retained the boundaries given them at the time of their creation. Others, especially in the northern part of the State, have been repeatedly subdivided. Milwaukee county was divided in 1846, when Waukesha county was formed from its western half, thereby settling a question, which had begun to be annoying, of the propriety of changing the location of the county seat from Milwaukee to the more central location of Prairieville, a thriving village, whose name has since been changed to Waukesha, and which is now the county seat of the new county. The present number of counties within the State is seventy.

The boundaries of Milwaukee county as at present constituted are as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of township five, of range twenty-one east of the fourth principal meridian, and running thence due east to the boundary line of the State in Lake Michigan, thence north on the State boundary line to the dividing line, extended into the lake, between townships eight

and nine, thence west to the northwest corner of township eight of range twenty-one east; thence south to the place of beginning. Thus bounded Milwaukee county has a north and south extension of twenty-four miles, and an east and west extension of something over fifty; but a large portion of the territory included within these boundaries is covered by the waters of Lake Michigan, and the actual width of the county, or that portion of it which consists of dry land, is only between nine and twelve miles; being nine miles at the narrowest part and twelve at the widest. The county includes the towns of Oak Creek and Lake, south of the city of Milwaukee and bordering on Lake Michigan, and north of the city the town of Milwaukee, also upon the lake. West of these, proceeding, as before, from south to north, are the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Wauwatosa and Granville. The principal villages are South Milwaukee, at the mouth of Oak Creek; Cudahy, in the town of Lake; Wauwatosa, just west of the city and certain to be annexed to it in the near future; North Greenfield in the town of Greenfield and Whitefish Bay on the Lake Shore, in the town of Milwaukee. All of these suburbs are connected with the city by frequent train service on the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways; and short electric and steam railways in addition furnish easy communication with Wauwatosa, North Greenfield and Whitefish Bay.

Each township is governed by a board of supervisors of three members, elected at the annual town meeting held in April, at which all town officers are elected and the people vote directly on questions relating to roads and bridges, the institution and defense of actions and suits, the settlement of claims; issuing of bonds, levying of taxes and local police regulations. Other officers elected are clerk, treasurer, one or more assessors, justice of the peace, constables and overseers of highways. The supervisors elect a chairman from their number. Their powers are limited to a watchful supervision of affairs of the town and of the accounts of its officers and all claims asserted by or against the town. The chairman of every town, together with a supervisor specially elected from each incorporated village and one from each ward of the city of Milwaukee, compose the County Board of Supervisors, which represents the county and exercises all the powers reposed in it as

a body corporate. The board meets annually in November, and holds such special meetings as may be required. Its powers include the building and keeping in repair of the county buildings, the examination and settlement of the accounts of the different county officers and of all claims against the county, the apportionment and levying of taxes for county purposes, the issue of bonds, providing seals for the county and for the Circuit and County courts, prescribing the form and manner of keeping the public records, organizing and changing the boundaries of towns, and changing the names of towns and villages, the allowance of bounties for the destruction of wolves, lynxes, wild cats and foxes; the granting of charters for the incorporation of literary, benevolent, charitable and scientific societies, and other powers of similar character. Other county officers are the clerk, sheriff, coroner, clerk of Circuit court, district attorney, registrar of deeds, surveyor, and superintendent of schools, all elected at the general election in November, and serving for terms of two years each. In addition to these are the judicial officers, which in Milwaukee county include a judge of the Circuit court, two judges of the Superior court, a judge of the Municipal court, a judge of the County court, and a Police Justice. The Circuit court is the court of general jurisdiction in the state, which is divided into seventeen circuits, each containing several counties, with the single exception of Milwaukee county, which constitutes a circuit by itself—the second. The Superior court is a local court, having jurisdiction nominally inferior to that of the Circuit court, but practically concurrent, it being limited by the terms of the law creating it to controversies involving *not more than five million dollars*, while the jurisdiction of the Circuit court has no limit whatever. The reason for this discrimination was a doubt of the power of the legislature, under the constitution, to create any courts of unlimited jurisdiction other than the Circuit courts. The Superior court has two divisions, and there are two Superior court judges. The Municipal court is vested with the criminal jurisdiction of Circuit courts; the County court is the Court of Probate; the Police Justice—an office created at the last session of the legislature—exercises the criminal jurisdiction exercised outside of the city by Justices of the Peace. The present incumbents of these judicial offices are D. H. Johnson, Circuit Judge; R. N. Austin and John

C. Ludwig, Superior Judges; Emil Wallber, Municipal Judge; J. E. Mann, County Judge, and Neele B. Neelen, Police Justice.

The first election ever held in Milwaukee took place on the 19th day of September, 1835, and was for the election of township officers. Thirty-nine votes are said to have been cast on that occasion. A book containing the records of this election came to light in 1885, and forms an exceedingly interesting relic of the old days. It is said that this was the only blank book in the township at that time; and to its pages was committed a curious mingling of public and private records. It was important that the history of that election should be preserved for posterity; but it was, perhaps, of more immediate importance that a record should be kept of each owner's private property, or of that portion of it which, from its ambulatory disposition, was most liable to become lost and confused with the property of a neighbor. There were no fences in those days, although fence viewers were chosen at this election—perhaps because there were not enough other offices to go around. The clearings, as well as the woods, were held in common, not perhaps by the masters, but at any rate by the swine, which formed an aristocratic society of its own, little intruded upon by the other sorts of domestic animals, which were not in those days very numerous. It was certainly important that no mistakes should be made in respect of the ownership of the pigs, or, if made, should be easily rectified, and the marks by which each owner distinguished his own were considered of sufficient interest to deserve a place in the public records, and were set down among the names and oaths of office of the first township officials. The importance of this species of property is further shown by the fact that at the election held the following spring four hog constables were added to the list of the township.

We give in this place a portion of these early records:

Milwaukee, M. T., September 7, 1835.

Met pursuant to an act of the Legislative Council of the territory of Michigan, to organize the township of Milwaukee.

First—Chose Albert Fowler, Moderator.

Second—James Heath, clerk pro tem.

Third—Adjourned to Saturday, the 19th of September inst., at nine o'clock a. m.

September 19, 1835.

Met pursuant to notice.

Elected, George H. Walker, moderator.

Elected, James Heath, clerk pro tem.

Elected, B. H. Edgerton, inspector.

On motion of B. H. Edgerton:

Resolved, that all actual settlers have the privilege of voting at this meeting, and that our proceedings be referred to the legislative council for their approval, etc.

Elected the following township officers:

Supervisor, George H. Walker.

Town Clerk, Horace Chase.

Assessors, James Sanderson, Albert Fowler, Doctor E. Chase.

Commissioners of Roads, B. W. Finch, Solomon Juneau, Calvin Harmon.

Commissioners of Schools, Samuel Brown, Peleg Cole, Daniel Bigelow.

Directors of Poor, B. W. Finch, Solomon Juneau.

Constable and Collector, Sciota Evans.

Inspector of Common Schools, Doctor Jas. Heath, Doctor Enoch Chase, Doctor William Clark.

Path Masters, Enoch Darling, Barzilla Douglass, Wm. Smith.

Fence Viewers, B. W. Finch, Paul Burdick, Geo. H. Walker.

Pound Master, E. Chase.

Voted that the ballots be all received in one box at the next election.

Officers of the meeting, George H. Walker, James Heath, B. H. Edgerton.

Supervisor, George H. Walker.

I, George H. Walker, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and abilities, faithfully and impartially execute and perform the trust reposed in me as supervisor of the township of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and that I will not pass any account or article thereof without I think the said county is justly chargeable; nor will I disallow any account or article thereof wherewith I think the said county is justly chargeable.

GEORGE H. WALKER.

County of Brown, Territory of Michigan, ss. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, justice of the peace, George H. Walker, and subscribed and swore to the above oath.

Milwaukee, September 21, 1835. Albert Fowler, justice of the peace.

[Here follow more oaths of office and then, without the slightest explanation, the following:]

A crop and a slit in the left ear, B. W. Finch, September 21, 1835.

I, Sciota Evans, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will, in all things, to the best of my knowledge, understanding and ability, well and faithfully execute and perform the trust reposed in me as constable of the township of Milwaukee.

SCIOTA EVANS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, A. D., 1835.

A. FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

A lope on the right ear and a hole in the left, September 26, 1835.

His

Attest: H. CHASE. JOSEPH X PORTHIER.

Mark.

A slope off the under side of the left ear, Clybourn and Chase, April 2, 1836."

The territory of the present city is divided into three great subdivisions by the Milwaukee and Menomonee rivers. The former, coming down from the north in a direction nearly parallel with the shore of the lake, is joined not far from its mouth by the Menomonee, and from this point flows in a southeasterly direction to the lake. The Menomonee comes from the west. The Milwaukee is the dividing line between the East and West sides; and the Menomonee up to its junction with the Milwaukee, and the latter below the junction, form, loosely speaking, the northern boundary of the South side. Each side has its low lands and river front, furnishing sites for factories and docks, and its picturesque heights, the natural location for churches, schools and homes; and each in the early day was picked out as the most promising point for the location of a city by a claimant, whose name has ever since been associated with the location to whose advancement his energies were untiringly devoted. Solomon Juneau was the earliest of those upon the ground; for he made his home, as we have seen, on the East side as early as 1818, while the soil was still in possession of the savages, and trade with them was the only inducement to settlement. George H. Walker established himself in the spring of 1834 upon "Walker's Point," and made a street of that narrow neck of land, extending from the bluff to the river. Byron Kilbourn came a little later in

the same year and started his city near the foot of Chestnut street, where the ground first began to be hard enough to support a building. It was not easy to say which section was most favorably situated to become a center of population and trade. They had the river in common, and communication through it with the lake and the world beyond; and all had the same diversity of soil, suited to all the needs of a civilized community. Neither could arrogate to itself a monopoly of any of these advantages. As the city grew it became apparent that all its parts are united by common interests; that neither could prosper at the expense of the others, but that the prosperity of all lay in a close and perfect union. This was not appreciated at first. It took along time to teach this lesson, if it has indeed ever yet been thoroughly learned; and local jealousies and rivalries had for years the effect of keeping back the growth of the community. It is amusing to read of some of the early exhibitions of this spirit. When lake steamers began to make regular stops at this point, the rival owners of the boats which took off the passengers in the bay and brought them into the city, established their landing places solely on the side with which their interests lay, and refused to put off passengers or freight on the other. Bridges were scarce. The first communication was by ferries. When the necessities of trade at last made bridges indispensable as a means of communication between the different portions of the city they were looked upon with unfriendly eyes and discouraged by men who ought to have been able to take a broader view of the situation. Juneau was the first to make a plat of his city; and when Kilbourn, who wished no communication with Juneau's town except by boats, came to plat his town, he purposely planned that the abutments of his streets upon the river should not be opposite those on the East side. But it was not possible to get along entirely without bridges; and one by one bridges were constructed. The first one was erected at Chestnut and Spring streets, connecting the East and West sides; and others at the foot of East Water and Second streets, to connect the South side with the other portions. But for a long time the West side refused to contribute anything towards the expenses of building these or of keeping them in repair. Great bitterness was engendered by these controversies, which reached their

culmination in the great "Bridge War" of 1845, when the west sides tore down the western approaches of the Chestnut street bridge.

Immigration began in earnest in 1836, and by the end of that year there was a permanent population of seven hundred, distributed among the different sections of the town. Sagacious men canvassed the project of a village organization which should include all portions. But the time had not yet come for this. A general law for the incorporation of villages had been enacted by the Wisconsin territorial legislature; but this did not permit the incorporation of an area of more than two square miles under one charter. Under this law elections were held in February, 1837, on the East and West sides to decide the question of village charters; and these resulted in the incorporation of the two towns, or villages, called respectively, "The Town of Milwaukee," and "The Town of Milwaukee on the West Side of the River." The first officers of the two villages were the following:

For the East side:

Trustees, Solomon Juneau, president; William A. Prentiss, George D. Dousman, A. A. Bird and Samuel Hinman.

Clerk, Horatio N. Wells.

Assessors, Henry Miller, William Brown, B. H. Edgerton.

Marshal, Enoch Darling.

Surveyor, Daniel Wells, Jr.

For the West side:

Trustees, Byron Kilbourn, president; William R. Longstreet, Lucius I. Barber, Benoni W. Finch and S. D. Cowles.

Clerk, N. F. Hyer.

Assessor, William P. Proudfit.

Marshal, Paul Burdick.

Surveyor and Engineer, I. A. Lapham.

The experiment of village government proved entirely satisfactory. The idea of a larger municipality began to receive encouragement. The following year the inhabitants of both towns joined in a memorial to the legislature asking for the incorporation of both sections under a single charter; and this request having been granted the first election in the consolidated village took place in May, 1839. The officers chosen were the following:

Trustees, East Ward: Elisha Starr, president; William A. Prentiss, Lindsey Ward, W. N. Gard-

ner, B. H. Edgerton. West ward: D. H. Richards, Chauncey H. Peak, John Hustis, W. M. Mayhew, H. M. Hubbard.

Clerk, J. E. Arnold.

Marshal, Joseph Shaumier.

The settlement at Walker's Point was added to the village in February, 1845, by an act of the legislature, under the name of the South ward.

All sections of the village were now increasing rapidly in population and wealth, and the need of a more complete organization was felt. The little settlements of 1834 and 1835 had increased to fifteen hundred inhabitants in 1839; in 1843 to six thousand; and by June, 1846, to nine thousand. The question of city organization was agitated, and on the 5th of January, 1846, an election was held which resulted in a decisive vote in favor of a new charter, the East ward alone giving a majority the other way. The vote was as follows: For the charter—East ward, one hundred and eighty-two; West ward, three hundred and forty-eight; South ward, one hundred and thirteen—a total of six hundred and forty-three. Against the charter—East ward, three hundred and twenty-four; West ward, one; South ward, seven—a total of three hundred and thirty-two. Majority in favor of charter, three hundred and eleven.

The life of Milwaukee as a village covered in all

a period of nine years, beginning in 1837 and ending in 1846. The first president of the consolidated village was Solomon Juneau, and the last to hold that office was Lindsey Ward. Other pioneers who held the office of president of the village were H. M. Hubbard and James H. Rogers, and both Juneau and Kilbourn were village presidents, while the East and West sides had separate governments. In the list of village trustees one finds the names of such men as Dr. Lucius I. Barber, Horatio N. Wells, Henry Miller, B. H. Edgerton, Daniel Wells, Jr., George D. Dousman, William A. Prentiss, Albert Fowler, D. H. Richards, Elisha Starr, I. A. Lapham, John Hustis, Matthias Stein, D. A. J. Upham, E. D. Holton, Moses Kneeland, George H. Walker, Lemuel W. Weeks, Alexander Mitchell, Levi Hubbell, James S. Brown, and others who achieved distinction in later years; and the reader can not fail to reach the conclusion that the foundations of the city government were laid by honest and capable men. In those days the duties of village trustees, corresponding in some degree to those of the aldermen of the present day, were not considered irksome by the best citizens of the village, and men of high character and much more than ordinary ability, were the "City Fathers" of 1837 to 1846.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CITY UNDER THE CHARTER.

BY WINFIELD SMITH.

IN response to the expressed wish of the people of Milwaukee, as evidenced by the result of the election alluded to in the closing paragraph of the preceding chapter, the legislature passed an act of incorporation of the city of Milwaukee in the winter of 1846. The first election under this charter was held on the first Tuesday of April, 1846. The young city took advantage of this opportunity to honor Solomon Juneau by electing him its first mayor. His colleagues of the west and south sides, Kilbourn and Walker, in after years received the honor of election to the same office. The other officers elected in 1846 were as follows:

Aldermen: First ward—John B. Smith, Joshua Hathaway, A. W. Hatch.

Second ward—Byron Kilbourn, George Abert, Cicero Comstock.

Third ward—W. W. Graham, Nathan B. Holman, Richard Murphy.

Fourth ward—Moses Kneeland, Leonard P. Cray, George G. Blodgett.

Fifth ward—L. W. Weeks, A. Smart, Peter N. Cushman.

Henry Bielfeld was appointed city clerk; Robert Allen, city treasurer; James Holliday, city attorney; Thomas H. Fanning, city marshal; and Charles A. Tuttle was designated from the justices of the peace to bear the title and perform the duties of police justice.

For the sake of the comparison between the original and the present territory, we insert here the boundaries of the city as they were in 1846. The charter or incorporating act begins as follows:

“An act to incorporate the city of Milwaukee:

“Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin.

“1. That the district of country included within the following limits and boundaries in township number seven of range numbered twenty-two east, in the county of Milwaukee, to wit: beginning on the lake shore in the northerly part of

Milwaukee bay where it is intersected by the section line running east and west on the north side of section numbered twenty-two; thence west along said section line and the north line of section twenty-one and section twenty to the quarter post on the north line of section numbered twenty; thence south along the quarter section line to the center of said section numbered twenty; thence west along the quarter section line in said section numbered twenty and section numbered nineteen, to the west line of said township and range; thence south along the said range line to the north boundary line of township numbered six; thence east along said north line to the lake shore in the southerly part of Milwaukee Bay; and the north and south boundaries as herein described are to extend from the two points of intersection with the lake, respectively, in lines running due east to the eastern boundary of the territory of Wisconsin in Lake Michigan, shall be a city by the name of Milwaukee; and the people now inhabiting, and those who shall hereafter inhabit within the district of country hereinbefore described shall be a municipal corporation by the name of the city of Milwaukee, and shall have the general powers possessed by cities at the common law; and in addition thereto shall possess the powers hereinafter specifically granted; and the authorities thereof shall have perpetual succession, shall be capable of contracting and being contracted with, of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded in all courts of law and equity; and shall have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at pleasure.”

The little city was divided into five wards, the first of which comprised all the territory east of the Milwaukee river and north of the middle of Wisconsin street; the second all west of the river and north of the middle of Cedar street; the third all of the east side south of the First ward; the fourth, loosely speaking, including all of the west side south of the Second, and the Fifth embraced



William A. Phelps

the entire South side. But the Menomonee river has never, strictly speaking, been the boundary between the South side and West side wards. The Fourth ward, at this date, included all south of the middle of Cedar street, and within sections twenty-nine and thirty of the township in which the city lay. The original channel of the Menomonee river was south of these sections, so that the fifth ward included territory north of that river. Many years afterward, in order to straighten that crooked stream a canal running due east and west was cut through the southern part of sections twenty-nine and thirty, which at present constitutes the main channel, a portion of the original channel being filled up; so that the river, as it now runs, lies north of the south boundary of the fourth ward. The valley of the Menomonee is very broad, and in the early days formed a vast marsh. Most of this has been filled in, and its former site is now occupied by grain elevators, packing-houses, coal-yards and railway tracks.

But to resume. Each ward was constituted a separate township and school district; its aldermen were to act as town supervisors and as school commissioners; and their chairman, chosen by themselves, had a seat in the county board of supervisors.

The first charter was not a very complicated one. It provided for annual elections, to be held on the first Tuesday of April in each year, at which the officers to be elected were a mayor, from the city at large, and from each ward three aldermen, a constable and a justice of the peace. The term of office was one year in all cases except that of justice of the peace. These officers were to serve for two years—so much deference being paid to the supposed benefit of experience in judicial position and such the adverse opinion even then held of too frequent elective changes therein. A year's residence in the city and three months' residence in the ward was required of voters. Aliens might vote who had legally declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and who had been assessed and had paid a tax on either real or personal property within a year, or had been assessed for and actually performed highway work within a year, or had been for six months members of a fire company. The president and trustees of the town of Milwaukee were to determine the result

of the first election under the new charter, and subsequent elections were to be determined by the mayor and common council. The mayor was the chief executive officer and head of the police of the city. He had power to nominate, and with the consent of the common council to appoint a marshal of the city and an additional constable from each ward. It was further provided that "The mayor or acting mayor, each and every alderman, justice of the peace, marshal, deputy marshal, constable and watchman shall be officers of the peace, and may command the peace and suppress in a summary manner all rioting and disorderly behavior, in a manner consistent with the ordinances of the city within the limits thereof, and for such purpose may command the assistance of all by-standers and, if need be, of all citizens and military companies; and in all cases where the civil power may be required to suppress riotous or disorderly behavior the superior or senior officer present, in the order mentioned in this section, *shall direct the proceedings.*" These provisions were considered at that time to furnish sufficient protection against crime and disorder, and it was many years before a separate police department was found necessary.

One of the justices of the peace was to be designated by the common council as a police justice for the term for which he was elected as a justice of the peace, and whenever a vacancy occurred in that position by death, resignation or removal another justice was selected in his place. The police justice, besides the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the other justices of the peace, was vested with exclusive jurisdiction to hear all complaints and conduct all examinations and trials in criminal cases within the city, and with exclusive jurisdiction of all cases in which the city might be a party. His salary in criminal matters was to be paid by the county, and in civil cases by the city.

In addition to the officers already named power was conferred on the common council to appoint and at pleasure to remove a city treasurer, city clerk, one assessor in each ward, a chief engineer of the fire department and as many assistant engineers as might be expedient, city attorney, sealer of weights and measures, one or more surveyors; and as many measurers of fuel, grain, lime and other marketable articles, weighers of hay, pound-masters, sextons, or keepers of burial

grounds, inspectors of streets, inspectors of flour and provisions, and harbor-masters, as expedient; and to prescribe their several duties and the compensation which each should receive.

Members of the common council were forbidden to be parties to or otherwise interested in any contract or job with the city; and any contract in which this prohibition was disregarded was to be null and void and of no force against the city.

The most general grant of power was contained in the following section:

"The common council shall have power to enact, establish, publish, enforce, alter, modify, amend or repeal all such ordinances, rules and by-laws for the government and good order of the city, for the suppression of vice, for the prevention of fires and for the benefit of the trade, commerce and health thereof, as they shall deem expedient, declaring and imposing penalties, and to enforce the same against any person or persons who may violate any of the provisions of such ordinances, rules or by-laws; and such ordinances, rules and by-laws are hereby declared to be and have the force of law; provided that they are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this territory; and for those purposes shall have authority, by ordinances or by-laws." Then follows an enumeration of a large number of subjects over which it was intended the powers of the common council should extend. This general grant of legislative power has been retained in almost the same language in every modification or revision of the city charter down to the present day. The enumeration of subjects intended to be covered by it has been extended as attention has been called to various evils or abuses which seemed to require especial attention in the course of the growth of the city in territory and population. The original list, summarized as concisely as possible, included the license and regulation of taverns, groceries and victualing houses; of persons engaged in the sale of spirituous, vinous and fermented liquors, and of shows, circuses and theatrical performances; the restraint and prohibition of gaming of all descriptions; the prevention of riots and disorderly assemblages; the suppression and restraint of disorderly houses, shows and exhibitions; the abatement and regulation of trades and places which, though lawful in themselves, might be dangerous, unwholesome or offensive in a city; the prevention of improper in-

cumbrances of streets, alleys and sidewalks, and of rapid driving in the streets; prohibition of cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, geese and dogs running at large; the establishment of public pumps, wells, cisterns and water works; licensing of hacks, cabs and drays; the establishment of a board of health, hospitals and cemeteries; regulation of burials and exemption of burial grounds from taxation; the purchase of fire engines and fire buckets and the establishment of fire limits; the regulation of "the assize and weight of bread;" the regulation of wharves, bridges, mill-races and canals, and of exhibitions of fireworks and shooting of firearms or crackers; the restraint of public drunkenness and obscenity, and the punishment of persons guilty thereof; the restraint and regulation of runners or solicitors for boats, vessels, stages and public houses; the regulation of the police and the appointment of watchmen and firemen, and the making and enforcing of rules for their government; the establishment and regulation of public markets; the licensing and regulation of butchers' stalls and stands for the sale of game, poultry, butter, fish and other provisions; regulating the place and manner of weighing and selling hay and of measuring and selling fuel and lime; compelling the removal by the owner or occupant of buildings or grounds, from sidewalks, streets and alleys, of snow, dirt and rubbish, and, from any part of his premises, of all such substances as the board of health should direct.

The common council had power to lay out and vacate, to regulate, pave and improve, extend and widen streets and alleys, paying damages to be assessed by twelve freeholders.

The council was authorized to levy annually, for general ward purposes, on all property, real and personal, not exceeding one per centum of its assessed value, and a tax of one per cent. on all real estate, exclusive of the value of buildings thereon, to be applied in payment of debts previously contracted by the president and trustees of the town of Milwaukee and on behalf of the east and west wards, and due and owing on the last day of December, 1845; such tax to continue in the First and Third wards until the debts of the East ward should be paid; and in the Second and Fourth wards until the debts of the West ward should be paid; also a tax not exceeding one-quarter of one per cent. of the assessed value of

both real and personal property, for school purposes in each ward; and a similar tax for the support of the poor, to be levied upon all property in the city, collectively: a tax not exceeding one-quarter of one per cent. for preserving the health and regulating the police of the city; also a tax not exceeding one-half of one per cent. in each ward for the purpose of building and maintaining bridges; and such further tax for county purposes as might be established by the county board of supervisors, *pro rata* with the other towns in the county.

A proviso in the charter prescribed for such lands in sections nineteen, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, as were not used for city purposes nor laid out into city lots, a complete exemption from all taxes under the act, save for schools and for poor and highway purposes; an exemption which, however equitable or politic, was completely destroyed by the clause in the state constitution adopted two years later, which prescribed uniformity of taxation. The first decision of the Supreme Court of the state to that effect is found in the case of *Knowlton v. Rock County*, 9 Wisconsin Reports, p. 410.

The general approbation of the plan of Lieutenants Center and Rose, U. S. Engineers, for opening a harbor north of the mouth of the river and nearer to the crown of the bay shore, was testified by section thirty-two of the charter, which authorized a tax to be levied for that object in the first, second, third and fourth wards, if voted by the citizens of those wards.

Two days' work on the highways, streets and alleys were to be performed by each person liable to that duty under territorial laws.

The assessment roll for each ward was to be made out in May of each year by the assessor of the ward, and returned by him to the clerk of the city, who was to lay it before the common council. That body was to consider, revise and equalize the assessments, after which the taxes were to be levied. The rate per centum on the assessed value of the estate, real and personal, was to be determined for each ward by the majority of its aldermen, except for the general tax and the tax for the payment of ward debts, which were to be fixed by the common council, and for the county tax which the county supervisors should prescribe. The council and the county supervisors having settled the rates of all the taxes, the

clerk was to make out a schedule of all the property and the taxes chargeable thereon, separating and classifying them so that the description of each piece should be followed by the several taxes levied upon it, arranged in a book for each ward, which was to constitute the tax list. The warrant of the common council to collect the taxes being attached to the list, the whole was to be delivered to the city treasurer, who was to execute it. The tax upon real estate, which constituted the great bulk of the whole, was enforced by public sales of the several parcels thereof by the treasurer, after six weeks' public notice, from which sale the owner might redeem within three years on paying the amount of tax with interest at twenty-five per cent. per annum. The tax was a lien on the land, charged from the time of levy of the tax, and a deed might be claimed on it by the purchaser at the tax sale after the period of redemption expired. Notwithstanding the supposed simplicity of these proceedings, and of the provisions of law intended to protect the purchaser's title and to throw upon the delinquent owner the burden of proof in attacking the transfers, the litigations growing out of transactions terminated almost universally in favor of the original owner, and on one ground or another acute lawyers successfully defended his title until tax titles became contemptible, and people neglected to contribute to the support of a government which provided no effectual penalty for failure. More careful legislation, devised by experienced lawyers, gradually changed the situation, and in time armed tax deeds with a power that few were willing to oppose. Men acquired the habit of paying taxes, and the treasuries of the city and the county of Milwaukee filled and their credit became high. But for several years "city orders" drawn upon an empty treasury, ranged below par, declining steadily until a careful revision of city finances once more restored the credit which had been so sadly impaired.

Personal property was placed in a separate part of the tax list, and the tax thereon was collected by seizure and sale at auction upon previous notice of six days.

Money could only be borrowed upon the credit of the city by the common council when authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the electors voting at an authorized election, "who shall have been assessed and have actually paid a tax on real and

personal estate the year preceding such vote, except that a loan might be made in anticipation of the revenue for the year and not exceeding the amount of the anticipated revenue." No ward should be liable for a debt incurred "to promote the measures of any other ward." If a loan should be made for general city purposes no liability therefor should devolve upon any ward nor on the property or citizens thereof, unless a majority of the aldermen of such ward should have voted in favor of such loan; but all those wards, the aldermen of which should have voted for the loan should be liable in their corporate capacity for the payment of the same in proportion to the assessed valuation in each, when the debt should become due. Improvements in each ward, the disbursement of corporate funds therein, and the management of its local affairs were placed under the sole supervision, direction and control of its aldermen. No wonder that provisions so indicative of local jealousy and distrust, leading to questions numerous and obscure, and to endless controversies between the wards and their creditors, were soon found unsuitable for use and were speedily abolished.

The city authorities were authorized to fund the existing indebtedness of the town of Milwaukee and its east and west wards at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum.

Suits might be commenced against the city by service of process upon the mayor or clerk. Residence within its limits did not thereby render any one incompetent to act as judge, justice, witness or juror in suits in which the city was a party.

Fire engine, hook and ladder, and hose companies were provided for, each to be composed of not more than forty able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, officered and governed in accordance with their own by-laws. Membership was to be voluntary and gratuitous; the only rewards being freedom from highway labor and military duty. Engine houses, hook and ladder houses, the lots upon which they stood, and all fire engines, carriages and fire apparatus used by any authorized company were exempt from levy or sale under any execution, except in cases where the judgment was for the purchase price. The law has since been changed, and the property of a municipal corporation can no longer be levied upon to satisfy judgments; which, like other forms of indebtedness, are to be satisfied by the levy of taxes.

The council was authorized to impose penalties for violations of ordinances in the shape of fines, not exceeding fifty dollars in any one case; and in default of payment might authorize imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days.

This, in brief, is a summary of the original charter of the city of Milwaukee. It was amended the following year, so as to make the offices of treasurer, attorney and marshal elective instead of appointive, and the number of assessors in each ward was increased to three. Other changes were made from time to time, and still others were proposed and discussed. A charter has never yet been devised which could long continue to satisfy the members of any community, and the first charter of Milwaukee was soon laid aside. The first attempt to supply a substitute was made in 1851, when a draft of a charter, understood to have been prepared by Hon. Andrew G. Miller, judge of the United States District Court, was submitted to a popular vote. This was drawn with the purpose in view of restricting taxation and preventing extravagance and corruption. It contained some excellent provisions, but did not seem to be entirely adapted to the requirements of the growing city. Whether on account of its merits or defects it failed to secure the approval of the voters. But in the following year a substantially new charter was passed by the legislature, under the title of "An act to consolidate and amend the act to incorporate the city of Milwaukee and the several acts amendatory thereof." This was submitted to the electors of the city for their approval, and was adopted by them at an election held on the first Monday of February, 1852.

The new charter, adopted in 1852, enlarged somewhat the boundaries of the city, without increasing the number of wards, and changed the date of the spring election from the first Monday of April to the first Tuesday of March in each year. The elective officers were mayor, treasurer, marshal and police justice elected from the city at large, and from each ward three aldermen, one assessor, one constable and a justice of the peace. The terms of office of police justice and of justice of the peace were for two years. Two aldermen were to be elected every year in each ward, one to serve for one and one for two years. In this way each ward was at all times to be represented by three members in the common council, but their terms were to be of different lengths. The two elected for

two-year terms were to be members of the county board of supervisors. The terms of the other officers mentioned were to be annual. The qualifications for suffrage were made to consist in one year's residence in the city and ten days in the ward, in addition to the qualifications required under the general laws of the state of persons voting for state and county officers. The common council was authorized to elect a president, who should preside in the absence of the mayor, and a president *pro tempore* in the absence of the other two. A clerk was to be chosen by the council. The duties of the city attorney, treasurer and marshal were defined; and the office of city comptroller was created, to be filled by the common council, the incumbent to be the financial officer of the city and to keep a careful oversight of all contracts entered into for public improvements. These were to be countersigned by him, as also were all certificates of work done under them. Estimates of needed improvements were required to be made by him and reported to the council for its guidance. The object of the creation of this office was to place a check upon the loose administration of city finances, but its authority was not so extensive as it afterward came to be. The council was to have the general control of the public funds; but its authority was limited by provisions intended as a safeguard against extravagance in expenditures and in taxation. City orders previously issued were not to be received for taxes or assessments except in certain specified cases. In payment of existing indebtedness of the city and of its several wards, contracted for general city or ward purposes, the council was authorized to issue bonds bearing interest at not more than seven per cent. Taxes might be levied as follows: A general city tax on all property subject to taxation, not exceeding one per cent, for paying off existing indebtedness; a tax not exceeding three-fourths of one per cent to defray current city expenses; a tax of not over one per cent in each ward, to pay off the indebtedness of such ward, which was assumed by the city; and a tax of not over one per cent in each ward to defray the current expenses of the ward. Neither the city nor any ward was to be liable upon any ward contracts calling for any larger payment than was therein provided for; but the aldermen assenting to such contract were made personally responsible for the excess. The

aldermen in each ward were made street commissioners with authority within its limits to direct the grading of streets and the construction of sewers, wharves and alleys.

The general enumeration of the ordinary police powers of the common council was not changed in any substantial particular from that of the charter of 1846.

Additional privileges were conferred upon the members of the volunteer fire companies. The membership in each was increased from forty to seventy; each company was to be governed by its own rules, but might be disbanded by the council—a not wholly unnecessary provision in view of the importance of these organizations the consideration accorded to them in the community, and the opportunities which they might possibly offer to ill-disposed persons to create trouble. It is to the credit of the citizens of Milwaukee that these opportunities were never abused; but the absolute liberty of self-government which they enjoyed, and their sturdy independence of any compensation from the city made it possible for a single company by a threatened strike, to bring the council itself to terms, and to compel adequate provision to be made for its needs as an efficient auxiliary to the protection of the city from fires. Exemption from jury duty was by the charter of 1852 added to the privileges of volunteer firemen while in actual membership, and after seven years service their exemption from jury duty, the poll-tax and military service was made perpetual. A still greater privilege conferred by this charter was that of the right to meet and nominate every year their chief engineer and three assistants, nominations which it was made the duty of the common council to confirm. These officers, equally with the rank and file of the members, furnished their services without pay. The year before—1851—an act had been passed by the legislature for the incorporation of the entire fire department, with a board of trustees and officers all elected by the members. The organization was authorized to hold funds up to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, the interest upon which was to be appropriated to the relief of indigent and disabled firemen and their families at the discretion of the board. The certificates of membership issued by the officers of this incorporated body were the only proof required of the holders' right to the immunities above

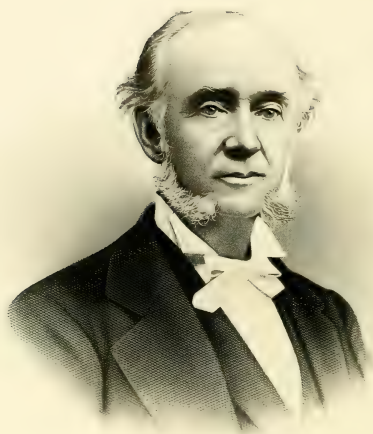
referred to. The apparatus in use in the early days was ridiculously inadequate to the needs of the city. The engines were worked by hand; there were scarcely any large cisterns, and for many years, even after the introduction of steam fire engines, in case of a conflagration at any distance from the river, the method of obtaining water was by stationing the available engines in a line reaching from the river to the fire, the first pumping up the water and passing it on to the next in succession, the duty of applying it to the fire resting upon the last one in the line. The first steam fire engine arrived in 1861, and was not purchased by the city until the following year, after a special act of the legislature had been obtained authorizing—if not compelling—its purchase. Others followed, one by one. The special qualifications required of the men in charge of these engines led to legislative and municipal legislation making special provision for their appointment and compensation, and in this way the old volunteer system was gradually displaced by a half pay, and then by a full pay department, with its more stringent regulations designed to promote better discipline and greater effectiveness in its work; and yet many a survivor of the old system refuses to believe that any great improvement has resulted from these reforms. The act of 1862 which authorized the purchase of steam fire engines, gave the council authority to reduce the number of volunteer fire companies as fast as this could be done in safety, and provided that when their number had been reduced to six or less, thereafter the chief engineer should be elected annually by the citizens at large and his salary be fixed by the council. Two years later the appointment was, by an amending act, placed with the common council and the term of office was fixed at two years, with the privilege of re-appointment. The present law places both the fire and police

departments under a system of civil service regulations, which will be explained later on.

To return for a moment to the charter of 1852, The penalty of imprisonment which might be imposed by the common council for violations of city ordinances, in default of payment of fines, was by this charter extended from thirty days to six months. The powers and jurisdiction of the police justice remained as before. A formal code governing the procedure in this court was enacted in 1853. The growing necessities of the city induced the passage by the common council in 1855 of an ordinance providing for the appointment of a chief of police, with a limited number of policemen, or "assistants," as they were called. This action was afterward—in 1858—ratified by the legislature and the office of city marshal at the same time abolished. The police force consisted at that time, and for several years afterward, of no more than twenty-five men.

The charter of 1852 required the city to maintain bridges across the Milwaukee river at Cherry, Wisconsin and Ferry streets and over the Menomonee at West Water street; all of which, except the first, were to be provided with draws. This number has since then been greatly increased; there being to-day no less than fourteen bridges across the Milwaukee, five across the Kinnikinnic, and four across the Menomonee, within the limits of the city, most of which are provided with draws to enable boats to ascend the rivers to their docks.

In 1853 the offices of city attorney and city comptroller were made elective. At the same time the office of railroad commissioner for each ward was created and made elective. These officers represented the city at meetings of the stockholders of the railroad corporations in which the city held stock and voted upon its shares, dividing the city's ballots between them in the proportions of the assessed valuations of its several wards.



Almer Kirby

CHAPTER XIV.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BY WINFIELD SMITH.

THE growth of the city during these years was very rapid, both in population and in territory, and accompanying this expansion was a corresponding increase in taxation and public expenditures, justified in part by the necessity of improvements, but largely, also, due to official extravagance and mismanagement. Actual corruption in office was hard to prove; but the clique in power knew how to use its power for its own advantage and jobs were given out to party favorites which added largely to the burdens of the tax payers without contributing in proper proportion to the real improvement or prosperity of the city. The extension of streets, addition of new plats and subdivisions, stimulated by activity in sales of real estate at a time when everything was "booming," afforded ample excuse for expenditure; and work was ordered and contracts let imposing burdens on the owners of lots, often far beyond the benefits derived and beyond their power to meet. Contractors for such work as laying out streets through hills and over marshes, involving often great amounts of cutting and filling, received for pay street commissioners' certificates. These were made by law liens upon the property improved. But this property was not always able to pay for the improvements; and street commissioners' certificates fell in value and contractors' prices rose in proportion. The value of real estate and of mortgages thereon was affected and the owners of both suffered in consequence. In addition to this there were complaints of inequality and favoritism in the levying of taxes. The taxes of 1856 and 1857 were declared invalid by the Supreme Court, because the common council had undertaken to direct the omission of the Newhall house from the tax-roll, for those years—a measure wholly beyond the power of the council; and a large portion of the taxes for those years went unpaid. Public indignation was aroused. Owners of property were outraged by the excessive burdens imposed upon them. Holders of street com-

missioners' certificates were outraged because they were unable to collect the money due for work done and materials furnished in good faith under contracts for public improvements. The credit of the city suffered at home and abroad. These abuses resulted in a change of officers; and also in the passage of special laws by the legislature having in view the correction of existing abuses and their prevention for the future. Among other things, provision was made for re-assessing and re-levying the taxes for 1856 and 1857 on an equitable basis, preserving the rights of those who had paid their taxes.

Chapter 117 of the local laws of 1858 made important changes in the charter. It took from the members of the common council the functions of street commissioners, previously discharged by them, and in their place provided for the election of three street commissioners in each ward, to whom was committed the supervision of streets, alleys, public grounds, bridges, rivers, wharves, sewers and nuisances. Whenever in the judgment of the street commissioners public improvements were necessary, an estimate of the cost was first to be made by the city engineer and filed in the comptroller's office, after which the street commissioners were required to assess the benefits and injuries resulting to the adjoining lots; the excess, if of benefits, to be a charge upon the lots, and if of injuries, to be paid to the lot owner out of the ward fund. Appeals from such assessments might be taken in the first instance to the common council, and from there to the Circuit Court. A plan of proposed improvements for the year was to be presented to the common council every spring, to be approved by the council before it could be carried out. The city comptroller was given supervision over all contracts let. Members of the common council and all other city officers were forbidden to become or to be pecuniarily interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract to which the city or any ward

should be a party in interest, or in any question pending before the council, or upon which such officer might be called upon to act officially. Violation of this provision subjected the offender to the loss of his office, and was made punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than three years and not less than one year, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars. A similar penalty was imposed as a punishment for the acceptance of a bribe and for the embezzlement of city funds by any such officer.

The mayor, comptroller and treasurer were made commissioners of the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonded indebtedness. The common council was authorized to issue bonds, at not less than par, in order to take up outstanding bonds and interest thereon, and to pay off the indebtedness of the city contracted before the 6th day of April, 1858. These bonds might be made to run for ten years and bear ten per cent. interest. No other bonds than those provided for by this act were to be issued.

Taxes in any year for general city purposes, not including special taxes, were limited to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. This amount was to be set apart, first, to pay the annual interest on the city's debt; second, not over sixty thousand dollars for general city expenses; the residue to be turned into the sinking fund. In addition, for ward purposes, there might be levied in each year not to exceed sixty thousand dollars.

The ward assessors elected under the charter of 1852 were abolished and their duties were devolved upon three assessors who were to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the common council. The mayor, treasurer, comptroller and city attorney, with the assessors, constituted the board of review. By this act the office of city marshal was abolished and that of chief of police substituted. The salaries of some of the city officials were limited by the act to the following sums: city treasurer, twenty-five hundred dollars; comptroller, two thousand dollars; clerk, two thousand dollars; attorney, sixteen hundred dollars; police justice, two thousand dollars; chief of police, two thousand dollars; and policemen, six hundred dollars each.

The most important change made by the act of 1858 was in the constitution of the common council, which was divided into two bodies, the board

of councilors and the board of aldermen. The councilors were elected, two from each ward, for terms of two years; the aldermen, one from each ward, were elected annually. The mayor presided over the separate meetings of the two bodies, which sat on alternate Mondays, and also over joint sessions which were authorized to be held for the consideration of charges of malfeasance against city officials. Each board had power to choose also a president to preside in the mayor's absence; and these in the absence of the mayor from the city, or in case of the mayor's disability—the president of the board of aldermen, first, and, in case of his absence or disability, then the president of the board of councilors—were to take his place and serve as acting mayor. The city clerk was made the clerk of both bodies. The mayor possessed the power of veto, which might be overcome by a majority—changed in 1861 to a two-thirds vote—of all the members of each board.

The same act provided for the election of a convention, composed of three delegates from each ward, to revise, codify and amend the city charter and other laws relating to the city, and for the submission of the result of their deliberations to a popular vote. But this was only one of a number of attempts to secure a new charter, which came to nothing.

The separation of the common council into two bodies and the consequent double organization which it involved, were continued until the adoption of the present charter in 1874. This feature of the law of 1858 met constant opposition, partly on the ground of its cumbersomeness, but principally because of the difficulties which it interposed in the way of special and partial legislation. On the other hand this was felt to be a great safeguard against jobbery and extravagance, and gained the earnest support of lovers of good government, and it remained longest unchanged of any of the provisions of the law. Others were sooner changed. The office of street commissioner was abolished in 1859, and his duties laid upon the councilors of the several wards. The power of appointing the assessors was taken from the mayor, and one assessor was directed to be elected annually in each ward. The mayor was, however, still allowed to appoint an officer known as city assessor; and this officer and the ward assessors had places on the board of review.

In 1859 the office of police justice was abolished

and in its place was established the Municipal Court for the city and county of Milwaukee. The municipal judge holds for a term of six years and the office is elective. There have been but two incumbents of this office since it was created. James A. Mallory was the first Municipal judge and held the position until 1890 when he was succeeded by Emil Wallber.

The condition of the city's finances compelled the passage by the legislature in March, 1861, of an "Act to enable the city of Milwaukee to readjust its corporate debts," and authorizing the appointment by the mayor, subject to the approval of the common council, of three new officers to be known as commissioners of the public debt. The term of office of each commissioner was to be three years. This act, so far as it relates to the power and duties of the commissioners of the public debt, still remains in force, its provisions in this respect having been continued and repeated by every one of a large number of special laws authorizing the issue of city bonds for public purposes, and as its provisions are important they are summarized here.

It authorized the city of Milwaukee, by ordinance, and with the approval of the commissioners of the public debt, to issue new bonds as follows:

First. For readjusting the bonded debt previously incurred for strictly municipal purposes and retiring all outstanding bonds—except those which had been issued in aid of railroad construction and which were left to be subsequently taken care of when it should become necessary to do so—including principal and interest up to June 1, 1861, but not exceeding in amount the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Second. For funding and retiring all other city indebtedness existing prior to February 1, 1861, including principal and interest up to June 1, 1861, and not exceeding three hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

All bonds issued under this law were required to show upon their face for which of these purposes they were issued. They were to be signed by the mayor, countersigned by the comptroller and attested by the commissioners of the public debt; to be made payable at the city of New York at the end of thirty years with interest at not more than five per cent.; and were not to be disposed of at less than par. A tax upon all taxable property in

the city, sufficient to cover the interest accruing upon the bonds, was to be levied each year; and a further tax of half of one per cent. for the first five years, and of one per cent. thereafter, was required to be raised as a sinking fund until all bonds issued under the act should be provided for. It was made the duty of the commissioners of the public debt each year to certify to the common council the amount so required for that year, and the duty of the common council to levy such tax; and in case of refusal or neglect on the council's part, then the commissioners of the public debt were required to levy the tax themselves; such tax to be placed on the tax roll and collected in the same manner as other taxes, but to remain in the city treasurer's hands as a distinct fund not subject to the order or disposal of the common council; but to be paid out only upon orders signed by the mayor, countersigned by the comptroller and approved in writing by a majority of the commissioners of the public debt. The comptroller was to be *ex officio*, the secretary of the commissioners. Once a year the commissioners were directed to advertise in a newspaper published in the city of New York and in one published in Milwaukee for bids or proposals for the surrender and cancellation of bonds. Bonds offered in response to these advertisements were to be redeemed at par or below—lower offers being first accepted—so far as the sinking fund allowed, and in case more were offered than could be taken up, the selection was to be made by the commissioners by lot; and in case no offers were made selections should be made in the same way from the total amount of bonds outstanding; the bonds so chosen to be canceled at par. For the protection, both of the interests of bondholders and of the credit of the city, it was ordered that all the bonds which were thus issued should contain an express covenant to the effect that the city would issue no bonds except under or consistently with this act, until the aggregate amount of the bonds issued thereunder and outstanding, should have been reduced to five hundred thousand dollars or under. As an aid, or inducement, to this refunding scheme, it was ordered that no city or school order or scrip issued prior to February 1st, 1861, should be received in payment of taxes, other than delinquent taxes for prior years. This law was successful in accomplishing the object for which it was enacted—the refunding of

the municipal debt. Bonds were issued in accordance with its provisions, bearing interest at four per cent. for the first five years and at five per cent. for the remaining twenty-five years. The restrictions of the act and of the covenant required to be inserted in the bonds issued under it, prevented any further increase in the bonded indebtedness of the city until 1871, when the five hundred thousand dollars limit was reached and the urgent need of a more ample water supply led to the enactment of laws authorizing the construction of a complete system of water works and the issuing of so-called "water bonds" to the amount of one million dollars, which was increased by subsequent enactments to one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As the city's credit has been able to bear it, new issues have been authorized for extensions of the water works, for the flushing tunnel, intercepting sewers, public buildings, parks and bridges, which have found ready sale and often at a generous premium. The next important change made in the administration of city affairs was the creation by the legislature in 1869 of a board of public works, to be composed of three members, appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the common council, one from the East, one from the West, and one from the South sides, to hold for terms of three years. This board was to constitute an important executive department of the city government. To it was given the duty of appointing a city engineer, to take the place of the prior city surveyor, but with more important duties. To this body was committed the charge and superintendence of all the streets, alleys, public grounds and public buildings, of bridges, docks, sewers, dredging of the rivers, and of all public works and improvements. Every spring the board was required to determine upon the general system of improvements for each ward, acting in this with the members from the respective wards in the common council. Having so laid out the work in advance, they were required to put an estimate of the cost of needed improvements on file for public inspection and recommend the proposed improvement to the council for approval. When approved the work was to be done as ordered by the board. There was the further restriction, that improvements which were to become a charge upon private property, should not be undertaken until a petition therefor had been presented to the common council, signed by the owners of a majority

of the frontage of the abutting lots, if residents of the city; or, if such owners happened to be non-residents, then by a majority of the resident owners of adjoining blocks where similar improvements had already been carried out. In all cases the board assessed the benefits and damages which would accrue to the abutting lots and charged upon them the difference, if beneficial; or ordered it paid out of the ward fund, if injurious. From their assessment an appeal lay to the common council, and from there to the courts, which were properly vested with authority in the end to determine the rights of aggrieved property owners. When any improvement had been determined upon the board were required to advertise for bids, which were required to be accompanied by bonds for satisfactory performance; and the contract was required to be let to the lowest bidder unless in an emergency it should be recommended by the board, and voted by two-thirds of the members of the council, to have the work done directly under the charge of the board and its agents without a contract. Very great power was given to the board over contracts for public improvements, by a direction that in every contract they should expressly reserve the right to determine finally, all questions which might arise in reference to the manner of its performance. They might suspend any contract which was not properly carried out; might order work to be done over again, and might even rescind and re-let the contract to other parties whenever in their judgment it was necessary to do so. They had the final decision as to all claims in respect to amounts earned; and if they decided that work had been done in such a manner as to result in damage to the city, they were authorized to deduct such damages from the amounts earned by the contractor, and might even fasten upon him a liability for excess of damages over and above all he had been paid or earned. In all these cases the decision of the board was made final. By subsequent acts the city engineer was made a member of the board, and his appointment vested in the mayor and common council. The authority of the city comptroller was also subsequently extended so as to require all estimates and contracts to pass under his scrutiny. The original act provided for a submission of its provisions to the electors of the city at the spring election of 1869, at which it was ratified by the voters, and took effect accordingly.

In 1871 there was created a board of water commissioners of seven members, to serve for terms of one, two, three, four, five, six and seven years, respectively; subsequent appointments to be made, as vacancies occurred, for seven years, such appointments to be made by the mayor and common council. These officers were to serve without any salary. The act creating the board expressly named the first incumbents, who were Alexander Mitchell, John Plankinton, Edward H. Brodhead, Edward O'Neil, Guido Pfister, Frederick Pabst and George Burnham. The duty of the board was to examine, consider and determine the best way of supplying the city with pure water. They were to prepare specifications, diagrams and estimates, which were to be submitted to the common council, and when approved were to be carried out by the board. In pursuance of the object for which it was organized, the board was authorized to construct tunnels, cribs, reservoirs, buildings, purchase machinery, lay pipes, hydrants and fountains, and purchase or condemn land needed for any such purposes; and the entire system of waterworks, with its rentals and income from every source was to belong to the city. The board was authorized to appoint a secretary, treasurer, chief and other engineers, a general superintendent, clerks and agents, and to fix their compensation. Every spring a report of the plans for the year was required to be laid before the common council for its approval, and reports showing what had been done and the condition of all funds appropriated to the work were to be made quarterly to the council. Rules and regulations governing the use of water were to be made by the board and rentals to be fixed by it. The following year an act was passed expressly vesting in the board of water commissioners—in respect to work and contracts within their jurisdiction—all the extraordinary powers vested in the board of public works in respect to the same matters within their jurisdiction. It was also provided that the first cost of laying the main water pipes in the streets should be charged upon the abutting lots. The powers of the board of water commissioners were afterward, by the charter of 1874, turned over to the board of public works, and the important and expensive work of the construction and subsequent extension of the water works of the city has since been carried on under the supervision of the latter board.

The present charter of Milwaukee is the one enacted by the legislature in 1874, and known as chapter one hundred and eighty-four of the laws of that year, with such amendments as have been enacted from time to time since that date. Prior to the session of 1893 there had been enacted at every session a mass of special legislation creative or amendatory of municipal charters, so much so that since 1882 these have required a separate volume annually. The wisdom of permitting the time of the legislature to be taken up by the local claims of every distinct municipality in the state came to be questioned as the burden grew more and more heavy; and in 1891 there was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at the fall election in that year, an amendment to the constitution of the state extending the prohibitions against special legislation, contained in that instrument, to legislation "incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof." This amendment was adopted by popular vote and its effect has been to reduce by one half the annual volume of legislation. A general law providing a method for the incorporation of cities and defining their powers was passed in 1889, and its provisions were made applicable to such existing cities as might choose to surrender their special charters and take out a patent under this act. There are other laws, also, generally applicable to all municipalities, such as sections eight hundred and ninety-five, nine hundred and twenty-seven and nine hundred and forty-two of the Wisconsin Revised Statutes of 1878, relative to the condemnation of land for public use and the issue of bonds for public improvements, the object of which has been to do away with the necessity of special legislation; but Milwaukee has not chosen to surrender her charter and, up to the passage of the constitutional amendment above mentioned, has succeeded in procuring special legislative sanction to such special measures relating to the city's interests as did not seem to be sufficiently covered by its charter. Under laws of this character, authority has been received for such public improvements as the construction of bridges, waterworks, common schools and high schools, the flushing tunnel connecting the lake and the Milwaukee river, an important system of intercepting sewers devised with the object of preserving uncontaminated as far as possible the waters of the rivers intersecting its territory, and

the development and improvement of its magnificent system of public parks, upon which objects vast sums of money have been expended. These, however, are matters which lie outside of the limits of this chapter and will be treated elsewhere.

The charter of 1874 abolished the double chamber organization of the common council and restored the single chamber of earlier days. The elective officers are the mayor, treasurer, comptroller, attorney, two aldermen from each ward, eleven justices of the peace, to each of whom a separate district is assigned, and eleven constables, one from each of such districts; the term of office of all these being two years, with the exception of the city attorney, whose term is four years. The president of the common council and the city clerk are elected by the common council; and the former presides over all of its sessions and becomes acting mayor, in case of the disability of the mayor. Other officers are a board of public works of four members, including the city engineer, holding for three years; a tax commissioner to serve for three years; an assessor for each ward, to serve for two years; a board of commissioners of the public debt of three members, holding for three years; a commissioner of health to serve for four years; and a board of park commissioners of five members, holding for five years, all of whom are appointed by the mayor, with the concurrence of the common council. There is also a board of fire and police commissioners of four members, serving for four years, whose members are appointed by the mayor alone. There is also a school board, composed of two members from each ward, who are chosen by the common council on the nomination of the aldermen from the several wards and who serve for three years.

The fire and police departments were placed for the first time under a system of civil service regulation in 1885, by an act creating the board of fire and police commissioners. This Act provided that after the first Monday of July, 1885, no appointments should be made to any position in either of these departments except with the approval of this board, who were authorized to make such rules and regulations in reference to such appointments as they should deem best adapted to promote the interests of the public. Vacancies in the offices of chief of police and chief engineer of the fire department are filled by appointment by the board, and the appointee holds

his office during good behavior. The inspector of police and first assistant engineer of the fire department are appointed by the chiefs of those departments respectively, subject to the approval of the board, and hold during good behavior. All other appointments and promotions in either department are made by its chief, subject to the approval of the board, but the appointees may be removed by their respective chiefs at pleasure.

The qualifications required of applicants for positions upon the police force under the rules and regulations adopted by the board, are briefly these: Applicants must be citizens of the United States, have resided in Milwaukee for at least three years, must be not less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-five years of age, not less than five feet nine inches in height, and not under one hundred and fifty pounds in weight. Every application must be in the applicant's hand-writing, and signed and sworn to by him, and must be accompanied by the certificates of not less than three reputable citizens of Milwaukee, freeholders, vouching for the character of the applicant. The qualifications required of members of the fire department are the same, except that in their case the minimum age is twenty-four and the minimum height five feet and seven inches.

All applicants must undergo a competitive examination, partly oral, partly in writing and partly physical, designed to test their ability to read and write, their knowledge of the city and of elementary arithmetic, their degree of industry and skill in their several trades and their physical qualifications for the duties of the places to which they aspire. The names of those who succeed in passing the examination are placed in order of merit upon an "eligible list," and as vacancies occur in their departments the names upon these lists are certified by the chief examiner to the chief of the department, who makes his appointments from these names and submits them to the board for approval. Before being approved the applicants have to furnish a certificate of health and good physical condition from a physician appointed by the board.

Promotions are made from men already in the service who undergo special examinations for the purpose. "Eligible lists" for promotion are made of the names of the successful candidates, and promotions are made from these lists with the approval of the board.



Yours Truly
John C. Koch

This law in relation to the board of fire and police commissioners has been in operation now for ten years, and its effect has been to free the fire and police departments from political influence. It has come to be thoroughly understood that no amount of political influence will be able to procure appointments or promotions in either of these departments, and that such appointments and promotions are made solely upon merit. The effect has been to improve the discipline and effectiveness of both departments and to put an end to jobs and favoritism in these two branches of the public service. It is probable that in the near future a similar system may be extended to other departments of the public service, and in particular to that under the charge of the board of public works.

The following is a list of all who have held the office of mayor of the city since its incorporation in 1846:

1846 Solomon Juneau.	1872 David G. Hooker.
1847 Horatio N. Wells.	1873 Harrison Ludington.
1848 Byron Kilbourn	
1849 Don A. J. Upham.	1874 Harrison Ludington.
1850 Don A. J. Upham.	
1851 George H. Walker.	1875 Harrison Ludington.
1852 Hans Crocker.	
1853 George H. Walker.	1876 A. R. R. Butler.
1854 Byron Kilbourn.	1877 A. R. R. Butler.
1855 James B. Cross.	1878 John Black.
1856 James B. Cross.	1879 John Black.
1857 James B. Cross.	1880 Thomas H. Brown
1858 Wm. A. Prentiss.	1881 Thomas H. Brown
1859 Herman L. Page.	1882 John M. Stowell.
1860 Wm. Pitt Lynde.	1883 John M. Stowell.
1861 James S. Brown.	1884 Emil Wallber.
1862 Horace Chase.	1885 Emil Wallber.
1863 Edward O'Neill.	1886 Emil Wallber.
1864 Abner Kirby.	1887 Emil Wallber.
1865 John J. Tallmadge	1888 Thos. H. Brown.
1866 John J. Tallmadge	1889 Thos. H. Brown.
1867 Edward O'Neill.	1890 George W. Peck.
1868 Edward O'Neill.	1891 Peter J. Somers.
1869 Edward O'Neill.	1892 Peter J. Somers.
1870 Joseph Phillips.	1893 John C. Koch.
1871 Harrison Ludington.	1894 John C. Koch.
	1895 John C. Koch.

The present salaries of the principal city officers are as follows:

Mayor	\$4,000
Comptroller	4,000

Deputy Comptroller	\$2,200
City Attorney	4,000
Assistant City Attorney	2,400
City Clerk	2,500
Treasurer	5,000
City Engineer	4,000
Assistant City Engineer	2,000
Commissioners of Public Works, each	2,500
Registrar of the Water Department	2,500
Health Commissioner	2,500
Tax Commissioner	2,500
Chief of Police	3,600
Inspector	2,100
Chief Engineer of Fire Department	3,600
First Assistant Chief Engineer	2,100
Superintendent of Schools	4,000
Assistant Superintendent	2,500
Secretary of School Board	2,000

The members of the school board, board of fire and police commissioners and board of park commissioners, receive no compensation for their services.

The present limits of the city, as defined by chapter 449 of the laws of 1891, are as follows:

"Beginning on the shore of Lake Michigan where it is intersected by the quarter section line in section ten of township seven north, range twenty-two east, running thence west * * * to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section twelve * * * range twenty-one east, thence south to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five of township seven north; thence east along the south line of said southeast quarter section twenty-five to the southeast corner thereof; thence south to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section seven of township six north, range twenty-two east; thence east to the one-eighth section line running north and south through the southwest quarter of section nine, range twenty-two east; thence south to the south line of said section nine; thence east to the east boundary of Milwaukee county; thence north to a point due east to the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning"—the east boundary of Milwaukee county being the boundary line between Wisconsin and Michigan, and situated in the middle of the lake. The actual territory embraced within these limits, not including any portion of the lake, is a little more than twenty-one square miles.

The three natural divisions of the city continue to be known as the east, west and south sides, respectively, and are recognized in laws like those constituting each of the divisions a special sewerage district, and requiring a member of the board of public works to be appointed from each division. Politically the city is divided into eighteen wards; the Third, First, Seventh and Eighteenth on the East side, in order from south to north, each extending from the river to the lake; on the West side, going north from the Menomonee, are the Fourth, Second, Sixth and Thirteenth, all bounded on the east by the Milwaukee river, and west of them in the same order, the Sixteenth, Fifteenth, Ninth and Tenth; on the South side, going south from the Milwaukee river and bounded by the lake are the Fifth, Twelfth and Seventeenth; and west of them, in the same order, are the Eighth, Eleventh and Fourteenth. The Seventeenth ward was formerly the village of Bay View and became a part of the city as a ward by itself in 1887, the same year in which the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards were erected, partly from new and partly from old territory. Additions to the original number of five wards were made in the following years, each addition representing an increase both in population and territory. In 1856 the Sixth ward was separated from the Second, and the Seventh from the First. In 1857 the Eighth ward was separated from the Fifth and the Ninth from the Sixth. In 1872 the Tenth was taken from the Ninth; in 1873 the Eleventh and Twelfth were taken from the Eighth and Fifth, respectively. The Thirteenth was added by the charter of 1874. The Fourteenth ward was set off from the Eleventh in 1885. The outer limits of the outer wards are changing from time to time with the extension of the city's boundaries and the addition of new territory.

Milwaukee's population is of a cosmopolitan character, embracing native and foreign born citizens, men whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower, and men who are themselves the first representatives of their families in the new world. England, Ireland, Germany, Poland, Russia, Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Italy, have all contributed to the city's population and wealth. Occasional antagonism has at distant intervals exhibited itself between members of different races; but this has happened but rarely and has never resulted in permanent estrangement.

Friendly and harmonious relations between all its members have been the general experience of our peaceful city. Occasionally a fanatical lecturer has done something to disturb the peace of the community—but not since 1851 has there been anything like such a disturbance as recently occurred in a southern city—Savannah—in connection with a lecture against the Catholic church. There was the so-called "bank riot" in 1861, and in 1850 a disturbance broke out on account of the passage of a law making the sellers of liquor responsible for damages done by persons under the influence of intoxicants. These all created excitement at the time when they occurred, but are too remote to have much interest for the present day. They are but incidents in the life of a growing city; and while they give evidence of the existence of a spirit of restlessness and to some degree of turbulence, yet are not indicative of the character of the community as a whole, or of any large portion of it.

The severest attack upon law and order in Milwaukee occurred in the spring of 1886, when general and wide spread restlessness prevailed throughout the country and the demands of organized labor for better wages and shorter hours were attended with scenes of violence and collisions with the civil and military authorities in many states. This was the period of strikes and boycotts. The entire Gould system of railway lines was affected in the southwest and freight traffic on all lines was at a standstill in Chicago. It could not be expected that a city like Milwaukee, with its many important industries and many thousands of laborers, both skilled and unskilled, should escape. The West Milwaukee car shops, the Allis works, the rolling mills, the great breweries and hosts of other concerns became involved in disputes with their men. In some cases the employers yielded, often under practical duress; in others they refused the concessions demanded by their employees. Stimulated by successes, and irritated by rebuffs, the organizations of the Knights of Labor and of the Trade Unions increased in numbers and in importance. Men who were satisfied with their relations with their employers were not permitted to remain in peace, and strikes were ordered by officers of one organization or the other in factories where there was no disagreement between employers and employed. The tendency to

disorder began gradually to manifest itself and came to a head suddenly before the full extent of the danger was realized. The beginning of May marked the culmination of the trouble. Striking laborers forced those who were industrious to quit their work. Large bodies of men, excited and misled by mischievous leaders, went from shop to shop stirring up dissatisfaction, and attacks by mobs upon persons and property occurred in a number of instances. On the 3rd of May a thousand strikers raided the West Milwaukee car shops of the St. Paul Railway, and partly by persuasion and partly by show of force, induced the fourteen hundred men at work there to lay down their tools and walk out. A large portion of the same mob found their way down the railway tracks to the Allis works, where their riotous demonstrations were met by employes who turned the hose on their assailants and routed them for the time being. The civil authorities were unprepared for such violence, and it was deemed wise by the Allis management to shut down their shops at once and remain closed until they could be assured of efficient protection. That same night Governor Rusk, Adjutant General Chapman, Mayor Wallber, Sheriff Paschen and Chief of Police Ries held a consultation at the Plankinton House, and it was settled that everything necessary should be done to protect the rights of property and of labor, although it was still hoped that order could be preserved without resort to military force. The next day twenty-five hundred men gathered at the Rolling Mills, many armed with clubs, and all filled with the spirit of mischief which had actuated the mob at the car shops the day before. They met with some resistance and were at first refused admission into the grounds. Irritated at this, they virtually made a prisoner of the superintendent and extorted permission to confer with the men who were at work. This disturbance resulted in summoning the militia, and four companies of the Milwaukee battalion were hurried to the scene. Others from outside of the city were later added to this force. The part taken by the National Guard will be told elsewhere. Their work was not mere show. Bullets were fired before the trouble was ended; and wounds and death had to be inflicted before the mobs were cowed. The Rolling Mills were shut down for the time, it not being deemed advisable to

keep them in operation in the face of such difficulties. That night the Haymarket riot occurred in Chicago, where dynamite was used with such fearful results. Milwaukee was more fortunate than her neighbor at the head of the lake. The spirit of disorder was checked in time to prevent such dreadful casualties; and the worst consequences of their madness fell upon the disorderly elements themselves. The strikes were not generally successful either in Milwaukee or elsewhere; and even where they had seemed to succeed, the advantages gained were only temporary. The men who had struck were in the end glad to get work wherever they could find it, and many suffered great deprivations before they could again secure steady employment.

This trouble ended with a special session of the grand jury and a large number of indictments were brought in against the principal leaders and promoters of the disturbance. Many of these were simply agitators; some were anarchists with no other purpose in life than to involve all existing institutions in confusion. One of the most notable trials was that of Paul Grottkau, editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, who was indicted and convicted of riot, he having taken part in disorderly meetings of striking workmen which had ended in riotous attacks on factories whose employes were still at work. There were many other indictments and many other convictions, and more than one of these cases reached the Supreme Court of the state before they were finally disposed of. Grottkau's case is perhaps as curious an illustration as can be found in Wisconsin, of the uncertainties of criminal prosecutions and of successful resistance on technical grounds to the punishment imposed by law for criminal acts. On the first trial of this case the jury disagreed. The second trial took place in April, 1887, and resulted in a conviction, and on the 7th of May, in that year Grottkau was sentenced to confinement in the house of correction at hard labor for the term of one full year. The agitator took the case to the Supreme Court on the ground of alleged errors in the proceedings, and while it was pending in that court gave the security required by law and was released from custody after one week's imprisonment. The Supreme Court affirmed the sentence of the lower court and remanded the case to the Municipal Court to cause the sentence to be executed. The record was sent down March

13, 1888, and Grottkau was committed to the house of correction on the 5th of April, having been at liberty on bail up to that time. On the 8th of May—a year and a day from the date of his sentence—he applied to the Circuit Court commissioner for a writ of *habeas corpus* and asked to be released from confinement on the ground that his term of sentence had expired. This raised a question which was not exactly new and yet had not before been decided in Wisconsin, and which was involved in considerable difficulty in view of the provisions of the criminal code of the state. The commissioner denied the application, and decided that the prisoner must serve out his full year in the house of correction. The Circuit Court, to which the question was immediately carried, took the opposite view, reversed the commissioner's ruling and ordered Grottkau's release from custody, and he was accordingly set at liberty. The attorney general of the state, dissatisfied with this decision, took the case to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court upheld the ruling of the court commissioner and settled the main question by deciding that the term of sentence did not run while the person sentenced was out on bail, pending a review of the sentence in the Supreme Court,

and the order of the Circuit Court was reversed. Subsequently, on an application for a rehearing, it was contended in behalf of Grottkau that, whether the order of the Circuit Court was right or wrong, he had been lawfully set at liberty and could not, by a review and reversal of that order, be returned to imprisonment in view of the constitutional provision that "*no person for the same offense shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment.*" This contention was sustained by the Supreme Court, and its order, reversing the order of the Circuit Court, was vacated and the proceedings in the Supreme Court were dismissed. The result of all this was that the period of Grottkau's actual confinement under his sentence was something less than two months, instead of a full year as contemplated by the Municipal Court. This seems like a miscarriage of justice; and yet the Supreme Court undoubtedly decided wisely in upholding a great constitutional provision, cherished originally as one of the fundamental guarantees of personal liberty at the common law, and asserted in probably every state constitution within the United States, as well as in the constitution of the United States itself.



W. Livingston

CHAPTER XV.

EARLY POLITICAL HISTORY.

BY JOHN G. GREGORY.

IT is proposed to begin this chapter on the political history of Milwaukee at about the period of white settlement. No doubt, however, the place had a political history during Indian times—an interesting one, if it could be recalled. One version of the name "Milwaukee" derives it from "Man-a-wah-kie," meaning "great council place." Pere Membre, the French Recollect missionary, found the nation of the Mascoutins and Outagamies dwelling here in 1678. Pontiac was in council here in the summer of 1763. But whatever ethnological and archaeological interest a record of Milwaukee's aborigines might possess, it is proposed here to treat the wars and the conferences of the red men as of no more consequence than "the scuffling of kites and crows," and to begin the drama with the second act.

The principal of the three rivers upon the banks of which Wisconsin's chief city is located, was known as the Milwaukee ("Milleoki," Membre spells it), as far back as there is any existing record; but the name was apparently first used to describe a political division in 1834. On September 6th of that year, the Michigan legislature passed "an act to establish the counties of Brown and Iowa, and to lay off the county of Milwaukee." The new county of Milwaukee created by the act extended from the northern boundary of Illinois to about the present north line of Washington county, and west to a line that would include what are now known as Madison and Portage City. Though thus given boundaries and a name, Milwaukee county remained attached to Brown county, and did not acquire an independent political organization until 1835. In that year Albert Fowler received the appointment of county clerk from the governor of Michigan territory. The governor also commissioned for the county of Milwaukee a chief justice and two associates, a judge of probate, seven justices of the peace, and a sheriff, the recipient of the last named commission being Benoni W. Finch. Milwaukee was the

county seat, and the county clerk was ex-officio register of deeds. St. Patrick's Day has an especial title to remembrance by patriotic Milwaukeeans, for on March 17, 1835, the Michigan Legislature passed an act erecting the township of Milwaukee. It was in this same year, 1835, that the final treaty of cession was ratified which vested in the United States government the title to the lands upon which the city now stands, that had formerly belonged to the Menomonees and Pottawatomies. The preliminaries of the transfer had been effected in 1831 and 1833.

The first election ever held in Milwaukee county took place in September, 1835. Fifty years later, when the event was formally celebrated by the inhabitants of a metropolis of one hundred and fifty-nine thousand people, which looked back to that election as a grown man looks back to the day of his birth, the original records of the election were exhibited by Mr. Winfield Smith, the orator of the day.

The election was held in the house of Solomon Juneau, at the southeast corner of East Water and Michigan streets, where Mitchell's Bank now stands. At the same place, on the fifth day of the following month, there was an election for choosing a delegate to Congress and five members of the legislative council. At this election one hundred and nineteen votes were cast. For delegate to Congress, James D. Doty had fifty-eight votes, and Morgan L. Martin, fifty-one. Colonel George W. Jones, who had comparatively few supporters against Martin and Doty in Milwaukee and Brown counties, carried all the western counties, most of them by large majorities, and was elected delegate by a majority in the territory of about eight hundred votes. The division between the supporters of the three candidates was due to personal and local considerations. Party lines were not drawn at that early day. The federal administration at that time was Democratic. The territorial

administration was appointive. Whiggery, consequently, was at a discount. Each of the three candidates claimed that he was an orthodox Democrat and considered that the gravest charge he could bring against his competitors was that they were Whigs in disguise. The contending aspirants for membership in the Territorial council seem to have been in the interest of the respective candidates for Congress, and, according to their preferences, were spoken of as "Dodge" or "Martin" men.

Wisconsin territory was organized in 1836, and on the second of August in the same year, in compliance with a petition of the citizens, Governor Dodge gave Milwaukee county an organization by appointing Nathaniel F. Hyer, judge of probate, Henry M. Hubbard sheriff, Joshua Hathaway surveyor, and Daniel Wells, Jr., John A. Messenger, S. W. Dunbar, Barzillai Douglass and Elisha Smith, justices of the peace. During the summer of this year occurred the first enumeration of the inhabitants to serve as a basis for the apportionment of members of the Wisconsin territorial legislature. The population was found to be two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three; of whom one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight were returned as living within four miles of the mouth of the Milwaukee river. At that time the preponderance of population was decidedly in the southwestern part of the territory, nearly one-half of all the people in what then constituted Wisconsin living west of the Mississippi river, and more than two-thirds in the counties of Des Moines, Dubuque and Iowa. Brown county and Milwaukee county together contained only five thousand five hundred and ninety-nine people, while Iowa county alone had five thousand two hundred and thirty-four. The first election under the new apportionment was held on the second Monday in October, 1836. There were seven polling places in the county, only one of which was within its present limits. Milwaukee county was entitled to two members of the Legislative council, the whole membership of which was thirteen, and to three members of the Territorial house of representatives, a body of twenty-six members. There were seven hundred and eighty-one votes cast in the county, four hundred and forty-nine of which were polled in the Milwaukee precinct. Alanson Sweet of Milwaukee, and Gilbert Knapp of Racine, were elected mem-

bers of the council, while William B. Sheldon and Madison B. Cornwall of Milwaukee, and Charles Durkee of Pike River, were chosen to serve in the house. Moses Meeker of Iowa county, who in that county ran ahead of George W. Jones for congress, received in Milwaukee county only a single vote. Jones was elected by a majority of nearly three thousand in the territory. He was generally popular, having worked faithfully to secure the passage of the act conferring upon Wisconsin independent territorial organization. The opposition to him in Iowa county was due to the circulation of a report relative to his preference for the location of the capital. The issue on which legislative candidates were selected at this election were the location of the state capital, the division of counties and the location of county seats, and—last, but by no means least, so far as Milwaukee was concerned—the question of local improvements, including the projected Milwaukee and Rock river canal.

On December 7, 1836, Milwaukee county was shorn of a large portion of the imperial domain which had been conferred upon it by the Michigan legislature. The counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Jefferson were organized on the date named, entirely out of territory which had previously belonged to Milwaukee, and another slice of Milwaukee territory was used, with additions, in making the counties of Dane, Washington, Dodge and Portage. The *Milwaukee Advertiser*, which had been established in the preceding month of July, and which was published in the interest of Byron Kilbourn, the prime mover in the canal project, printed insinuations that at least one or two of the Milwaukee members of the legislature had in voting for the division of the county, betrayed the trust reposed in them by the people. This insinuation was intended to hit particularly hard at Alanson Sweet, and was attributed by his supporters to the circumstance that he had been a strong opponent of the canal project.

At the court house, on the 17th of March, 1837, was held the great meeting at which an organization was effected for the protection of squatters' rights. That hatred of speculative land claimants and wild-cat money were among the uppermost sentiments in the minds of the people at this time was indicated in the call for a meeting to nominate candidates for town and county officers, which was issued a few days later by "Many

Voters," and which was addressed "To the Democratic Anti-Bank and Settlers' Rights Party." Another caucus was called by the "Democratic-Republicans." Each of these caucuses placed a ticket in the field.

Under the territorial law, the only county officers whom the people were permitted to elect were supervisors, commissioners, treasurer, register of deeds and coroner. The other county officers were appointed by the governor with the consent of the council. All became elective in 1848, as soon as the state government was organized.

Soon after the assembling of the legislature in the winter of 1836, Governor Dodge had named the appointive county officers, who were approved by the territorial council. They were: William Campbell, master in chancery and judge of probate; William N. Gardner, district attorney; Owen Aldrich, sheriff; John P. Hilton, Supreme Court commissioner. There were also five justices of the peace, a district surveyor, a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel and a major of militia. The elective county officers remained to be filled by popular vote on the first Monday in April, 1837, and it was in preparation for the election on that day that the caucuses above referred to were held. The Democratic Republican candidates were in nearly every instance defeated. The Democratic Anti-Bank and Settlers' Rights candidates for the county offices, who were all elected, were George D. Dousman, treasurer; Albert Fowler, register of deeds; Henry M. Hubbard, coroner and S. D. Cowles, William Brown and William Shew, members of the board of supervisors. William A. Prentiss was elected town clerk. It is recorded that factional feeling at this election ran very high. Strenuous efforts were made to influence voters, and the use of liquor for this purpose was so open and persistent as to constitute a scandal. One of the candidates sent out men with barrels of liquor on hand-carts, with instructions to invite voters to help themselves. Groceries were also freely distributed, with the view of buying the support of needy voters.

It was in this year that the *Sentinel* was started, in the interest of Juneau and the East side, the *Advertiser*, having been established on the West side in the interest of Kilbourn. The *Advertiser* was stoutly Democratic. The *Sentinel* began as a Democratic paper, but before long passed out of Juneau's ownership and became the organ of the

faction which when the time grew propitious to the avowal of their real principles declared themselves upon the side of the Whigs.

The East side election of trustees in 1838 resulted in the choice of Solomon Juneau, Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss, George D. Dousman and William Brown. Mr. Prentiss was president. The West side trustees were Byron Kilbourn, W. H. Hubbard, P. G. Leland, F. A. Wingfield and D. H. Richards. Antipathy to Judge Frazier is said to have had an influence in deciding the election on the east side. But the personal popularity of Juneau and the other candidates with him on the anti-Frazier ticket was so great that it seems of itself sufficient to account for their average majority of ninety in a poll of one hundred and seventy votes.

At the county election held in March, 1838, county commissioners were elected for the first time. County business had been transacted in Milwaukee by a board of supervisors elected from the several townships, but a legislative act passed in December, 1837, provided for the substitution of a board of three commissioners elected by the county at large. The county commissioner system was forced upon the territory by the people of the lead region, who were in the majority. It was a southern institution, and these people were mostly from the south. While it lasted it was a source of constant annoyance to the people of Milwaukee and the other eastern counties, who were mostly from New England and New York, where the township system, with different modifications, prevailed. A demand for the restoration of the supervisor system was made upon the Legislative assembly by the citizens of the eastern counties, while the lead regions sent remonstrances against a change. The objection to the commissioner system was that instead of permitting each town to be represented in the interest of its inhabitants, it provided for a remote and in a measure irresponsible body, which caused heavy taxes and unequal and improper assessments. The Legislative assembly passed a law providing that the people of each county might vote "for" or "against" county government. The vote was taken at the general election in 1841, and resulted in large majorities in Milwaukee and other eastern counties against county government, while Green, Crawford and Iowa counties voted for the commissioner system. Milwaukee and several of the other eastern coun-

ties revived the supervisor system in the spring of 1842. By the state constitution the legislature was required to establish "but one system of town and county government, which shall be as uniform as practicable," and soon after Wisconsin's admission to statehood, the southwestern counties were obliged to reorganize on the supervisor or township plan.

At the spring election in 1838 there were two county tickets in the field. The one supported by the *Sentinel* was defeated. The other, which was elected, contained the names of William A. Prentiss, H. C. Skinner and John Richards for county commissioners; William R. Longstreet for assessor, George D. Dousman for treasurer and Charles Leland for coroner. The convention at which the successful candidates for the assembly were nominated, adopted a resolution declaring opposition to all secret societies.

On the 12th of June, 1838, Congress passed an act dividing Wisconsin territory, and setting off separately the portion west of the Mississippi river. An entirely new organization of the Legislative assembly was ordered. The Legislative assembly, in anticipation of the event, had convened on the 11th of June in special session and authorized the governor to appropriately apportion the members to be elected to the new legislature. The time for the election had been changed from the first Monday in August to the second Monday in September. At a meeting of delegates elected to represent Milwaukee county in nominating a candidate for congress, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five "to correspond with other committees of the same character representing other counties, especially Racine and Brown, and, if they think proper, to meet in general convention to select such individual from either of said counties as in their estimation will unite the most strength in opposition to George W. Jones." The action of Congressman Jones in standing as a second in the Cilley-Graves duel had aroused public sentiment against him to a high pitch, especially in the eastern part of the state. The convention resulted in the nomination of James Duane Doty. Thomas P. Burnett of Grant county was also a candidate. The Milwaukee and Rock River Canal was an issue in this election, and probably a more influential one than the Cilley-Graves duel. Jones had befriended in congress the bill giving a land grant for the canal,

which was bitterly opposed by the champions of the Fox and Wisconsin improvement, a rival enterprise. Byron Kilbourn and his friends in Milwaukee who were interested in behalf of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, stood stoutly in defence of Jones, but the election resulted in a victory for Doty and the *Sentinel* faction, the vote in the territory standing one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight for Doty, one thousand, one hundred and seventy-four for Jones, and nine hundred and twenty for Burnett. Doty carried all the eastern counties by large majorities, while in the west the vote was nearly equally divided between Jones and Burnett. Had Burnett staid out of the race, Jones might have been elected. That the cry of "duelist!" succeeded in turning a good many votes against Jones in Milwaukee is probable from the fact that Alanson Sweet, who had been active against the canal in the Legislative assembly was, with his running mate George Reed, defeated as a candidate for a seat in the Territorial council, while Daniel Wells, Jr., and William A. Prentiss, the candidates in opposition to Sweet and Reed, were elected. The delegates elected from Milwaukee to the Territorial house of representatives were Augustus Story, Ezekiel Churchill, William Shew, Lucius I. Barber and Henry C. Skinner.

The Milwaukee and Rock River Canal was an enterprise that for more than ten years cut a commanding figure in the politics of Milwaukee and of the territory of Wisconsin. It originated in the fertile brain of Byron Kilbourn, one of the most active and controlling minds ever enlisted in the development of the northwest. Its end was failure. But had the details of the project been carried out as he planned them, it might have achieved success in a degree so conspicuous that grateful posterity would have pinned his name with that of De Witt Clinton. The object of the canal was to connect the navigable waters of the Milwaukee and Rock rivers, thus providing the beginning of a commercial highway from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi. The estimated cost of the improvement was originally three-quarters of a million dollars, and this estimate was afterward cut down to the neighborhood of six hundred thousand dollars. The canal was to be built by a private corporation, aided with the proceeds of a federal land grant held in trust by the territory of Wisconsin; and after assuming statehood, Wisconsin was

to have the option of acquiring ownership of the canal upon reimbursing the corporation to the extent of its actual expenditures together with legal interest. The matter came before the Territorial legislative assembly at its first session, at Belmont, in 1836, and was discussed in some of its phases at every session of that body until Wisconsin became a state, in 1848. The congressional grant was secured in June, 1838, the bill making the appropriation having been introduced by Colonel Jones.

Byron Kilbourn was president of the canal company and I. A. Lapham was chief engineer. Among the members of the board of directors were Solomon Juneau, James H. Rogers and Samuel Brown. All that was ever built of the canal was a section about a mile long, extending from a point north of Humboldt avenue to a point south of Cherry street, near the west bank of the Milwaukee river. This afforded a water-power which materially stimulated the establishment of manufactures in Milwaukee, but was unavailable for purposes of transportation. The stockholders of the canal company expended about twenty-five thousand dollars. Out of the moneys derived from the sale of canal lands, the state expended on account of the improvement about thirty-one thousand dollars. But by far the greater part of the proceeds of the land grant was diverted from the purpose for which it was made, and the enterprise started with such glowing promise was never carried to completion.

The bare fact of the land grant would have been sufficient to bring the canal company under the criticism of people whose political principles were opposed to government subsidies. It was only natural that the company should go into politics to protect its interests. It needed friends in Congress and in the Legislative assembly. It was not less natural that the people whose interests were not bound up with those of the company should regard with strong distrust the political candidates suspected of being put forward as its especial representatives. Moreover, as time wore on, a belief grew up in Milwaukee and Jefferson counties that the enhancement of the price of lands in the canal grant retarded the settlement of the country. The canal grant embraced the alternate sections in a strip ten miles wide, extending from Milwaukee to the Rock river. The intervening sections, which were retained by

the government, were withheld from pre-emption and by a provision of the law could not be sold for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, although the usual price of government land was one dollar and twenty-five cents. Settlers looked at these lands as longingly as in our day other settlers have looked at lands in the Cherokee strip. Popular meetings were held, at which the policy of withholding the lands from actual settlers anxious to take them and pay the usual minimum price of government lands was loudly denounced. In Milwaukee there were East-siders who regarded the canal with jealousy, simply because it was an enterprise likely to help Kilbourn town. Such sectional feeling was not creditable, but it is to be remembered that it was by no means confined to one side of the river. Did not the Kilbourn town people oppose the building of bridges, because they did not want communication with the East side of the town? Did they not refuse to land passengers on the East side? Did not Kilbourn lay out his streets so that they would be difficult of connection with the streets laid out by Juneau? Old Milwaukeeans now living say they have no recollection of friends of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement exerting themselves to foment opposition to the Milwaukee and Rock river canal project. Yet it is worthy of note that the government survey for the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement was made in 1839.

The crisis of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company's fate was reached in a clash between the president of the corporation and John H. Tweedy. Mr. Tweedy held the office of receiver, acting on behalf of the territory as custodian of money which came by reason of its trusteeship. He was appointed by the legislature. To hasten the settlement of the lands along the route of the canal, the territory had adopted the policy of selling them on long credit. The cash payments not producing as much money as the canal company needed for immediate use, the legislature authorized pledging the credit of the territory for a loan not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, based on the unsold lands. Mr. Kilbourn, who was appointed by Governor Dodge to act as the agent of the territory for the negotiation of the bonds, made arrangements in Cincinnati and elsewhere for the disposal of several blocks of them, aggregating fifty-six thousand dollars. But his arrangements were broken in upon by Mr. Tweedy,

who warned the Cincinnati people that Mr. Kilbourn had gone beyond his authority in modifying the conditions upon which the bonds were to be sold, and that all who purchased from him under the circumstances would do so at their peril. It was not competent, Mr. Tweedy argued, for the bonds to be sold for anything but specie; yet Mr. Kilbourn's Cincinnati arrangement contemplated their sale for bills or certificates not legal tender and not convertible into money at the place of deposit without serious loss. Furthermore, Mr. Kilbourn's arrangement comprehended the deposit of the price of the bonds subject to other control than that of the receiver of the canal fund. "The agent had no more authority by the law and the instructions under which he acted to take, keep and expend any of the funds for which the bonds might be negotiated than he had to take, keep or expend any other funds of the territory without leave or license." Kilbourn's contention was that the consideration for which he had undertaken to part with the bonds was currency, the same in character as the currency in which they would be paid, and that as it would not be practicable to sell them for anything else, Mr. Tweedy's insistence upon specie was a technicality, obviously resorted to in a spirit of hostility to the completion of the canal. Mr. Kilbourn added that he would sooner have assumed the loan himself on behalf of the company than have permitted it to go into the receiver's hands, and that he held himself ready to account for the faithful expenditure of every dollar for the purpose for which the bonds were sold.

The clash between Mr. Tweedy and Mr. Kilbourn occurred in 1841. The loan had been authorized by a Legislative assembly favorable to the canal. A new legislature, in the council of which Mr. Tweedy was a member, had since come into office. Moreover, Governor Dodge, who had favored the canal, and who had appointed Mr. Kilbourn as loan agent, had been superseded by Governor Doty. The new governor revoked the commission of Mr. Kilbourn as loan agent, and published a notification that Mr. Kilbourn was not authorized to sell or otherwise dispose of the canal bonds. He also sent a message to the Legislative assembly declaring that, in his opinion, it was impracticable to build the canal on the route surveyed, and that the work ought not to be con-

tinued. The council referred this portion of the message to a select committee, of which Mr. Tweedy was a member. Don A. J. Upham, of Milwaukee, Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay, and Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, were also members of the committee. It reported—Mr. Strong, however, not concurring—that the fifty-five one thousand dollar bonds said to have been negotiated by Mr. Kilbourn, had been "illegally" disposed of; that the territory was not liable for their redemption, and that a similar objection would be valid as to a bond for one thousand dollars which had been issued by Mr. Kilbourn to himself, but "inasmuch as a part at least of its par value has been received by the proper officer of the territory," his act in issuing it might be considered to have been virtually ratified, and its redemption ought to be provided for. The committee reported resolutions declaring the bonds, with the exception noted, to be null and void. These resolutions, afterward known as the "repudiating resolutions," were adopted in the council by a vote of ten to one, and in the house by a vote of fourteen to eleven, and approved by Governor Doty. They sounded the knell of the canal project.

After having stood for more than six years, during which time one of the bonds had been paid and the others surrendered and canceled, except ten, for one thousand dollars each, which remained unpaid and were held as a debt against the territory, the repudiating resolutions were rescinded by a vote of eleven to two in the council and a unanimous vote in the house. This action was taken in 1848, at the instance of Governor Dodge, who had again been raised to the post of chief executive of the territory, and who in his communication to the Legislative assembly expressed the opinion that the resolutions did great injustice "not only to the creditors, but to the good reputation for honor and integrity of the territory." At the same session, joint resolutions were adopted declaring that all connection of the territory of Wisconsin with the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company, ought to be dissolved. By the act of Congress providing for the admission of Wisconsin as a state of the Union, the provisions of the act of June 18, 1838, making the canal grant were altered. Subsequently the unsold lands were appropriated to the endowment of the school fund.



Geo. Aherl

CHAPTER XVI.

THE EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

BY JOHN G. GREGORY.

THE preparations for the partisan division of the political forces in Milwaukee and the rest of the territory were evident in many directions in 1838. The *Sentinel*, beginning in April of that year, published a series of articles under the heading "The Aristocracy of Office," which contained thinly-disguised attacks upon Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and openly and bitterly assailed the administration of General Dodge, asserting that he was unfit to discharge the duties of chief executive of the territory, and that he ought not to be re-appointed, at the expiration of his term in 1839. A local application was given to these assaults by bringing in Byron Kilbourn and Congressman Jones as objects of censure with Jackson and Dodge. The *Advertiser* responded by warmly defending all the men whom the *Sentinel* assailed, and lauding the political principles and policies which they represented. The *Sentinel* continued its attacks on the Milwaukee and Rock river canal, while the *Advertiser* extolled the enterprise without stint. Jones contested Doty's seat in Congress, on the ground that his own official lease would not expire till March 3, 1839, as he had been elected in 1836, and was entitled to serve for a full term. Congress seated Doty, but to clear up the cloudiness which had given rise to the claim of Jones, the legislature passed a law providing that an election for delegate to Congress should be held on the first Monday in August, 1839, and on the same day in every second year thereafter. There were two nominating conventions, held at Madison, one of them placing Doty again in the field and the other nominating Byron Kilbourn. Burnett once more ran as an independent. The *Sentinel* supported Doty, who was elected by a majority over both Kilbourn and Burnett. In Milwaukee county the poll stood three hundred and seventy-nine for Doty, three hundred and sixty-two for Kilbourn and fifty-four for Burnett. The Democratic ticket was generally defeated

and the Democratic-Republicans scored a victory, electing Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet, H. N. Wells and William Shew to the Assembly and also carrying in the candidates on their county ticket.

Meanwhile, though partisan politics was becoming more conspicuous, the local jealousies between the East and the West sides had temporarily abated to such an extent that a memorial had been sent to the Legislature asking that the two town organizations be consolidated. This was done and the rival towns became the East and West wards of the town of Milwaukee. The first election under the new organization was held May 1, 1839, resulting in the choice of Elisha Starr as president, J. E. Arnold as clerk, and the following trustees: East ward—Lindsey Ward, John S. Rockwell, William M. Gardner, John Y. Smith. West ward—James H. Rogers, I. A. Lapham, Sylvester D. Cowles, Chauncey Peak, William Mayhew.

It was natural that as the eastern counties filled up with settlers from New England, New York and Ohio, Whig sentiment in the territory should acquire more strength and confidence. Yet there were many decided Whigs who for a long time deemed it imprudent to organize their party. A communication signed "A Whig," which appeared in the *Sentinel* of July 30, 1839, said party lines should not be drawn. It went on to argue, however, against the regular Democratic candidate for Congress, saying that he was a candidate of a partisan convention, whereas Doty and Burnett had not been brought forward on party grounds. As late as September, 1840, the *Sentinel* raised a prudent voice against the holding of a Whig county convention. The issue which should govern the selection of county officers, it argued, was not a party issue, but a local issue—"Whether the county shall continue to be burdened with a project which is destroying her best interests, or whether the canal shall be vigorously prosecuted."

But on the 30th of November following, the *Sentinel* came out squarely for "Harrison and reform." The organization of an opposition sometimes heals the wounds of faction. Perhaps it was to present a strong front against the Whigs that Byron Kilbourn and Alanson Sweet became personally and politically reconciled to each other at about this time.

On the 15th of December, 1840, a committee of Milwaukee Whigs sent invitations to Whigs throughout the territory to unite at Milwaukee on the first of the following month in a public celebration of the election of Harrison and Tyler. The affair attracted an attendance of fully two thousand people, including leading men from all parts of the territory. The celebration began at one o'clock in the afternoon, when Jonathan E. Arnold, as the orator of the day, delivered an address at the court house. Two hours later at the Milwaukee House, the celebrants sat down to a repast which in the language of the invitations was to be "a plain and substantial dinner," "an ox roasted whole, with plenty of hard cider." Sylvester Pettibone, who had agreed to furnish the *piece de resistance*, had contributed, it is said, a cow instead of an ox. The carcass was cooked in barbecue style, according to the pre-arranged plan, but not a morsel of it ever reached the hungry mouths which were waiting for it. While the Whigs were sitting expectant around the board, a horde of Democrats made a successful sortie upon the "ox," which was suspended above a fire in the open air, near what is now the southeast corner of Broadway and Wisconsin streets. The marauders carried their plunder across the river, and made a hearty meal from it in Kilbourn town. But though disappointed in this respect, the Whigs had plenty of hard cider and enthusiasm, and did not permit the loss of their roast to rob them of enjoyment. Harrison Reed presided as toastmaster, and eloquent responses to Whig sentiments were made by John H. Tweedy, Elisha Starr, John F. Potter, and others who were for many years afterward high in the councils of the Whigs and their successors, the Republicans in Wisconsin. The president of the day was W. A. Prentiss. John Hustis, who is still living, was one of the committee on toasts.

The Whigs did not neglect the fine opportunity which this large and representative gathering

afforded for preparing to work effectively in future campaigns. After the merry-making an informal meeting was held, which resulted in the appointment of the first territorial central committee ever formed in the interest of a political party in Wisconsin. This committee issued a call for a delegate convention, which met at Madison in February, 1841, elected a standing central committee of five, and named standing committees in every election district throughout the territory. Thus was the Whig party in Wisconsin fully equipped with the machinery of party organization as an outcome of that New Year's Day barbecue in Milwaukee. The Milwaukee member of the central committee was W. A. Prentiss.

Within a few days of the organization of the Whigs, the Democrats, meeting at Madison, made arrangements for a similarly thorough organization of the Democratic party throughout the territory, which was soon perfected. Not to be behind-hand in a social way, the Milwaukee Democrats indulged in a Democratic celebration of Washington's Birthday. The affair took the form of a dinner at the Fountain House. The members of the committee of arrangements were Horatio N. Wells, Charles J. Lynde, James Sanderson, Thomas J. Noyes and Daniel H. Richards. Daniel Wells, Jr., James H. Rogers, Samuel Brown and George H. Walker were on the list of vice-presidents; while Hans Crocker was the orator of the day, and Joshua Hathaway, Clinton Walworth and B. H. Edgerton served as members of the committee on toasts. Among the speakers at the dinner was Fred W. Horn.

Josiah A. Noonan, who was destined to loom up on the Democratic side in the politics of Milwaukee, became the owner and editor of the straight-out Democratic newspaper in the last week of March, 1841, superseding D. H. Richards and changing the name of the paper from the *Advertiser* to the *Courier*. Mr. Noonan was not an editor whose course could be as easily foreseen as that of his predecessor. He was a law unto himself, and never scrupled to disregard the plans of the other local leaders of his party if it suited him to do so.

Many leading Whigs did not desire Doty's appointment as governor of Wisconsin, and a meeting of Whigs held in Milwaukee, at which J. H. Tweedy was one of the speakers, adopted resolutions denouncing him as a corrupt defaulter and

no Whig. But President Tyler was not the man to be moved by Whig remonstrances.

The "Democratic-Whigs" and the "Democratic-Republicans" held their territorial conventions in Madison, in July, 1841, to nominate candidates for delegate to Congress. The former nominated Jonathan E. Arnold, of Milwaukee, while the choice of the latter fell upon Henry Dodge, who had been superseded in the governorship through President Tyler's appointment of Governor Doty. The campaign of Dodge and Arnold was a spirited one throughout the territory, and nowhere more so than in Milwaukee. It was on this occasion that H. N. Wells obtained possession of the *Sentinel* by foreclosing a chattel mortgage, and surprised its Whig subscribers by turning the paper from the support of Arnold to that of Dodge. From August 3d till October 23d, the *Sentinel* remained in charge of the "usurpers," and when Dodge was elected, as he was by a majority of only four hundred and ninety-seven in the whole territory, the *Sentinel* came out with a cut of a clipper ship, beneath which was this sarcastic invitation to its Whig friends: "Ali Aboard for Salt River." The supporters of Arnold had helped him to the best of their ability by publishing for the campaign a Whig paper called the *Journal*, with Elisha Starr as editor. When Harrison Reed regained control of the *Sentinel*, Starr insinuated that he had been in collusion with Wells, and for a time there were Whigs who believed this, though there was no evidence to support the charge.

There were "off-years" in territorial times, the same as now, and 1842 was one of them. The town election of that year turned entirely on local issues, and was remarkable for being the first election in Milwaukee at which a ticket purporting to be "the Workingmen's ticket" was placed in the field. It was a device of Noonan's, and with a few exceptions its candidates were elected, though by only a bare majority in an unusually light vote. In the fall election this year the Democrats were successful, electing Hans Crocker, Lemuel White and David Newland to the council, and Andrew E. Elmore and George H. Walker, with four other delegates, to the house, besides carrying in the candidates on their county ticket. It was a hot contest, and the Whigs grumbled at the lukewarmness of the support which they received from Harrison Reed. There had been a legislative reapportionment, on the basis of the new cen-

sus, and Milwaukee's representation in the Legislative assembly was increased, while that of some of the western counties was reduced. When the Legislative assembly came together in 1843, George H. Walker was elected speaker of the house.

The county election in 1843 was the first at which justices of the peace were chosen by the people. They had formerly been appointed by the governor. At the election for sheriff and judge of probate, which came off in May, E. D. Holton was chosen to the former office, his unsuccessful competitor being William A. Barstow, afterward governor. Mr. Holton ran as an independent, Barstow being the candidate of the Democracy. Even at that time Holton was known as an Abolitionist. He was also a staunch teetotaler. These idiosyncrasies would have handicapped him politically under ordinary circumstances, but in this instance they were more than offset by an uprising of Democrats against Barstow on the ground that he had packed the caucus which gave him his nomination. The charge is interesting in view of the high-handed methods by which, more than a decade later, the supporters of Barstow undertook to prolong his hold upon the governorship. The election of the delegate to Congress this year was conducted on party lines so far as arguments were concerned, though the Milwaukee Whigs do not seem to have exerted themselves. The conventions of both parties were held at Madison. The Democrats renominated Dodge, while the nominee of the Whigs was Gen. George W. Hickcox. Dodge was re-elected by a majority of fifteen hundred. Milwaukee county gave nine hundred and thirty votes for Dodge, three hundred and fifty-one for Hickcox and one hundred and fifteen for Jonathan Spooner. Not long after his re-election, Gen. Dodge proved his title to the confidence of Milwaukeeans by securing the insertion in the congressional river and harbor bill, of a twenty thousand dollar appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Milwaukee.

At the county election in 1844 the whole Democratic ticket was elected, with the exception of John White, the candidate for sheriff, who was defeated by Owen Aldrich. The result was a surprise to White, and was greatly resented by his friends, who charged it to prejudice against his nationality. In the following year, Charles H.

Larkin, the Democratic candidate for register of deeds, was the victim of a similar unpleasant surprise, his successful opponent being William A. Rice.

There was a very active contest for the Democratic nomination for representative in congress to succeed Henry Dodge. The convention was held at Madison in June, 1845. Six avowed candidates were in the field, one of them being Don A. J. Upham, who on the first seven ballots received more votes than any one else, though not sufficient to constitute a choice. On the eighteenth ballot the nomination went to Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay. The Whig convention, held in the following month, nominated James Collins of Iowa county, while the standard-bearer of the Free-soilers, who this year denominated themselves the Liberty party, was E. D. Holton of Milwaukee. Martin was elected by a plurality in the territory of one thousand one hundred votes, the whole number cast for Holton being seven hundred and ninety.

An important question for Milwaukee was decided by popular vote on the 5th of January, 1846, namely, whether or not the growing town should assume the full dignity of a municipality. The weight of public sentiment on the East side was against the step, but the West and South sides were almost unanimously in favor of it. In all, nine hundred and seventy-five votes were cast, the majority in favor of the adoption of the city charter being three hundred and eleven. At the election under the new charter held in the following April, Solomon Juneau was elected the first mayor of Milwaukee. A vote preparatory to the calling of a convention to frame a state constitution was also taken at this election.

In the beginning of the agitation for the admission of Wisconsin as a state of the Union, Milwaukee was opposed to the project. When, at the instance of Governor Doty, an election to determine the will of the people regarding the matter was held in September, 1842, the general sentiment of the inhabitants of the territory seems to have been that of languid indifference, but Milwaukee put in a decided negative, her vote being only ninety-five "for" and six hundred and thirty-four "against." Gradually more interest developed in the subject. A mass meeting of foreign-born residents was held in Milwaukee on the 22d of December, 1843, in which Doctor Francis Huebschmann and John White were lead-

ing spirits. It urged upon the Legislative assembly the passage of an act authorizing all free white male inhabitants to vote for delegates to the constitutional convention, and to vote "on the question of the expediency of the formation of said constitution, when that question shall be submitted to the people." The legislative act under which the question of framing a constitution came before the people at the polls in 1846, provided that every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who had resided in the territory for six months next preceding the day of election, and who was a citizen of the United States, or had filed his declaration of intention to become such, according to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, should be authorized to vote for or against the formation of a state government. Every county in the territory except Grant county voted in the affirmative when the question was submitted to the people at the April election, and on the first Monday in September following, the people elected delegates to what is now remembered as the first constitutional convention.

The delegation from Milwaukee county consisted of Don A. J. Upham, John H. Tweedy, Asa Kinney, Garrett Vliet, James Magone, Doctor Francis Huebschmann, Wallace W. Graham, Garrett M. Fitzgerald, John Crawford, John Cooper, Charles E. Browne and Horace Chase. The only Whig in the delegation was Mr. Tweedy. Mr. Upham was chosen president of the convention. Doctor Huebschmann was influential in securing the provision granting the privilege of suffrage to foreigners who had formally declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States. Mr. Tweedy served on the committee on the constitution and organization of the legislature, and also took a conspicuous part in the general proceedings of the convention. The convention closed its labors on the 16th of December, 1846, after a session of seventy-three days.

The period intervening between the adjournment of this body and the first Tuesday in April, 1847, the date of the spring election, when the constitution was to be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection, was one of great excitement, particularly in Milwaukee. The foreign-born citizens were especially attracted to the proposed constitution by the liberal provision on the subject of suffrage. Many people in strug-

gling financial circumstances were inclined to regard with favor the clause relating to exemptions from executions for debt, which, though less liberal than the law in existence at the present time, was then an innovation. The clause providing that a wife might hold property separate from the estate of her husband, was another innovation. There was heated argument for and against the adoption of the constitution, which expended itself chiefly on these provisions. But the practical objection to the constitution, which aroused the strongest opposition against it, and was most influential in bringing about its defeat, was no doubt its anti-banking article.

There had been among the people of the territory an extreme antipathy to banks and issues of paper money, growing out of bitter experiences with the wild-cat currency that caused the disastrous crash of 1837, which had so seriously retarded the development of all new settlements in the west. Independently of this, the masses of the Democracy were inimical to banks for emotional reasons associated with the remembrance of President Jackson's fierce and finally successful struggle against the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia.

The territorial legislature had spent much of its time fighting banking enterprises. Even the solid institution conducted in Milwaukee by Alexander Mitchell was the object of its unceasing suspicion. So fearful was the Legislative assembly that any attempt at corporate organization, however innocent of such intention on its face, might cloak a banking enterprise, that when in 1845 it passed an act permitting the incorporation of the "First Congregational society in Milwaukee"—Plymouth Church—it was careful to include a proviso that "nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give to said society banking powers." If bankers were wolves, and the people sheep, what could be wiser than erecting as part of the fundamental law of the new state, a fence which should for all time protect the sheep from the wolves? The proposed constitution provided that there should be no bank of issue within the state of Wisconsin, and that the legislature should have no power to authorize or incorporate any bank or other institution having banking powers, or to confer on any person or persons any banking power or privilege; and that it should be "unlawful for any cor-

poration under any pretense or authority to exercise the business of receiving deposits of money, making discounts, or buying or selling bills of exchange, or to do any other banking business whatever." It further provided that after the year 1849, it should not be lawful to circulate within the state "any paper money, or any evidence of debt intended to circulate as money, issued without the state, of any denomination less than twenty dollars."

Men with large views regarding the speedy development of empire in the West, and with a practical understanding of the financial requirements of the time, even if they subscribed in a large measure to the popular denunciation of wild-cat money, would naturally regard such draconian intolerance as this with profound alarm and disfavor. The Whigs as a rule were opposed to the adoption of the proposed constitution. Many of them disliked the laxity of the article on suffrage, and nearly all of them, on economic grounds as well as from political predilections, were antagonistic to the sweeping provisions of the article on banks. Democrats like Byron Kilbourn were as eager to defeat the ratification of the instrument as any of the Whigs.

On the 19th of January, 1847, friends of the constitution took part in a torchlight procession. Ten days later a meeting arranged by one hundred and twenty Democrats opposed to the constitution, who had joined in signing their names to a call, was held at the council chamber on Spring street. This gathering was attended by many not in sympathy with its purpose, and its proceedings were marked by disorder. Don A. J. Upham and A. D. Smith spoke in support of the constitution. Byron Kilbourn spoke at some length, setting forth the defects of the instrument in a strong light, and a resolution offered by James Holliday, calling upon the legislature to authorize the holding of a new convention, was adopted. On the 18th of February a grand rally for the constitution was held at the court house. Marching clubs from the several wards met at the Milwaukee House, where they formed in procession and moved to the place of general assemblage, headed by torch-bearers and a military band. W. P. Lynde called the meeting to order, and John P. Helfenstein was chosen as presiding officer. Speeches were made by A. D. Smith and Isaac P. Walker, and resolutions,

drafted by a committee appointed for the purpose and heartily endorsing the constitution, were adopted amid great enthusiasm. The committee which drew up the resolutions was composed of A. D. Smith, Levi Hubbell, John A. Brown, M. Walsh and Moritz Schoeffler. The tenor of the resolutions, which were six in number, can be sufficiently indicated by citing one of them, as follows:

"Resolved, that we hail the great leading features of the proposed constitution as presenting the surest, soundest and broadest platform of civil and religious liberty ever yet laid before the world, and we deem their preservation inestimably more precious than the correction of a few alleged defects, which time and trial may yet improve, or which the people can alter, amend or eradicate in their own time and way."

On the 2nd of March the court house was the place of meeting of an assemblage of anti-constitutionalists. The call for the gathering contained no less than eight hundred names. Solomon Juneau was president. The vice-presidents were George Abert, Moses Kneeland, John Furlong and S. H. Martin. Powerful addresses, advising the rejection of the constitution were delivered by Byron Kilbourn and Marshall M. Strong. An over-flow meeting listened to speeches in the open air by H. N. Wells, James Holliday and others.

General Rufus King was among the most active opponents of the constitution, not only attacking it in his paper, but organizing the opposition throughout the eastern portion of the territory. It was for the purpose of this work that he secured the establishment of a new German newspaper, the *Volksfreund*, the editor of whom, Frederick Fraternity, was brought on from New York by his invitation. This was a very effective piece of strategy on the part of General King, as the supporters of the constitution made most of their capital, not by defending the banking article, but by appealing to the fears of foreign-born residents and seeking to make them believe that the chief cause of the opposition to the constitution was "nativistic" prejudice against foreigners. Among other influential opponents of the proposed constitution were John H. Tweedy and Jonathan E. Arnold.

On the 15th of March the supporters of the constitution held two meetings—one at the court house, which was addressed in English by George H. Walker, W. K. Wilson and E. G. Ryan; and the other at Military hall, where Doctor Huebschmann, and Messrs. Haertel, Liebhaber, Hasse

and Gruenhagen spoke in German. Demonstrations and counter-demonstrations followed in rapid succession till the eve of election. A torch-light procession by the "Anti's" on the evening of April 3d, marched to the Milwaukee House, in front of which a bon-fire was built, in whose light addresses were delivered by Governor Tallmadge and other speakers.

The issue at the municipal election that year was "Constitution or No Constitution." Horatio N. Wells, who stood as the representative of the opponents of the constitution, was elected to the mayoralty over George H. Walker, an ardent supporter of the constitution, by a vote of nine hundred and seventy-four to six hundred and twenty-one. Milwaukee's vote on the constitution was one thousand, one hundred and forty-eight "for" and one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven "against," the "Anti's" having a majority of three hundred and three. The constitution was defeated in the territory at large by a vote of twenty-thousand two hundred and thirty-two, to fourteen thousand one hundred and nineteen.

Milwaukee's delegation to the second constitutional convention consisted of Byron Kilbourn, Rufus King, Charles H. Larkin, John L. Doran, Garrett M. Fitzgerald, Moritz Schoeffler and Albert Fowler. The first convention had consisted of one hundred and twenty-four members. The second was a less unwieldy body, having a membership of sixty-nine. Garrett Fitzgerald was one of the only two men who were members of both conventions. Byron Kilbourn was chairman of the committee on general provisions and took an influential part in the proceedings of the convention. General King was the only Whig in the Milwaukee delegation. He was a member of the committee on executive, legislative and administrative provisions, and also served on several special committees. Mr. Schoeffler drafted the provision on the elective franchise. Mr. Larkin suggested the banking article which, with some amendments, was finally adopted. The convention finished its labors in forty-eight days.

The new constitution was ratified by the people at a special election held on Monday, March 13, 1848, the city of Milwaukee casting one thousand five hundred and three votes in its favor, and only one hundred and forty-seven against it.

The vote in Milwaukee county on the first constitution was: "For," one thousand six hundred

and seventy-eight; "against," one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six. Milwaukee county's vote on the second constitution was: "For," two thousand and eight; "against," two hundred and three. It will be observed that the total vote on the rejected constitution was three thousand six hundred and seventy-four, while that on the ratified constitution was only two thousand two hundred and eleven. The proportion throughout the territory was about the same, indicating an utter absence of the excitement which had characterized the former election.

The counties of Iowa, LaFayette and Richland gave a small majority for the first constitution. Washington county cast one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight votes for the constitution and only three hundred and fifty-three against it. Brown and Manitowoc counties also voted in favor of the first constitution. Every other county in the territory voted against it. The only county which gave a majority against the ratification of the second constitution was Racine. The financial interests had no objection to the banking article of the new constitution, while the people of foreign birth evidently concluded that their liberties would be safe under the provision defining the suffrage.

While the adoption of a new constitution was pending, and while the successful opponents of the rejected instrument were still aglow with the enthusiasm of victory, a congressional campaign was fought. The candidate of the Democrats was Moses M. Strong of Mineral Point, while the Whigs nominated John H. Tweedy of Milwaukee, and the Abolitionists nominated Charles Durkee of Kenosha. Mr. Strong had been a vigorous defender of the rejected constitution, Mr. Tweedy had been conspicuous among its opponents. It was not remarkable that under the circumstances this consideration should influence voters. Tweedy beat Strong in Milwaukee county by two votes, and was elected, receiving ten thousand six hundred and seventy votes in the territory at large, against nine thousand six hundred and forty-eight for Strong, and nine hundred and seventy-three for Durkee. He served a short term as the last representative of the territory of Wisconsin in Congress.

In the spring of 1848 the Democratic city ticket

was headed by Byron Kilbourn, while the Whigs nominated a ticket headed by General Rufus King. Kilbourn was elected mayor by two hundred and twenty-two majority. On the 8th of May the election of state officers took place. Mr. Tweedy was the Whig candidate for governor, but was defeated by the Democratic nominee, Nelson Dewey. In Milwaukee, Tweedy received one thousand one hundred and ninety-four votes, against two thousand two hundred and one for Dewey. It was in August of this year that Horace Chase resigned his seat in the Legislative assembly, because that body had passed a law authorizing the city of Milwaukee to raise a tax for the straight-cut entrance to the harbor, without making provision for the payment of damages suffered by property owners interested in the maintenance of the old harbor entrance at the mouth of the river. Of the two senators elected at the first meeting of the state legislature, one was a Milwaukeean, Isaac P. Walker.

At the presidential election in 1848, General Rufus King was an elector on the Whig ticket. So also was his predecessor as editor of the *Sentinel*, Harrison Reed, who was at that time a resident of Winnebago county. Doctor Huebschmann of Milwaukee was an elector at large on the Democratic presidential ticket, which was successful in Wisconsin though defeated in the nation. The Free Soil party had tickets in the field, its candidate for sheriff of Milwaukee county being Doctor E. B. Wolcott. The Democrats elected their candidate for Congress in the Milwaukee district, William Pitt Lynde.

A public meeting was held at the court house on the 15th of February, 1849, to discuss proposed amendments to the city charter. John H. Tweedy, Byron Kilbourn, James Kneeland, Doctor Lemuel W. Weeks and Alexander Mitchell were appointed a committee to digest a plan, whereby the city might lend its credit to aid in the construction of a railroad to connect Milwaukee with the Mississippi river. At the city election the Whigs put up only a candidate for mayor, B. H. Edgerton. The Democrats placed in the field a full ticket, headed by Don A. J. Upham, and elected it.

CHAPTER XVII.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ISSUES BEFORE THE WAR.

BY JOHN G. GREGORY.

AT all the early elections in Milwaukee the issues were wholly personal and local.

Problems such as the division of a county, or the location of a county-seat, or of the state capital, are of much more importance in the minds of settlers in a new territory than any abstract political principle. The improvement of Milwaukee harbor and the settlement of the Milwaukee and Rock River canal imbroglio no doubt loomed larger in the imagination of the Milwaukeeans of the early '40's than any social or international controversy then in progress among the law-makers at Washington, or in any other part of the world. There was a semblance of moral issue when the opponents of the re-election of Congressman Jones denounced him as a duelist, but the effect of this objection was obscured by reason of the other conspicuous argument used against his candidacy—that he was the friend of the canal project. When the Whigs and the Democrats first arrayed themselves in separate camps in Milwaukee, the Whigs had high hopes of acquiring a permanent ascendancy, but these were gradually dampened. The influx of foreigners changed the character of the population, and between some of the Americans and some of the new arrivals from Europe conflicts of sentiment arose which Democratic leaders were shrewd enough to turn to the account of their own party.

There was a time in the early history of Milwaukee when the chief body of citizens of European birth were from Ireland. Then, as since, the great stronghold of Emerald Islanders was the Third ward. But a tide of German immigration began to roll in during the early '40's. Writing of Milwaukee in 1847, in a book published in Leipsig, Franz Lohr said, "Nowhere have the Germans decided so much in politics as here." Out of a population of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-two in the second ward in 1851, two thousand seven hundred and fifteen were born in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, four hun-

dred and twenty-four in England, two hundred and eight in Holland, two hundred and seventy-two in other European states, and one thousand four hundred and seventy-one in America. Of those in the last mentioned category, seven hundred and seventy-five were born in Wisconsin, and were with few exceptions considerably below the age of suffrage. The Germans brought with them to this country the social customs of their fatherland. They brought also a love of liberty, many of them having emigrated chiefly because they would not submit to political tyranny. They had heard the United States spoken of as the home of freedom, where every man could follow the dictates of his own conscience and inclination, undisturbed so long as he did not encroach upon the freedom of others.

In the fall of 1848 the state senator elected from the district comprising the First and Second wards was John B. Smith. The First ward at that time included all the east side except what is now within the limits of the Third ward. Mr. Smith lived on Van Buren street in what is now the Seventh ward. In February, 1850, largely through the instrumentality of Senator Smith, the legislature passed the most drastic anti-liquor law which has ever been placed upon the statute books of this state. It repealed all laws giving power to the common councils of cities and trustees of villages to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors or drinks, and provided that no person should be allowed to sell such drinks at retail until he had executed a bond with sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to pay all damages that the community or individuals might suffer by reason thereof, "support all paupers, widows and orphans, made or helped to be made by his or her traffic, and pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of or justly attributing to his or her vending or retailing intoxicating liquors or drinks." One of the sections of the law set forth that "On the trial of



Francis Hubbs Mann

any suit under the provisions of this act, the cause or foundation of which shall be the act of an individual under the influence of intoxicating liquor, it shall only be necessary, in order to sustain the action, to prove that the principal in the bond sold or gave intoxicating liquor to the person so intoxicated or in liquor, whose acts shall be complained of, on that day or on the day previous to the commission of the offense." There were other sections in the same spirit as this, intended to encourage prosecutions and to make it difficult for vendors of liquor complained of under the provisions of the act to escape conviction. The law passed both houses of the legislature and was signed by the Democratic governor, Nelson Dewey.

While the law was pending, remonstrances against its passage had been sent to the Milwaukee delegation in the legislature. Senator Smith subsequently averred that no remonstrance had been sent to him personally. The news of the enactment of the law was the signal for an instantaneous outburst of indignation among the Germans. On the evening of the 4th of March, men and boys to the number of four hundred or upward gathered in Market Square, where a bonfire had been lighted, and where the firing of guns and pistols, the beating of tin pans and the blowing of horns made a hideous noise and naturally attracted the curious. It had been quietly given out that Senator Smith was to receive a testimonial of popular disapproval in the form of a charivari. Forming in procession, the motley throng marched through the streets, making a great deal of noise and attracting much curious attention. At about nine o'clock they stopped in front of the house of Senator Smith, and made a discord loud enough to wake the dead. The senator and his wife were not at home, having gone out earlier in the evening to attend a lecture. The only occupants of the house were four children and a servant girl. The crowd knew nothing of this, and when the serenade of "cat-music" had gone on for some time without eliciting response, some of the serenaders grew ugly, and hurled bricks and billets of wood through the windows. Others, bolder still, entered the house, poured the contents of the parlor lamp upon the carpet, and committed other acts of vandalism. Meantime, trembling and frightened, the children and the servant crept out at the rear of the house, and fled to a neighbor's for safety. One resident of the vicinity who left his door step and

went among the members of the crowd to protest against the lawlessness in which it was engaged was knocked down and otherwise roughly handled. Then the gathering dispersed.

In looking back to this affair, it must be remembered that it occurred at a time when Milwaukee had practically no police force. The presence of a policeman or two upon the scene would probably have been sufficient to overawe the turbulent element and prevent destruction of property. The *Volksfreund* of the following day no doubt spoke candidly the sentiment of German residents generally when it said: "We do not believe the demonstrators intended anything beyond a charivari, and we should have been very glad to have seen property respected and to the family of the delinquent an unnecessary and unmerited agony spared." There were some Americans who took this view of the matter, and while deploring the violence that had been committed, considered the legislation which had occasioned the outbreak to be unwise and naturally provocative of resentment.

During many months following the affair the populace were divided into hostile camps, each believing evil of the other. Excited public meetings were held, the "friends of law and order" denouncing the "riot" and the liquor interest, and demanding the strict enforcement of the new law, while the "friends of free trade and equal rights" called for the repeal of "the blue ukase of the temperance societies." Mayor Upham and the majority of the common council were opposed to the Smith law, though the mayor as the official head of the city government decried the breach of the peace which had been committed at the residence of Senator Smith.

The "friends of free trade and equal rights and enemies of the blue laws" held a meeting at Military Hall, on the evening of March 11, 1850, which was called to order by Frederick Fratney. The meeting is said to have been the largest ever held in Milwaukee up to that time. Mayor Upham, who was asked to preside, spoke of the liquor law as odious, arbitrary, unwise and impracticable, and expressed the opinion that it would never in the slightest degree check the evil to remedy which it was devised. He counseled all present to remember that they were American citizens, and that they must discountenance all violence and destruction of property, and obtain a

redress of their grievances by legal means. The mayor's remarks were interpreted into German by Mr. Fratney for the benefit of those present who could not understand the English language, and a strong address in German against the law was made by Moritz Schoeffler. While Mr. Schoeffler was speaking, a portion of the floor near the entrance of the hall gave away, and about a hundred people were precipitated into the cellar, six feet below. Notwithstanding this mishap, no one in the crowded audience was seriously injured. The meeting adjourned to Market Square, where it continued its proceedings by the light of a bonfire. A committee consisting of Frederick Fratney, Levi Blossom, Moritz Schoeffler, Charles F. Bode, Alanson Sweet, Captain McManman and George Fischer was appointed to consult together and devise the most proper means for the protection of the citizens aggrieved by the law and for securing its repeal." The meeting adopted resolutions, one of which set forth that "while we would be law-abiding and peaceful citizens, we would deprecate in the strongest terms the singling out of any class of business men from among our industrial citizens as the special objects for oppressive legislation, and all such acts, emanate from whatever source they may, shall at all times and at all places meet our decided disapprobation." Another of the resolutions declared that "we discard the idea of making the liquor vender a trustee of the morals of the people at large, as ominous and derogatory to the dignity and sovereignty of the people." Several transparencies were exhibited in Market Square, among the mottoes displayed being the following: "Down with the wooden nutmeg legislators!" "Bad laws are the real source of riot and despotism;" "Legislation by the people—not by single societies;" "Down with the Ukases of the Temperance Aristocracy!" The meeting was certainly successful in demonstrating a widespread and deepseated opposition to the enforcement of Senator Smith's law.

In response to this expression of sentiment by enemies of the Smith law, its friends to the number of twelve hundred signed a call for a meeting at the Free Congregational church on the 22nd of the month. This meeting was attended by supporters of Mayor Upham, who called him to the chair, a committee consisting of J. B. Cross, Frederick Fratney, Moritz Schoeffler and others being appointed to draft resolutions. The reso-

lutions which were submitted by this committee, and which, after a vote had been taken amid much confusion, were declared adopted, denounced the recent outrage committed upon the property of the Honorable J. B. Smith as "an open violation of the laws of the land, deserving not only the frowns and censure of an indignant community, but also the severest penalty of the law." They went on to express confidence in the mayor and other city authorities and to declare that their measures to ferret out and bring to justice the guilty authors of the outrage were the wisest that could have been adopted, and justly entitled them to the confidence and esteem of the public.

The people who had called the meeting were not satisfied with this action. When, after considerable disorder, the friends of the mayor had been eliminated from the meeting, it was reorganized, with E. D. Holton in the chair, and resolutions were adopted condemning the mob, and declaring that "the late meeting at Military hall, over which the mayor of the city presided, was composed in great part of the same persons who either committed or connived at the riot, and have, as we believe, a design to overawe the friends of law and order." The resolution went on to charge liquor dealers and their friends with "instigating the late riot," thereby furnishing "a new and forcible proof of the evil nature of the liquor traffic, and of the necessity and wisdom of the law making the liquor dealers responsible to the community and individuals for the results of their business." In addition to admonishing the city authorities, the resolutions pledged each member of the assemblage to use his influence to sustain and enforce the Smith law.

Nor did the recalcitrants stop here. At a very late hour they adjourned to reassemble in the same place the next morning, when, with Mr. Holton again in the chair, they adopted another set of resolutions, charging the mayor with having been one of the leaders in "a conspiracy" to take the meeting of the previous evening out of the hands of those who had called it. The resolutions closed with this fiery challenge, which reads as if it were the composition of S. M. Booth:

"Resolved, That we accept the issue of law or no law, order or disorder, the government of reason or the government of brute force, which has been tendered by the mayor and his mob, and we pledge ourselves to maintain the rights of property, of free speech and of the supremacy of the law against the assaults of the rioters at all hazards."

Mayor Upham issued a proclamation referring to the excited state of the community and earnestly requesting all real friends of law and order to desist for the time being from calling or participating in general meetings to discuss the liquor act.

The municipal election in the April following this blustering March, witnessed three tickets in the field—the regular Democratic ticket, headed by Don A. J. Upham as a candidate for re-election; the Whig ticket, headed by General Rufus King, and a People's law and order ticket, headed by John B. Smith. The number of votes cast for Smith was three hundred and eighty-five, while King received five hundred and fifty-six, and Upham one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one, or more than twice as many as were cast for both the others. When General King had run for the mayoralty against Byron Kilbourn, the regular Democratic nominee, two years previously the latter had defeated him by a majority of only two hundred and twenty-two.

The agitation of the liquor question continued till the fall election in 1853, when, under the provisions of an act of the legislature, the people of the state were called upon to vote on the question of whether or not Wisconsin should have a law like that of Maine, placing the liquor traffic under ban. Milwaukee's vote on this subject was overwhelmingly adverse to the Maine law—two thousand nine hundred and eighty-four ballots being cast against it, and only eight hundred and seventy-seven in its favor. But in the state at large, temperance people carried the day: For prohibitory liquor law, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and nineteen votes; against, twenty-four thousand one hundred and nine. When the legislature elected at this time assembled, an attempt to pass the Maine law was defeated. Thereupon, the members who had given pledges to vote for that law considered their responsibility ended, and passed no law on the subject. Subsequently the state became formally committed to the local option principle now in force. Mayor Phillips—1870—by trying to close the saloons on Sunday, and Mayor Stowell—1882-1883—by issuing his "midnight closing" order, which provided for the arrest of all saloon-keepers doing business in the "wee, sma' hours," stirred up hornets' nests during their respective terms of office, and made themselves unpopular with many who had pre-

viously been their political supporters. But the ebullitions in their times, were mild compared with the raging torrent of feeling which seethed and boiled in the early '50's, and which determined the political affiliations of hundreds of voters for many years thereafter.

Though Senator Smith had been elected as a Democrat, and his bill had been signed by a governor belonging to the same party, the outcome of the fear and resentment which it aroused was immensely advantageous to the Democracy. The men who were the most prominent opponents of the unpopular law were also prominent as Democrats, while those who favored it were nearly all Whigs or Free-soilers, many of whom were afterward conspicuous in the early counsels of the Republican party. Many Germans, like Fraternity, who hated negro slavery, and had been predisposed to take part against the Democrats, stood with the Democrats after this experience, and looked with suspicion upon their political opponents. Preceding the presidential election of 1852, eight hundred and sixty-five foreigners qualified themselves for participation in it by taking out their "first papers." Of these new citizens only one hundred and eighty-eight voted the Whig ticket, while six hundred and seventy-seven identified themselves with the Democracy. Wisconsin at that election gave a majority for Franklin Pierce. The extent to which the city of Milwaukee contributed to this result was by no means inconsiderable. While the Scott electoral ticket received in Milwaukee one thousand five hundred and forty-four votes, and the Hale (Free-soil) ticket only three hundred and thirty-four, the Pierce ticket received two thousand four hundred and thirteen votes. The Democratic Congressional candidate, Daniel Wells, Jr., ran four hundred votes ahead of the presidential ticket. The Democrats elected two State senators. In the First ward John H. Tweedy, Whig, succeeded in defeating W. K. Wilson, Democrat, for the Assembly by a majority of less than fifty, this being undoubtedly due to Wilson's erratic land bill.

Among the political curiosities in the early days of Wisconsin's statehood was the agitation, which seems to have had its origin in Milwaukee, for a law limiting the ownership of real estate. In November, 1848, W. K. Wilson and W. Whitnall, acting as the local committee of the National Reform Association of Milwaukee, sent to all

candidates for legislative and other offices a request that they sign a pledge to use "all their influence, in office and out," to secure the legal adoption of the following measures:

1. To limit the quantity of land any individual may hereafter acquire in this state.
2. To prevent all further traffic in the public lands of this state, and cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers, not possessed of other lands in limited quantities.
3. To limit the hours of labor to ten, on all public works, and in establishments chartered by law.
4. To maintain the present homestead exemption law of this state, or to oppose any changes that shall not recognize the principle that the homestead, whether a farm or lot of a limited quantity, shall be exempt, irrespective of pecuniary valuation.

In February, 1851, a measure embodying the land-limitation provision thus suggested was introduced in the legislature by W. K. Wilson, who had been elected to the Assembly by the Democrats of the First ward, and who stated that resolutions in favor of such a measure had been passed by ward, town, county, congressional and state conventions. As introduced, Mr. Wilson's bill prescribed penalties for the ownership by one person of more than two lots in any city or village, or more than three hundred and twenty acres of land in the country. The Assembly raised the limit to four city lots, and six hundred and forty acres of land in the country, and with that amendment, and a further amendment providing that present holders of real estate should be undisturbed, ordered the bill to a third reading by a vote of thirty-nine to nineteen. Three Milwaukee members voted for it, one dodged, and two, including Horace Chase, spoke and voted against it. It seemed inevitable that the measure would be enacted. Three public meetings were held in Milwaukee while the bill was pending, for the purpose of protesting against its passage. At one of these meetings S. M. Booth, who ardently favored the measure, attended with a crowd of its friends and offered resolutions setting forth at considerable length and with many rhetorical flourishes, the propositions that "the earth is the common inheritance of all men," and that "no men or class of men, or combination of men, corporate or legislative, have a right to withhold from any man his proper share of this common inheritance," and that therefore "it is essential that a limit should be set to the amount of land which any one may acquire and possess." The meeting

at which these resolutions were introduced voted them down. The other meeting was also decidedly adverse to Mr. Wilson's proposed innovation. After much excitement in the legislature the bill was referred to the attorney-general, who pronounced it unconstitutional, and it was finally killed.

Wilson had been elected to the Assembly by a large majority, but his record on the "land reform" bill put a damper upon his popularity. At a caucus for delegates to the Democratic state convention, held in the First ward, in September, 1851, he was an active candidate, but received only thirty-nine votes, against one hundred and eighty-six for E. Hertzberg, and four hundred and forty-seven for H. K. White, a son-in-law of Solomon Juneau. His defeat for the Assembly in 1852, when every one else on the Democratic ticket was elected, has been recorded. It was W. K. Wilson, who in 1853 preferred the charges which formed the basis of the celebrated Hubbell impeachment trial. In 1863, after having passed eleven years in private life, Mr. Wilson went back to the legislature as a member of the Senate, being elected to represent the Fifth district, composed of the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth wards and the towns of Milwaukee and Granville.

The question of "bank" or "no bank," which had been submitted to the people at the general election in 1852, in accordance with the provision of the constitution, was decided by an overwhelming majority in the affirmative. The Democrats, by a resolution adopted in their convention, had decided not to make the bank question a party issue. The strength of sentiment in Milwaukee county in favor of a banking law is indicated by the vote, which was: "For," four thousand one hundred and seventy-three; "against," seventy-three.

The *Wisconsin*, till that time an independent Democratic paper, came out for Fremont in 1856, when the Republican party, which had been organized two years previously, fought its first presidential campaign. But though Republicanism carried the state, it made slow headway in Milwaukee. E. D. Holton was one of the Republican presidential electors-at-large. The city cast two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight votes for the Republican presidential electors and seven thousand for their Democratic opponents. Jackson Hadley, a Milwaukeean, was the Democratic candidate for

Congress, the Republican candidate being John F. Potter. Milwaukee's vote was six thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven for Hadley and only two thousand seven hundred and ninety-six for Potter. Until the returns from all over the district came in, it was supposed that Hadley had been elected; but, as the Republican punster phrased it, Potter "turned up a Jack in Walworth county." The Democrats elected all the assemblymen from Milwaukee, and elected August Greulich over Jasper Vliet for the State senate, by three thousand five hundred and seventy-two, to one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight.

During the four or five years immediately preceding the civil war, Republican political leaders made strenuous efforts to attract the foreign-born voters to the new party, while the Democratic organization exerted itself with equal ardor to retain them. The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention in 1857 contained the following plank:

Resolved, that we hold in detestation the intolerant and un-American spirit which aims to curtail the privileges of those who, coming from other lands, seek to be citizens of the United States, and that the Democratic party of this state will, as it ever has done, frown indignantly on every attempt to interfere with the existing laws relative to naturalization.

The Republican state platform of the same year sounded these clarion notes of defiance to intolerance:

Resolved, That the true advocates of free labor must necessarily be true friends to free and unobstructed immigration; that the right of citizenship and the full enjoyment and exercise thereof make true American patriots out of foreigners; that an abridgment of those rights would necessarily tend to divide the citizens of the Republic into different classes, a ruling and a governed class; that inequality of rights among the inhabitants of a republic will always be inconsistent with and dangerous to true Democratic institutions. And that therefore the naturalization question is, with the Republicans of Wisconsin, not a question of mere policy, but a question of principle.

Resolved, That we are utterly hostile to the proscription of any man on account of birthplace, religion or color, and that we are opposed to all secret or public organizations which favor such proscriptions.

In 1858 there was a gleam of sunlight for the Republicans of Milwaukee. For years the city administration had been conducted on a scale of liberal expenditure that had brought taxes up to a point at which taxpayers groaned beneath the burden. Moreover, there was a laxity in administrative methods which gave rise to suspicions, afterwards discovered to be well founded, that

some of the minor officers in the city government were taking advantage of opportunities, to convert to their own use money which belonged to the public. In April of this year, although the normal Democratic majority in the city was four thousand, W. A. Prentiss, a Republican, running as a non-partisan candidate for mayor, defeated so respected a Democrat as A. R. R. Butler, by a majority of one thousand two hundred and seventy. The first official act of Mayor Prentiss was to serve notice on the city clerk and comptroller that he would sign no city orders until he had seen the bills, and that he would require all orders to be filled out before being brought to him to sign. At the November election this year A. J. Langworthy, Republican, was elected sheriff over Albert Bade, Democrat, by a majority of one thousand and eighty-nine, while Cicero Comstock defeated Jackson Hadley for the State Senate. Carl Schurz and Bernhard Domshke did excellent and effective work among the Germans in favor of the Republican cause. John F. Potter, who ran for Congress against Beriah Brown, received a majority in the district of three thousand one hundred and seventy-three, while two years previously he had scraped in by only three hundred and six. The Democratic majority on congressman in Milwaukee county was cut down to seven hundred and forty-six.

In 1859 the Wisconsin Democrats affirmed the right of expatriation, and declared that "the naturalized citizen is equally with the native-born entitled to the protection of this government in every portion of the globe." They furthermore resolved that "in the two years' amendment, in Massachusetts, under which naturalized citizens are cut off from the exercise of the elective franchise for two years after they have complied with the conditions of citizenship, we recognize in the self-styled Republican party the proscriptive spirit of undisguised Know-nothingism."

The Republican state platform for 1859 resolved: "That the peculiar feature now contained in the constitutions of Massachusetts and South Carolina which requires before the right of suffrage can be exercised by the foreign-born, a residence of two years after naturalization, meets our united condemnation."

In the Democratic state convention of 1857, Doctor Francis Huebschmann was a candidate for the governorship, but the nomination went to

James B. Cross. Charles Habich, a German, was selected as the candidate for State treasurer. In the Republican Convention the leading candidate for governor at the outset was E. D. Holton of Milwaukee, but he was defeated by a combination in favor of Alexander W. Randall. The second place on the ticket was given to a German, Carl Schurz, who has since been a prominent figure in national politics, but was then unknown to most of the delegates except S. M. Booth, who introduced him to the convention.

There was at the opening of the campaign, a disposition on the part of a portion of the German Democrats in Milwaukee to bolt the nomination of Mr. Cross, because it had involved the defeat of Doctor Huebschmann. J. A. Noonan was accused of quietly fanning the flame of this disaffection. An anonymous letter from Milwaukee attributed to Noonan, which appeared in the *Madison Patriot* shortly before the election, predicted the defeat of Cross by a majority of two thousand in Milwaukee county. Randall made a personal canvass of the state in his own behalf, painting in strong colors the political corruption which had prevailed at Madison when "Barstow and the balance" were in power. The result of the election flouted many predictions. Cross, though defeated in the state by a majority of less than five hundred, received four thousand two hundred and fifteen votes in Milwaukee county, against one thousand seven hundred and five for Randall. The Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor was elected over Carl Schurz by a majority of one hundred and seven. S. D. Hastings, the Republican candidate for treasurer, defeated Habich, the Democratic candidate. The Democratic candidate for state prison commissioner was a Milwaukeean, Edward McGarry. He was defeated by a small majority by E. M. McGraw, the Republican candidate.

The Milwaukee delegation to the Republican state convention in 1859 was anxious that the place at the head of the ticket should be filled with the name of Carl Schurz. The leaders in the movement were Winfield Smith and General Paine. But Governor Randall succeeded in securing a renomination. Mr. Schurz was proffered the nomination for lieutenant-governor, but refused to accept it. There was strong dissatisfaction in Milwaukee, and the Germans for a time declared that they would not support Randall. Schurz, on

his return from Madison, was given a public reception in Market square by the Young Men's Republican club. He made an eloquent and dignified speech, admitting his disappointment, but declaring unwavering attachment to the principles of the Republican party.

The Democratic nominee for the governorship in 1859 was Harrison C. Hobart, who was at that time a resident of Chilton. The campaign was, in one respect, among the most interesting in the whole history of the state, inasmuch as Randall and Hobart entered into an agreement to make a tour of the principal cities in company and engage in joint debate on the political issues of the day. Outside of Milwaukee the state was ablaze with excitement over the Kansas-Nebraska question. Hobart was personally an anti-slavery man. He managed his campaign so as not to advocate slavery, but strove to as much as possible keep that issue in abeyance. While quoting Thomas Jefferson's famous indictment of the "peculiar institution"—"I tremble when I reflect that God is just"—he nevertheless called attention to the rights of the Southern people under the constitution, and predicted that to attack those rights would inevitably bring on civil war. On the subject of state issues he made the point that even Barstow's administration—which he did not attempt to defend—had cost the state less than the administration of Randall. Toward the close of the campaign the rival candidates appeared in this city. They were advertised to engage in joint debate at Market Hall on the evening of October 20th. The place was packed with an audience representing both parties. While Randall was in the midst of his opening speech the sound of cracking timbers was heard, and some one interrupted the speaker by crying out that the floor had settled four or five inches, and it would be best for the crowd to move out quietly as quickly as possible. Randall attempted to hold his audience, saying he did not think there was much cause for alarm if the floor had only settled four or five inches. But the people did not share his confidence, and the hall was quickly vacated. The debate was concluded the next evening at Albany Hall, which stood on the site of the present Chamber of Commerce. The occasion attracted a huge audience. Randall was a blunt speaker. Hobart's graceful and convincing style made him many friends. When

election day came, Hobart carried every ward in the city, receiving a total of four thousand five hundred and sixty-six votes, against two thousand one hundred and sixty-six for Randall. He was beaten in the state by a narrow majority. The Fourth and Fifth wards sent Republicans to the legislature, the assemblyman from the Fourth ward being E. D. Holton.

It was in 1859 that Abraham Lincoln made his only visit to Milwaukee. He came here on September 30th, in response to an invitation to deliver an address at the fair of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society. In the evening, at the request of a concourse of admirers who visited him at the Newhall House, he stood upon a table and delivered a campaign speech.

In the deeply significant campaign of 1860, Republican sentiment in Milwaukee fully held its own. Both the great parties made strenuous exertions, and all through the canvass excitement was at a high pitch. Never before and seldom since has there been a degree of political activity in Milwaukee equal to that which was exhibited by Democrats and Republicans in that memorable campaign. Only one of the presidential candidates came to this city. Many old Democrats doubtless still remember with a thrill the afternoon of October 13, 1860, when Stephen A. Douglas addressed an assemblage of his supporters in Milwaukee. A large procession was a feature of the occasion. There were delegations of admirers of "the Little Giant" from Fond du Lac, Waukesha, Racine and many other points. Eight thousand people assembled in Market Square to hear him speak. He was introduced by Mayor Lynde as "the greatest American statesman." He spoke from four o'clock till nearly six. In the evening there was a torch-light procession and a public reception at the Newhall House. Five days later the Republicans had a torch-light procession and gathered in Market Square to listen to a speech by Galusha A. Grow. He occupied the same platform which had been erected for Douglas, and while he was in the midst of his speech it came down with a crash; but nobody was hurt. One of the Republican demonstrations during this campaign was made for the purpose of welcoming Carl Schurz on his return from a very successful campaign tour in the east. The election resulted in heavy Republican gains. At the presidential election in

1856 every ward in the city had gone Democratic, but this year three wards gave small majorities for the Republican ticket, while the Democratic majority in the city was cut down to nine hundred and five for the presidential electors, and two thousand one hundred for the candidate for Congress, Jonathan E. Arnold. In the congressional district, Arnold was defeated by two thousand five hundred, his successful competitor being John F. Potter.

At the state election in 1861 the Democrats did better, the vote of Milwaukee county on governor being five thousand three hundred and seventy for Ferguson, the Democratic candidate, and only one thousand eight hundred and forty for Harvey, the choice of the Republicans, who was elected.

The Democratic state committee, together with a number of prominent Democratic editors and advisers from different parts of the state, held a conference at Milwaukee on the 5th of August, 1862, at which President Lincoln's actions were sharply criticised and speeches were made breathing a sentiment inimical to the draft. The Milwaukeeans in attendance included H. L. Palmer, E. G. Ryan, William Pitt Lynde, Jonathan E. Arnold, Judge Arthur McArthur, Judge J. A. Mallory, J. S. Brown, John W. Cary, J. V. V. Platto, Christian Ott, Charles H. Larkin, Moritz Schoeffer and Joshua La Due.

It must not be inferred that all who were present at this meeting were out of sympathy with the vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. Moritz Schoeffer, for instance, was a few days later conspicuous at a meeting of Seventh warders in the interest of promoting enlistments, and made a stirring speech.

That feeling ran high at this time is evident from the fact, that a leading editorial in that usually moderate newspaper, the *Wisconsin*, on the evening of August 9th, began with the following significant words: "The few Secessionists in our city and state, and particularly those speakers in the recent Democratic conference held in this city, should take warning from the order of the war department. The efforts of that class of our politicians to prevent drafting are to be punished as treasonable. These Jeff Davis partisans are to be tried by a military commission—which is a species of court that does not take long to try, convict and hang."

Very frequently, at about this time, war meetings were held in different wards. Don A. J. Upham, A. R. R. Butler, Matt H. Carpenter, and some other Democrats freely lent their aid to the numerous Republicans who were prominent at these meetings in encouraging the enlistment of volunteers for the Union army.

A Democratic state convention, to discuss questions pertaining to national affairs and adopt an address to the people setting forth the principles of the Democratic party of Wisconsin on the subject of the war, assembled in Milwaukee on the afternoon of September 3, 1862. The attendance was meager. A committee of five, with E. G. Ryan as chairman, was appointed to draw up resolutions and an address. The address was a long document; the reading of which occupied more than an hour. It was an able presentation of the views of those Democrats who believed that President Lincoln did wrong in suspending the operation of the habeas corpus act, and who disputed the existence of a "higher law" warranting departures from the letter of the constitution, even when such departures had become necessary to preserve the political integrity of the nation.

George B. Smith, of Madison, spoke against the adoption of the address, and offered resolutions proclaiming the Democratic party to be in favor of burying old political issues until after "this wicked rebellion has been suppressed." He said he agreed with the propositions contained in the Ryan address, but did not believe that it was a fit time for their promulgation, and suggested that the address be sealed up and deposited with the State Historical Society, not to be opened till after the close of the war. "I would not have you give up your Democratic principles," he explained; "but while our armies are melting away; while the Capital is in danger, and twenty thousand brave soldiers—Democrats as well as Republicans—lie bleeding upon the battle-fields, not in defense of the Democratic platform, but in defense of the

Union, so help me God! I will not now nor hereafter discuss politics nor political differences."

Jonathan E. Arnold made a long and eloquent argument against the adoption of the address. He said: "No one could be a true Democrat who is not a true patriot. I am compelled to hesitate as to the policy of adopting this address. As a political disquisition, as a history of the party and of the causes of the war, it is in the main truthful and powerful, and such as, if the rebellion were crushed, I would be glad to see printed in letters of gold to-morrow. But till the rebellion is put down, I hesitate as to the policy of its adoption. I am fearful of its effects, both abroad and at home, among our enemies and our friends. I believe, as my friend Mr. Smith remarked, that if Jeff Davis read it he would indeed laugh in his sleeves and say: 'Those people profess to be loyal, and yet they are giving fits to the dominant party.'" S. U. Pinney read an extract from the famous last speech of Stephen A. Douglas, and offered it as an amendment to the address. It included the passage in which Douglas said: "My friends, we have a solemn duty to perform. It is to use all the power that God has given us to maintain the constitution and government that our fathers established for us. The more energy and unanimity we display in the performance of this great duty, the less will be the destruction of life and property, and the sooner will come the day of peace." Both Mr. Smith's substitute and Mr. Pinney's amendment were voted down, and the Ryan address was adopted by a vote of one hundred and twelve to twelve. Jonathan E. Arnold, Jackson Hadley and A. R. R. Butler were the Milwaukeans in the convention who voted against the adoption of the Ryan address. The address was published in pamphlet form and circulated throughout the state. It provoked an able reply from Matt H. Carpenter, which was widely published by Republican newspapers. War Democrats held a meeting at Janesville and formally protested against the Ryan address.



Edward Sanderson

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

BY JOHN G. GREGORY.

WITH some exceptions, the people of Milwaukee, irrespective of party, were opposed to negro slavery before it became a party question, and many of them were early disposed to take a liberal view on the subject of admitting the colored man to the privileges of citizenship. A colored man—Solomon Juneau's cook—was one of the voters at the first election ever held in Milwaukee, in 1835. That of course illustrated ambition to secure as large a vote as possible, rather than devotion to the principle of universal suffrage. But it showed a certain degree of freedom from prejudice. Charles Durkee of Kenosha, who was elected to Congress from the Milwaukee district in 1849, was the organizer of the Liberty party, the avowed object of which was to arrest the extension of slavery into new territory. He was afterward a representative of Wisconsin in the United States Senate. Abolitionists, conspicuous among whom were C. C. Sholes, Rev. Ichabod Codding, S. M. Booth and E. D. Holton, advocated their distinctive principles without ceasing, and the *American Freeman*, afterward the *Free Democrat*, spread those principles broadcast. When the Spring Street Congregational Church was organized, in 1847, the members adopted a resolution that slavery being a great sin against God and man, they would not invite to their communion table or pulpit, persons guilty of slaveholding or taking sides with oppressors.

Nearly ten years before the "iron horse" woke the echoes with his first snort in Wisconsin, Milwaukee was a station on the "under-ground railroad," over which unfortunate victims of the South's "peculiar institution" made their escape from slavery. Asahel Finch, Deacon Samuel Brown—the father of Milwaukee's present tax commissioner—E. D. Holton, and others were enlisted in the good cause of helping the poor slaves, at the risk of being sued for damages by their owners. The most notable escape by means of the Milwaukee branch of the underground

railroad was that of Caroline Quarles or Watkins a young colored woman who ran away from an owner in St. Louis. When she reached Milwaukee the poor fugitive had eighty-five dollars, which she gave to a colored barber named Titball, at the same time entrusting him with her secret and imploring his assistance. He kept her at his house a week, and then plotted to hand her over to a lawyer who had come here from St. Louis in search of her. The slave-catcher tried to enlist the assistance of Horatio N. Wells, who refused to have anything to do with the case, and made it his business to communicate the matter to Asahel Finch. Mr. Finch took charge of Caroline, concealed her by heading her up in a barrel which stood all day on a public thoroughfare without exciting suspicion, and at night smuggled her into the keeping of Deacon Brown, who took her to his farm in the suburbs, where she lay in hiding for a week, while the search for her was going on and a watch was being kept on the roads leading in the direction of Prairieville. At the end of that time the Deacon took her in a rickety vehicle to Prairieville, whence she was spirited under safe escort to Detroit, from which place she easily made her way to Canada and freedom.

On the 8th of February, 1849, the Wisconsin legislature adopted a joint resolution, calling upon the senators and representatives from this state in Congress to oppose the passage of any act for the government of New Mexico or California, unless it contained a provision against slavery. Isaac P. Walker, of this city, who was at that time United States Senator, disregarded this injunction, and on the 31st of March, 1849, the legislature adopted a joint resolution censuring him and calling upon him to resign. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of October 9th, 1849, contained a letter eleven columns long, addressed by Senator Walker to the people of Wisconsin, and explaining the reasons for his vote. He did not resign his seat. In 1851 the resolution of censure was rescinded.

The 11th of March, 1854, is a celebrated date in the history of Milwaukee, being that of the rescue of Joshua Glover, the fugitive slave. The escaped bondman had been captured near Racine and brought to Milwaukee. Here he was confined in the county jail. A mass meeting of citizens, called by S. M. Booth, was held in the court house square. The jail was broken open, and the captive black man spirited away to freedom. Booth, as a result of his prominence in this affair, was imprisoned for several months, awaiting trial, and was involved in much expensive litigation. John Rycraft, who is still living in Milwaukee, was also subjected to severe legal penalties for his humane exertions on behalf of the principle of human liberty. Party lines were not drawn in the matter of the Glover rescue, and the exciting episode had no immediate visible effect politically.

It is a fact, not generally understood, that since 1849 members of the African race have been clothed by the law of Wisconsin with the right to vote. It is also a fact, not generally understood, that Milwaukee did her full share toward bringing about this extension of the franchise. There is an element of romantic interest in the circumstance that the law which took down the color bar to citizenship in Wisconsin remained in abeyance for nearly seventeen years. The negro suffrage amendment which was submitted separately to the people in 1847, when they voted on the question of adopting or rejecting the first constitution, was voted down in the city of Milwaukee as well as in the state at large. The vote in the city was four hundred and fifty-eight, for, and six hundred and thirty-six, against. But the act of the legislature submitted in 1849 met a happier fate. This measure was entitled, "An act submitting the question of the right of suffrage to a vote of the people." As a misunderstanding of seventeen years' duration grew out of ambiguity in its phraseology, it may be worth while to present herewith the text of the act in full:

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A separate ballot may be given at the ensuing general election by every person having a right to vote, to be deposited in a separate box, upon the question of the adoption as a law of section two of this bill. Upon the ballots given for the adoption of section two of this bill shall be written or printed or partly written and partly printed, the words "Equal suffrage to colored persons. Yes." And upon the ballots given against the adoption of section two, in a like manner, the words "Equal suffrage to colored persons. No." And said

ballots shall be so folded that the words "Equal suffrage" shall appear on the outside. If at the said election a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be given in favor of equal suffrage to colored persons, then said section two of this bill shall become a law.

SECTION 2. Every male colored inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years or upward who shall have resided in this state for one year, next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election and eligible to hold any office in the state, subject, however, to the regulations contained in sections two, three, five and six of the constitution of the state."

At the general election held on the 7th of November, 1849, there were duly cast in the city of Milwaukee three hundred and twenty-seven votes in favor of this law and two hundred and ninety against it. At the same election the total vote for governor in the city of Milwaukee was: Nelson Dewey, Democrat, one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven; A. L. Collins, Whig, five hundred and twenty-eight; W. Chase, Free-soiler, one hundred and seven. The vote of the state on the question of negro suffrage was: For, five thousand six hundred and twenty-five; against, four thousand and seventy-five. The total vote on the suffrage amendment being less than ten thousand, while the vote on the state officers at the same election amounted to thirty thousand, it was tacitly assumed that the suffrage law had been defeated. General Rufus King, the editor of the *Sentinel*, was one of the strongest advocates of the ratification of the law. But the *Sentinel*, commenting on the returns of the election, said:

"If the true construction be, as we presume it is, that a majority of all persons voting at the election must vote for free suffrage, in order to its adoption, the effect is to count every blank vote on the question as a negative one. Thus in this city though there is a majority of the votes cast on the question, in favor of free suffrage, there is not a majority of all the votes cast at the election.' And so, we think, it will be found throughout the state."

It was not until 1865 that any one came forward to dispute the correctness of this assumption. In the meantime, in the belief that the law of 1849 was invalid, the question of negro suffrage had more than once been submitted anew to a vote of the people. One of these occasions was at the general election of 1865, when Milwaukee's vote was overwhelmingly negative. For, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five; against,

three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. The *Wisconsin*, on the day after this election, observed: "Yesterday the right of suffrage to colored men was undoubtedly defeated. We had hoped this question might be settled at this election; but both Union men and Copperheads determined that equal rights should not prevail in Wisconsin." Yet at this very moment, when friends of negro suffrage were disheartened, the first steps had been taken in an undertaking which was to demonstrate that negro suffrage was already in existence.

On the 31st of October, 1865, Ezekiel Gillespie, a Milwaukeean of mixed African blood, and a resident of the Seventh ward, requested the board of registry of that ward, then in session, to register his name as an elector, which the board refused to do, on the ground that he was a person of color, and not entitled to vote. On the following election day Mr. Gillespie offered his vote, accompanied by an affidavit giving the reasons why his name did not appear on the registered list of voters, and also accompanied by the affidavits of two householders of the Seventh ward, to the effect that they knew him to be a resident of that ward. The inspectors of election for the ward, Henry L. Palmer, William H. Williams, and Andrew H. McCormick, refused to accept the ballot, whereupon Mr. Gillespie brought suit against the Board of Inspectors in the Circuit Court for Milwaukee county. Byron Paine appeared as counsel for Mr. Gillespie, and D. G.

Hooker for the Board of Inspectors. The defendants demurred to the complaint, setting up the claim that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. By stipulation, notice of trial was waived and the case put on the calendar and submitted without argument, judgment being rendered *pro forma* sustaining the demurrer. The object of this was to get the matter without delay before the State Supreme Court, to which Mr. Gillespie's attorney at once took an appeal. The justices of the Supreme Court at that time were three in number. Luther Dixon was chief justice, and Jason Downer and Orsamus Cole were his associates. The main opinion in this case, overruling the order of the Circuit Court, was written by Justice Downer. Chief justice Dixon agreeing with Justice Downer, wrote: "I do not see how the language could ever have been the subject of doubt or controversy. To me, to whom the question was new when this case was presented, it has seemed from the very first that the meaning was, a majority of all the votes cast upon the subject." Justice Cole did not write an opinion, but he also concurred. The decision sustaining the validity of the law was upheld by the full bench.

The ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was effected on behalf of the people of Wisconsin by a joint resolution, adopted in the legislature on the 3d of March, 1869, by a vote of one hundred and two to twenty-nine.

CHAPTER XIX.

POLITICAL CHANGES OF A HISTORIC DECADE.

BY JOHN G. GREGORY.

THE congressional nominee of the Democrats in 1862 was James S. Brown. The Republicans nominated John F. Potter. A number of war Democrats had invited Matt H. Carpenter to run independently, but he declined. Brown had been mayor of Milwaukee and was personally very popular in the city. Fifty prominent citizens signed a letter of inquiry publicly addressed to him, and calling for direct answers to the following questions: "Will you, if elected, warmly, strongly, and without reserve, urge every measure calculated to put a speedy termination to the rebellion? Will you support all war measures of the government, the object of which shall be to suppress the rebellion and maintain the union, the constitution and the laws, and to bring to justice and punishment the traitors who have borne arms against the government?" Mr. Brown published an answer citing his speeches as evidence of his principles, and concluding: "To both of your questions, my answer is unhesitatingly 'Yes.' No other answer could be given consistently with the resolutions of the convention which nominated me."

These pledges secured Mr. Brown some Republican support, and he was elected. His majority in the city of Milwaukee was three thousand two hundred and sixteen. There were Democratic majorities in every ward, ranging from one hundred and six in the Fourth to six hundred and ninety-three in the Ninth. The whole Milwaukee delegation to the Legislature this year was Democratic.

In 1863 the Republican, or Union party, made heavy gains. The success of the Union arms gave the government more prestige than it had enjoyed during the dark days of 1862. On August 20th, a meeting of leading Democrats from all parts of the state, the object of which was to lend support to the government, was held at the Newhall House. The Milwaukee signers of the

call for this meeting were Matt H. Carpenter and Judge Arthur McArthur. The Democratic state ticket was headed by a Milwaukee man, H. L. Palmer. His Republican opponent was James T. Lewis, of Columbus, who had been a Democrat before the war. Palmer's majority in the city was only one thousand six hundred and twelve, and the Union party elected three out of six assemblymen. One of the Union assemblymen who was elected was Judge Levi Hubbell, who ran against Moses Kneeland in the district composed of the First and Seventh wards.

In the campaign of 1864 the success or failure of the war continued to be the overshadowing issue. John W. Cary was the Democratic nominee for Congress, the Republicans running General Halbert E. Paine. Cary carried Milwaukee county by three thousand six hundred and ninety-three, and his apparent majority in the home vote of the district was six hundred and sixteen; but the returns from the regiments in the field decided the contest in favor of General Paine. Only two wards—the Fifth and the Seventh—gave majorities for Lincoln. In the Second ward Lincoln received one hundred and sixty-eight and McClellan seven hundred and eight votes. The city's majority for McClellan was two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine.

In 1865 the candidates for governor were General Lucius Fairchild, on the Republican ticket, and General Harrison C. Hobart, on the Democratic ticket. General Hobart's vote in the city was three thousand eight hundred and ten, against one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two for Fairchild.

In 1866 the Republicans renominated General Paine for Congress, while the Democrats made James S. Brown their candidate. It was an off-year for the Democrats, their majority in the city being cut down to four hundred and six.

In 1867, when General Fairchild ran against J. J. Tallmadge of Milwaukee for governor,

Milwaukee gave Tallmadge a majority of two thousand seven hundred and four.

In 1868 the Democrats brought out another of their strong men to run against General Paine for Congress—Alexander Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was defeated in the district by a small majority, but in Milwaukee county his vote was nine thousand three hundred and eighty-five, while that of Paine was only five thousand seven hundred and eighty-five. On the presidential ticket the city gave a Democratic majority of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven, Seymour's vote being six thousand nine hundred and seventy-two and Grant's five thousand and five. This was the year when the Republicans of the state selected a Milwaukeean to represent Wisconsin in the United States Senate. Rock county, in the person of Charles G. Williams, made the nomination, the original suggestion having been made by A. M. Thomson of Janesville, then speaker of the assembly, afterward editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. In his eloquent speech before the Republican legislative caucus, Mr. Williams said: "It seems to me the hour of destiny approaches; that one of those grand opportunities offered to a state but once in a century is upon us. Massachusetts named her Webster, Kentucky her Clay, Missouri her Benton and her Schurz, Illinois her Douglas, her Lincoln and her Grant. Shall we name our Carpenter?" Carpenter's election by the legislature, on the first ballot, without a single dissenting Republican vote, and the wild enthusiasm which it aroused all over the state, as well as in Milwaukee, are vividly remembered by all who took part in politics at that time.

Senator Carpenter came home and rendered the Wisconsin Republicans powerful service on the stump in the gubernatorial campaigns of 1869 and 1871, and the congressional campaigns of 1870 and 1872. In the latter year he did not confine his political speech-making to Wisconsin, but in Illinois and several other states made a strong presentation of the claims of General Grant for re-election, and effectively attacked the claims which were made on behalf of the combination of Liberal Republicans and Democrats which supported Greeley. In 1873, when Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn was renominated and ran against William R. Taylor, Senator Carpenter took no part in the Republican canvass. In 1874 he made a number of speeches explaining his course in the

senate. When the legislature met in January, 1874, Senator Carpenter was the choice of two-thirds of the Republican members for re-election. But ex-Governor Washburn, who was a candidate for the senatorship, succeeded in getting his supporters to stay out of the Republican caucus, which nominated Carpenter. When the vote was taken in the legislature, Carpenter received fifty-nine votes on joint ballot. One of the members who had voted for Carpenter in caucus was absent. The remaining votes were scattered between C. C. Washburn, E. S. Bragg, Horace Rublee, Orsamus Cole, J. T. Lewis and Harlow S. Orton. For ten days a dead-lock prevailed, at the end of which time the Democrats, combining with the sixteen Republican bolters, cast sixty-eight ballots for Angus Cameron of La Crosse. This was one more than a majority, and elected Cameron. Mr. Cameron was a Republican, and generally acted with the Republicans during his six years in the senate.

On his return to Milwaukee from the scene of his defeat, Senator Carpenter was met at the depot by a multitude of his faithful friends, who had stood in a blinding snow-storm awaiting his delayed train for more than an hour. The people cheered themselves hoarse in eagerness to do honor to their hero. They detached the horses from the sleigh, which was in waiting to convey him, and with a rope a thousand feet long tied to the vehicle dragged it through the streets, first to the Newhall House, and then to his home on Van Buren street. It was a popular ovation such as no citizen of Wisconsin had ever before received, and served to place in a strong light the fact that that legislature had not done the will of the people. In the gubernatorial campaign of 1875, Mr. Carpenter made several speeches for Harrison Ludington. He was active in the Hayes campaign in Wisconsin and other states. In August, 1878, several thousand citizens of Milwaukee signed a call asking Mr. Carpenter to become a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate, held at that time by Timothy O. Howe, whose term would expire on the 4th of the following March. He accepted the invitation. During the campaign of the fall of that year Mr. Carpenter made strenuous exertions in Milwaukee in behalf of the Republican ticket, speaking in every ward in the city. In 1877 Milwaukee had sent to the legislature a delegation consisting of nine Democrats, one Greenbacker, one Socialist and

only three Republicans. At the conclusion of the Carpenter campaign she elected a legislative delegation consisting of four Democrats and ten Republicans. These ten senators and assemblymen elect sent out a card to Republican members elect of the legislature in the other districts throughout the state, declaring themselves for Carpenter for the United States Senate, and asking for co-operation. When the legislature convened, it contained eighty-eight Republicans, twenty-five of whom were for Carpenter. The Republican caucus to nominate a United States Senator met at Madison on Thursday, January 17, 1879. The first formal ballot stood as follows: E. W. Keyes, twenty-eight; Timothy O. Howe, twenty-five; Matt H. Carpenter, twenty-four; Philetus Sawyer, five; Horace Rublee, five; John H. Tweedy, one. On the next ballot Carpenter received twenty-six votes. The caucus met daily. Late Saturday night, the highest vote which Carpenter had re-

ceived was twenty-eight. Before adjourning over Sunday, the Carpenter supporters, who have since been famous in the political history of the state as the "solid twenty-five," made an agreement that they would vote for no one but "Matt." On Monday the vote for Carpenter fluctuated between twenty-six and twenty-nine. On Tuesday, on the nineteenth ballot, it mounted to thirty-five. Five more ballots were taken, and Carpenter held his own. Then the opposition forced an adjournment. The next morning Senator George B. Burrows of Madison, the leader of the Keyes forces, announced the withdrawal of Keyes, and moved that Carpenter be nominated by acclamation. Assemblyman David M. Kelly of Green Bay, withdrew the name of Senator Howe, and Carpenter was nominated without a dissenting vote. The most stubbornly contested political battle in the history of Wisconsin had been fought and won.



H. C. Payne

CHAPTER XX.

ASCENDANCY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

BY JOHN G. GREGORY.

FROM the time of Wisconsin's admission to statehood until the fall election of 1880, the city of Milwaukee never failed to give a majority for the presidential electors on the Democratic ticket. At presidential elections since that time she has twice given the Democrats a plurality of less than one thousand votes, and twice given a plurality of nearly three thousand in favor of the Republicans. It will be interesting to examine some of the circumstances which brought about this change.

The success of the war gained many votes for the Republican party in Milwaukee. This was indicated by the difference in the support which was accorded to James S. Brown as Democratic candidate for Congress in 1862 and in 1866. In the former year he was elected, and his majority in the city was upward of three thousand. Two years later the majority for the Democratic presidential ticket in the city was two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine. But in 1866, when Brown ran the second time for Congress, he was defeated in the district, and his majority in the city was only four hundred and six. The building up of the Milwaukee *Herold*, in the years immediately after the war, under the management of W. W. Coleman and the able editorship of Bernhard Domschke, resulted in the effective presentation of Republican doctrine to German-American voters. Since then the *Herold* has been ably reinforced by the *Germania* and the *Abend-Post*. The prestige of Carpenter's election to the senate was highly advantageous to the Republican party in the city. In 1872 Carl Schurz made a speech in Milwaukee in favor of Greeley, and a few prominent German-Americans followed his lead into the Democratic party. This was only a trifling matter, but a serious attack occurred in 1873. The chief engineers of the Taylor campaign were Milwaukee men, and the strong feeling against the Graham liquor law which had been passed by the Republican legislature, combined with the feeling against the

railroads to greatly help the Democrats. In the whole city only a single precinct—the second precinct of the Fourth ward—gave a majority for Washburn, the Republican candidate for governor, and that was only a majority of fifteen. In the Second ward there were sixty-eight ballots cast for the Republicans and one thousand three hundred and ninety-four for the Democrats. The vote in the city was two thousand two hundred and seventy-five for Washburn, and eight thousand six hundred and twenty-eight for Taylor, Taylor's majority being six thousand three hundred and fifty-three. Harrison Ludington's immense personal popularity contributed greatly toward strengthening the rebound which occurred two years later, when the city's vote on the governorship was five thousand eight hundred and sixteen for Taylor, and five thousand and eighty six for Ludington. Mr. Ludington, was a man of large fortune, made by his own exertions, and possessed great force of character. His outspoken, hearty manner had gained him the sobriquet of "Bluff Old Hal." Thrice, in 1871, in 1873 and in the spring of 1875—he had run for the office of mayor of Milwaukee, and though he was a Republican and the city was strongly Democratic, every time he had been elected. If the Republicans had been governed entirely by precedent, they might have considered it an ill-omened thing to nominate a mayor of Milwaukee for the governorship of the state; the Democrats had tried it in 1851 with Upham, in 1857 with Cross, and in 1867 with Tallmadge, but had always encountered failure. But Ludington made a new precedent, which set the others at defiance. He was elected over Taylor, though the remainder of the Republican state ticket was defeated.

In 1876 the Republicans gained another decided advantage. Much dissatisfaction had been found with the Democratic incumbent of the office of clerk of the courts, on account of his seeming indisposition to turn into the public treasury certain

fees of his office, which it was declared were not rightfully retainable by him as perquisites. There was also popular exasperation over the loose system of computing the per diem compensation of deputy sheriffs and over other matters connected with the sheriff's office. It was formally reported by a committee of the Board of Supervisors that the Democratic sheriff had been collecting bills for seven hundred and twenty days' service per annum, and that his deputies had been doing the same thing. One deputy had been absent two months in the old country, but had, nevertheless, put in bills for seven hundred and twenty days' pay in the same year in which he made his trip. The Republicans went before the people on the issue of making the sheriff's compensation a stated salary instead of fees, and paying stated salaries to his deputies. They furthermore laid stress on the unsatisfactory administration of the office of clerk of the courts. The popularity of their course was demonstrated by the election of the Republican candidates for sheriff and clerk of the courts.—Caspar M. Sanger and Julius Wechselberg. The Republicans also elected a state senator and five assemblymen.

Meantime another issue, that subsequently redounded to the advantage of the Republican party, was slowly taking form—the issue between the specie resumptionists and the friends of fiat money. In the beginning the cleavage created by differences on the financial question did not take place along party lines. The Democrats, it is true, had in 1868 supported candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency standing on a platform which called for the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. But in 1874 the Democratic representative in Congress from the Milwaukee district—Alexander Mitchell—had made upon the floor of the house one of the most noteworthy of all the strong arguments which were offered against the proposition to add to the volume of paper currency—a proposition, by the way, which at first found favor with a Republican Congress, but which was wisely vetoed by President Grant. When, in the last effort to defeat resumption, a Greenback club was formed in Milwaukee, Republicans as well as Democrats were among those who signed their names to its list of members. An honest-money league was organized to counteract the effect of the Greenback club.

In 1877 there were three candidates for the governorship, all Milwaukee men. The Sherman resumption act, passed in 1875, was to be carried into effect on the 1st of January, 1879. Doubts and fears were rife as to the influence which adherence to this policy would exert upon the business of the country. The financial issue was supreme, notwithstanding its impertinency in a campaign having for its object the election of state officers. The candidate of the newly organized Greenback party was Edward P. Allis, a former Republican. The Democrats placed at the head of their ticket the name of Judge James A. Mallory. The platform upon which he was nominated declared hostility to the financial policy of the Republican party as announced in its national platform of the preceding year. It averred that the Republican party was increasing the burden of the public debt by "declaring currency bonds payable in gold, demonetizing silver in the interest of the creditor at the expense of the debtor, and attempting to force resumption when it will bring ruin upon the general business interests of the country." It proposed "that silver be remonetized, and the present resumption act be repealed, and resumption postponed until the condition of the country will permit it." The financial plank of the platform adopted by the Republican state convention was regarded by many Republicans in Milwaukee as insufficient. It set forth that:

"We rejoice that the fidelity of the Republican party in upholding the national credit has brought our currency so near the point of resumption of specie payment. We hold that the silver dollar should be restored to its former place as money, and made legal tender for the payment of debts, except where otherwise distinctly provided by law, with coinage so regulated as to maintain equality of value, and preserve the harmonious circulation of gold, silver and legal tender notes as money."

A mass meeting of Republicans was held in Milwaukee, at which Governor Ludington presided, while the candidates on the state ticket were present. It endorsed the Republican nominees and adopted a series of strong resolutions on the political issues of the day. The one referring to the money question was especially clear-cut and vigorous, denouncing as "dangerous, delusive and disreputable," all schemes and devices affecting the financial policy of the government that do not contemplate the honest payment of the public debt, and the speedy attainment of a currency on a gold basis."

The people of Milwaukee cast four thousand eight hundred and sixteen votes for William E. Smith, Republican candidate for governor, five thousand and twenty-seven for Mallory, and one thousand and fifty for Allis. Smith's vote in the state was seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, while the vote for Mallory was seventy thousand four hundred and eighty-six, and for Allis twenty-six thousand two hundred and sixteen.

The more the financial question was argued, the stronger became the Republicans. The discussions greatly helped the candidacy of L. F. Frisby against P. V. Deuster, in 1878, though Deuster was not a "soft money" man. The vote of the city on congressman, was: Frisby, Republican, six thousand nine hundred and thirty-five; Deuster, Democrat, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine; Judd, Greenbacker, eight hundred and twenty-three. Deuster scraped in by a plurality of one hundred and thirty-five in the district, Ozaukee and Washington counties helping him to offset and overcome the plurality against him in Milwaukee county.

In 1880 the Republican candidate for Congress against Mr. Deuster was Casper M. Sanger, who was defeated, while almost every other man on the republican ticket was elected. The county gave a majority for Garfield over Hancock of three thousand and ninety-one, and elected Republicans to all the county offices, besides choosing for the legislature a solid Republican delegation, with one exception, that of assemblyman from the Third ward. The plurality for Garfield in the city was two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, while Weaver, the Greenback candidate received only fifty-four votes. In 1881 the city gave Rusk, as Republican candidate for governor, a plurality of nine hundred and ninety-eight over Fratt, the candidate of the Democrats.

The year 1882 was remarkable for the first appearance in Milwaukee of the Labor party as a controlling element in politics. Previous to the spring election of that year, the trades assembly, an organization composed of delegations from the various labor unions of the city, put in nomination candidates for all the city offices as follows: For mayor, John M. Stowell; for comptroller, Henry Smith; for city treasurer, August Kieckhefer; for city attorney, P. J. Somers. It was known that two of these gentlemen—Stowell and

Somers—were Democrats, while it was generally supposed that the two others were Republicans. The Democratic City Convention endorsed all but Kieckhefer, and in his place nominated Mr. Stamm. The Republicans ignored the Labor party nominees, and chose as their candidates Harrison Ludington for mayor, George Paschen for comptroller, A. B. Geiffuss for city treasurer, and J. R. Brigham for city attorney. Two opposing candidates divided the opposition to Mr. Geiffuss, and he was elected, but the other Republican candidates were defeated. The majority for Stowell was two thousand three hundred and twenty-six. In the fall of the same year Henry B. Goodwin, running as the Labor candidate for congress, against General F. C. Winkler, Republican, and P. V. Deuster, Democrat, received in all Milwaukee county only one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-two votes. Deuster received nine thousand, six hundred and eighty-eight votes in the county, his plurality over Winkler being one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight.

In 1884, the city gave a plurality of nearly two thousand for General Rusk, the Republican candidate for governor. I. W. Van Schaick, Republican, was elected to Congress, defeating P. V. Deuster, and the Republicans carried in all the candidates on their county ticket; yet the city and the county gave small pluralities in favor of Grover Cleveland for president, and against James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine had visited Milwaukee during the canvass, and had been given a rousing reception. General B. F. Butler, who ran for the presidency on the Labor ticket that year, also made a campaign speech in Milwaukee, but received only eight hundred and sixty-seven votes. The melting away of the political force that placed the Stowell ticket in nomination had been as swift as its generation. But after the May disturbances of 1886, the Labor party once more nominated a successful ticket, sweeping the county by pluralities of from one thousand to two thousand five hundred, and electing a congressman, sheriff, clerk of the courts, district attorney, county treasurer, county clerk, surveyor and register of deeds. The congressman was Henry Smith, who received three thousand seven hundred and ten more votes than the Republican candidate, Thomas H. Brown, and five thousand one hundred and twenty-two more votes than the Democratic candidate, John Black. The Labor party at this election also carried in one

State Senator and six members of the Assembly. It polled in Milwaukee county twelve thousand nine hundred and fourteen votes for Cochrane, its candidate for governor, while Rusk, the Republican candidate, received ten thousand nine hundred and thirty-six votes, and Woodward, the Democratic candidate, seven thousand four hundred and seventy-two. The following spring there was a judicial election, the candidates of the Labor party, Messrs. N. S. Murphey and Peter Rupp, being opposed by D. H. Johnson and George H. Noyes, nominated by a fusion of Democrats and Republicans. The Labor candidates ran ahead about one thousand five hundred votes in the city but the heavy vote for the fusionists in the towns more than counterbalanced this, and carried in the fusion candidates by majorities of one thousand five hundred. The vote at this election was unusually light. In the spring of 1888 the Labor party nominated a city ticket with Herman Kroeger for mayor, which was confronted by a citizens' ticket headed by Thomas H. Brown, made up of Republicans and Democrats, and supported by a fusion of the two old parties. The fusion ticket was elected by two thousand majority.

Not even the Smith liquor law of 1850 gave rise to a degree of political turmoil equal to that which followed the enactment by the legislature in 1889 of the ill-starred measure known as the Bennett law. Whether or not the Bennett law originated in Milwaukee is a controverted question. It is a matter of record that it was introduced in the Assembly by Michael John Bennett, of Pine Knot, Iowa county, and passed that body and the Senate without encountering much opposition. The official title of the law was, "An act concerning the education and employment of children." It provided for the compulsory attendance at school for not less than twelve weeks in each year, of all children between the ages of seven and fourteen years, and declared that "no school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein, as part of the elementary education of children, reading, writing, arithmetic and United States history in the English language." Some months after the legislature had adjourned the Bennett law began to attract attention. It was asserted that the object of the law was the forcible extinction of the German language in Wisconsin. It was also asserted that its enforcement would involve tyrannical interference with

the parochial schools maintained by the Catholics and the Lutherans, and with the right of parents to control the education of their children. These assertions were made by persons inimical to the enforcement of the law. In some quarters the defense of the law was undertaken in a temper not likely to allay the fears of foreign-born citizens, who had begun to look upon it with distrust. Even the friends of the measure admitted that it was imperfect, and that without amendment it could not be enforced. It was made the issue of the city election in Milwaukee, in the spring of 1890, with an effect that was startling beyond precedent. The Democratic anti-Bennett law ticket, with George W. Peck for mayor, received sixteen thousand, four hundred and sixteen votes, against nine thousand four hundred and fifty-one for the Republican ticket, headed by Thomas H. Brown, and five thousand two hundred and sixty-one for the Citizens' or Labor ticket, headed by N. S. Murphey. The Lutherans and Catholics had organized for the purpose of demonstrating their detestation of the Bennett law, and solidly voted the Democratic ticket. Before the raising of the Bennett law issue the Lutherans had almost without exception been politically affiliated with the Republicans.

The Republican State Convention of 1890 devoted much space to the elucidation of that party's position on the subject of education. It disclaimed any purpose to interfere with private and parochial schools. It affirmed the right and duty of the state to enact laws that would guarantee to all children sufficient instruction in the legal language of the state to enable them to read and write the same. It pronounced "the compulsory education law passed by the last legislature," wise and humane in all its essential purposes and opposed its repeal, but asserted the right of the parent or guardian to select the time of the year and the place, whether public or private, and wherever located, in which his child or ward shall receive instruction, and pledged the party to modify the law to conform to these declarations. The platform also declared, "We are unalterably opposed to any union of church and state, and will resist any attempt upon the part of either to invade the domain of the other."

The Democratic platform declared opposition to the division or diversion of the school fund to sectarian uses, asserted that the Democratic party

had created the public school system of the state and would always jealously guard and maintain it, favored legal compulsion of school attendance by children of school age, and praised the compulsory education law which had been in force prior to the Bennett law. It defined the "underlying principle" of the Bennett law as needless interference with parental rights and liberty of conscience, denounced the law as unnecessary, unwise, unconstitutional, un-American and un-Democratic, and demanded its repeal.

The candidates for the governorship in this campaign were George W. Peck, on the Democratic ticket and Governor W. D. Hoard, on the Republican ticket, Hoard having signed the Bennett law and been one of its conspicuous defenders. The Democratic ticket carried the city by a plurality of five thousand two hundred and ninety-nine, and was victorious in the state by a plurality of twenty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty. The Polish vote, which had been an important factor in Milwaukee elections for many years past, was a marked feature in this election, as it had been in the spring election, when the Fourteenth and Eighteenth wards, which are known as the Polish wards, cast two hundred and ninety-six votes for Brown and one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven for Peck.

The Republican City Convention, meeting on the 17th of February, 1892, nominated for mayor Paul Bechtner, and adopted resolutions containing the following reference to the Bennett law:

The settlement of the unfortunate question which was made an issue at the last election should be a source of congratulation, to all good citizens. The issue was unwarranted by existing conditions, and unwise from whatever standpoint it may be viewed. It gave offense to a large, intelligent and patriotic portion of our people, who, being naturally jealous of their religious liberties and private rights, took alarm at the enactment of a law which they believed to have been aimed at them as a class.

The Democratic ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from four hundred and thirty-five to three thousand two hundred and one. The latter was the plurality for Peter J. Somers, the Democratic candidate for mayor, and was less than half the plurality which had been given to Mayor Peck two years before.

At the Republican State Convention held at Milwaukee, May 5, 1892, the final dirge of the Bennett law issue was sung in the following words:

We regard the educational issue of 1890 as permanently settled in this state, not to be renewed in any of its phases by the Republican party or under its auspices; and, this being true, we deprecate and denounce, upon considerations higher than party, as harmful in tendency, any further agitation of the subject, or any attempt by any one or by any party, for any purpose, to create or foster division among our people by reason of it upon lines of religion, education or nativity.

The Bennett law issue gave the state to the Democrats for four years, Peck being elected governor on that issue by a plurality of twenty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty in 1890, and by a plurality of seven thousand seven hundred and seven in 1892. The same issue retired Philatus Sawyer and John C. Spooner from the United States Senate, replacing them with William F. Vilas and John L. Mitchell. In 1892, for the first time since 1856, the state as a result of that issue, gave a majority for the Democratic presidential electors. But the tide was even then rapidly turning in favor of Republicanism, and in Milwaukee county the parties were about equally balanced, there being a plurality of fifteen votes for the Republican state ticket. At a special election for mayor in June, 1893, John C. Koch, who had been the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, was chosen by the people, and at the regular spring election in April of the same year the Republican ticket, headed by John C. Koch, was elected over the Democratic ticket, headed by Herman Fehr, by a plurality of five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight. In the fall of 1894, the city's plurality in favor of Upham—Republican candidate for governor against Peck—was six thousand two hundred and thirty-five. The Democratic congressman who had been chosen to serve in place of John L. Mitchell, when the latter was elevated to the Senate was Peter J. Somers. He was not a candidate in 1894, and the nomination went to Judge David S. Rose. The nominee of the Republicans, Theobald Otjen, was elected by a plurality of five thousand five hundred and twenty votes over Rose, and ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-one over Henry Smith, the candidate of the Labor party. The Tenth and Thirteenth wards, with the towns of Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, and the villages of Wauwatosa and Whitefish Bay, are now joined to Sheboygan, Washington, Waukesha and Ozaukee counties, constituting a congressional district. This district is also represented by a Republican—S. S. Barney. His plurality in the

Tenth and Thirteenth wards was two thousand four hundred and seventy-one.

Milwaukee has probably suffered less than most other cities of its size from the evils incident to corruption in municipal politics. Yet the realization that many things which are comparatively good might be made better has spurred some of her public-spirited citizens to put forth efforts in the direction of improvement. Early in 1885, Mayor Wallber and Chief of Police Ries formulated a system of examination of applicants for positions on the police force, which largely anticipated the requirements of the civil service reform measure subsequently enacted by the legislature, under which the police and fire departments have been taken wholly out of the domain of partisan politics, and placed on a basis of efficiency and good behavior like that which obtains in some of the departments of the Federal government. In March, 1887, another important reform measure passed the legislature, Keogh's election bill, which prohibited under severe penalties any soliciting of votes, and forbade the congregating of people in the vicinity of polling places. The same law contained provisions guarding voters against molestation or annoyance while selecting their tickets, and tending to insure the secrecy of the ballot. The latest factor making for purer politics in Milwaukee is the organization known as the Municipal League, of which John A. Butler is president. It has been in existence for upward of two years, and has suggested the enactment of important measures to prevent corrupt practices at elections and to still further divorce municipal government from partisan politics. At its suggestion the legislature of 1895 passed a law creating a non-partisan City Service Commission, having power over other departments of the city government similar to those exercised by the older commission over the fire and police departments.

Leaving out of account her relative increase in population, Milwaukee's representatives in the legislature seem to have been, as a rule, far less conspicuous and influential since Wisconsin entered into statehood than was the case in territorial times. During the twelve years from 1836 to 1848 four Milwaukeeans were elevated to the office of Speaker of the House, one of them, George H. Walker, holding that office during two sessions, while the presidency of the Council was

conferred upon two men from this city. The record is as follows:

President of the Council—Special session of 1840, W. A. Prentiss; regular session of 1847, H. N. Wells; special session, H. N. Wells; 1848, H. N. Wells.

Speaker of the House—Session of 1838, William B. Sheldon; 1843, George H. Walker; 1845, George H. Walker; 1847, William Shew; special session, Isaac P. Walker.

It will be noticed that at two of these territorial sessions both houses were presided over by men from Milwaukee. During all the years of statehood, Milwaukee has had the speakership of the assembly only twice—in 1853, when the honor was conferred upon H. L. Palmer, and in 1893, when the office was given to Edward Keogh. The lieutenant-governorship, which carries with it ex-officio the presidency of the Senate, has within the same period fallen to the lot of two Milwaukeeans, Judge Arthur McArthur, 1856 and 1857, and Edward G. Salomon, 1862. The latter had presided over the Senate for less than four months when, by the death of Governor Harvey, he was called to perform the duties of chief executive of the state. The President of the Senate during the unexpired term of Governor Salomon was Gerry W. Hazelton, who has for many years been a resident of Milwaukee, but who at that time hailed from Columbus. General Harrison C. Hobart, who was for a short time identified with Milwaukee in 1846, and who has been a resident of this city for the past thirty years, was speaker in 1849, having been elected to the Assembly from Sheboygan; A. M. Thompson, while representing Janesville, was speaker in 1868 and 1869; William E. Smith, afterward governor, was a member of the Assembly from Dodge county, in 1871, and was chosen to the speakership; Franklin L. Gilson, afterward judge of the Superior court in this city, was speaker of the Assembly in 1882, being then assemblyman from Pierce county.

The Milwaukeeans most prominent in the Territorial Council were Alanson Sweet, Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss, Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham, John H. Tweedy, Hans Crocker, James Kneeland and Horatio N. Wells. Among those who loomed up in the house were William Shew, Augustus Story, William R. Longstreet, Horatio N. Wells, George H. Walker,

Byron Kilbourn, W. W. Brown, Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday and Asa Kinney. Perhaps it is not improper to append the names of Charles Durkee and Andrew E. Elmore to this list, though the places in which they respectively lived have long since ceased to belong to Milwaukee county.

Doctor Enoch Chase was a member of the Assembly from 1849 to 1853. John L. Mitchell served in the Assembly in 1872-3 and 1876-7, and was twice elected to Congress before his elevation to the seat in the United States Senate which he now occupies. Edward Keogh was kept in the legislature by his Third ward constituents as assemblyman and senator for a quarter of a century, but during the period of Wisconsin's statehood it has not been the rule for Milwaukee districts to give more than one or two terms in the legislature to the same man. This may be the reason why Milwaukee men are on the whole less conspicuous in the legislature than in the early days.

Three Milwaukeeans have been elected to the governorship—Harrison Ludington, William E. Smith and George W. Peck. Leonard J. Farwell, who was elected governor in 1851, had been a Milwaukeean, and Arthur McArthur and Edward Salomon, two Milwaukeeans who were lieutenant-governors, each served for a term as governor. Judge McArthur's term in the governorship was the briefest in the history of the state, lasting only from the 21st to the 25th of March, 1856, during the inter-regnum between the deposition of W. A. Barstow and the accession of Coles Bashford.

It may be worth while to devote a few paragraphs to personal references to some of the men who have been signally conspicuous in the political life of the city. Perhaps the most commanding figure in the early politics of Milwaukee was a man who was not primarily a politician—Byron Kilbourn. He was a Democrat, though he dissented strongly from his party's intolerant opposition to banks, and helped to defeat the first constitution because of its remarkable anti-banking article. He was an active member of the second constitutional convention. He was in favor of the principle of free soil, and was acceptable to the Whigs as a candidate for the United States senate, in 1849, when they were willing to effect a combination with the Democrats anxious to defeat the re-election of Isaac P. Walker. On

the joint ballot, however, Walker received forty-five votes, to eighteen for Kilbourn and four scattering. In the senatorial contest of 1855 Mr. Kilbourn was the regular Democratic nominee, and received thirty-nine votes, but the election went in favor of Charles Durkee of Kenosha. As a man of affairs, concerned in the management of vast enterprises more or less dependent upon political support, Mr. Kilbourn frequently deemed it necessary to exert a controlling influence in politics in order to protect his material interests.

Another vast personal influence in Milwaukee politics for many years was Alexander Mitchell. In territorial days, as well as after Wisconsin arrived at the dignity of statehood, it was necessary for Mr. Mitchell to be much at Madison during legislative sessions, in order to protect his bank from the aggressions of theoretical extremists. After he became the head of the great railway system which was the monument of his later life, the political work involving the interests of the road was always under his especial charge. The most trying experiences which he encountered in this relation were connected with the temporary triumph of Grangerism in 1873. It is the avowal of those in a position to know the inside history of the defeat of Matt H. Carpenter, in 1874, that Alexander Mitchell and Asahel Finch were the men who induced the sixteen bolting Republicans friendly to Washburn, to make the pledge that come what might they would not vote for Carpenter. When it was evident that Washburn could never be elected, Mitchell was the man who got the Democrats in the legislature to vote with the Republican bolters and elect Cameron. In 1879, it is said, Carpenter had made his peace with Mitchell. * Certain it is that Mitchell waged no pitched battle with him that year, and he was elected. Mr. Mitchell served two terms in Congress, securing the confidence of moderate men of both parties in the national legislature as a man whose judgment on matters of legislation affecting business, could always be depended upon as sound and safe.

E. D. Holton was for a long term of years a conspicuous factor in the political life of Milwaukee. His defeat by Alexander W. Randall in 1857, when he was the choice of Milwaukee Republicans for the gubernatorial nomination of that party, occasioned not a little chagrin and

resentment among his admirers. More than once he was talked of in connection with a seat in the United States Senate. When Mr. Holton came out in 1876 in favor of the election of the Democratic presidential ticket, most of those who had been his political comrades for the span of a generation, were free in expressions of astonishment. But before many years had rolled by he was back in the Republican fold.

Henry L. Palmer was one of the most influential men in the politics of Wisconsin on the Democratic side, until he became president of the great life insurance corporation of which he is still the chief officer and moving spirit.

George H. Paul, for a long time editor of the leading Democratic paper of Wisconsin, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1872, was a broad, far-seeing politician. He planned the policy by which in 1873, Taylor was elected governor, and he was the leading man in conducting that remarkably successful campaign. As a member of the State Senate, and as president of the Board of Regents of the State university, he was identified with the

development of the university from the rank of an insignificant country college to that of one of the leading educational institutions of the West.

The Republicans of Milwaukee were laid under repeated obligations to the late Edward Sanderson for enthusiastic and effective exertions on behalf of the principles and the candidates of their party. Though long a potent influence in the party, and a member of the national committee, he never held nor sought public office.

Among the men who have figured as party leaders in Wisconsin no two now living, rank higher in point of capacity and achievements than Henry C. Payne among the Republicans, and E. C. Wall among the Democrats. Both have held positions in the Federal service, the former as Postmaster and the latter as Internal Revenue Collector at Milwaukee. Both have chosen to devote themselves to the planning and conducting of political campaigns rather than to personal candidacy for office. Both have been called Napoleons, not without warrant; for both are men of high intellectual powers, magnificent dash and daring, and fine strategic skill.



J. A. Nations.

CHAPTER XXI.

LEGENDARY WARFARE AND EARLY MILITARY HISTORY.

BY J. A. WATROUS.

WHILE history should have fact wholly for its basis, there is an undefined, mystified story, so dim that the letters are almost indistinguishable, of an Indian battle having been fought where stands, to-day, an important and beautiful section of Milwaukee, and the writer feels warranted in giving attention to that story, and the more readily speaks of it because of the fact that pioneers of the city have often discussed it. It was handed down to them by representatives of the tribes whose braves in the long ago, participated in the battle. There are few, if any, of the men or women now residents of Milwaukee—who resided here fifty or sixty years ago—who cannot recall the stories, then current, of a savage battle between tribes of Indians numerous in what afterward became the territory and state of Wisconsin. If the pioneer is a son or daughter of a soldier who fought in the war of 1812, or a grandson or grand-daughter, or a great-grandson or a great-grand-daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, they, in speaking of the battle, have gone so far as to state the force engaged on each side, where they formed, how they formed, the skirmish and battle lines, what fortifications they threw up, and other battle details which they had heard their fathers or grandfathers, or great-grandfathers talk about concerning other wars. The late Abner Kirby, who came to Milwaukee in 1844, in discussing the legend, if you please to call the story such, which designates Milwaukee as a great battle field, said that for ten years after making this city his home, he made it a point to talk with every Winnebago, Menomonee and Sioux Indian he met, who could understand English, in the hope that he could learn something definite relative to the contest. One Winnebago, known as "Indian John," claimed that the battle was between the tribe that became known as the Menomonees and the Sioux. Mr. Kirby said he had never succeeded in fixing the date, though "Indian John" claimed that it

was before Father Marquette landed at Green Bay, or over two hundred years ago. The late Colonel Elisha Starr was also interested with Mr. Kirby in searching for facts pertaining to the fight, and for confirmation of the dim and sometimes unsatisfactory story. These two observing men, blessed with vast funds of information on nearly all subjects, so far satisfied themselves that there had been a battle, as to fix the position occupied by the contending armies, and to reach intelligent conclusions in regard to the day's fighting. Their idea was that the tribe that has since become famous as the Sioux, always ready for war, for a long time occupied the ground from the Milwaukee river to Lake Michigan, stretching from a little south of where the Chicago & Northwestern depot is located, at the foot of Wisconsin Street, up to a point extending from "Leudermann's on the river" to "Leudermann's on the lake;" that is, they had camping grounds on that territory, and had held it so long that they regarded it as exclusively their own, and resented any effort, on the part of other tribes, to locate there. They had been warned that the warriors of other tribes coveted this territory, and the warning had resulted in the construction of means of defense. Of course it was before picks and shovels were so common that Indians had them, but the Indians had managed to fell trees and throw dirt into ridges, so that they had a reasonably formidable line of works from Leudermann's on the river to Leudermann's on the lake; and, for years, that line was protected by the presence of hundreds of warriors whose habitations were located within easy reach of it. A similar line was constructed from about where the Racine street bridge crosses the river, down to a short distance south of Wisconsin street. The line is supposed to have run on the brow of a hill, apparently along Milwaukee street for a distance north from Wisconsin, and then to have turned to the left and run nearly to the river. There is supposed to have been another

advanced line of the force, such as they have in modern warfare, known as the picket line, close to the river. The East siders, of that early day, did not deem it necessary to extend their line much south of Wisconsin street, because pretty much all of that portion of the Third ward and the lower part of the Fourth, much of the Second, nearly all of the Fifth, Eighth and Twelfth wards were under water, thus making it impracticable for an attacking army, not supplied with a navy, to attack successfully.

The legend runs that one band of the attacking force moved down to the river through a portion of the city that is now the Sixth ward, its reserve picket line having been stationed about where the main building of the Schlitz Brewing Company is located. The East siders were on the alert and began shooting poisoned arrows at the advancing enemy. The shots were quickly returned. The East siders were appalled at the large number of the enemy, and fell back behind trees and the line of works they had taken the precaution to construct. Arrow heads flew from one side of the river to the other like passing swarms of bees, and it is easy to imagine the whoops and yells of the contending bands. The East siders, upon discovering the large force attacking, had sent their swiftest messengers for re-enforcements, from both right and left, and the responses from the right and left were prompt and generous; too prompt and generous, as will be seen. With the re-enforcements the East siders plunged into the fight with great vigor and confidence and, with comparative ease, forced the enemy back from the river, which was a signal for glorifying noises, probably not unlike those which the Union army indulged in when it captured a line of works; cheers that lifted men out of gloom and fitted them for further fighting; or the never-to-be-forgotten yell which the victorious Confederates indulged in. While the supposed-to-be-victorious warriors were rejoicing over the retreat of their foes, they were suddenly startled by the appearance and the war whoops of myriads of Indians sweeping down upon them from right and left. A large force had stealthily crept up and leaped upon the weakened line leading from Leudermann's on the lake to Leudermann's on the river—and captured or killed every occupant of the line. Another force, which apparently was resting on the hill-side from Grand avenue north, swept down with hundreds

of bark canoes, and quickly paddled load after load of warriors to the opposite shore. Armies have thus been transported, not in canoes, but in row boats or pontoon boats, in more modern times. There was an instance in one of the battles below Fredericksburg, Virginia, where a brigade crossed the Rappahannock in boats and charged up a steep bank and captured the enemy's works and many prisoners, thus scoring a victory of great importance; and that battle was a surprise to the enemy, as was this crossing in birch bark canoes, two or three centuries ago. With the line of works from lake to river captured, and the swarm of Indians pressing across the river on the left of the East side army, the commander of the attacking force knew he had gained a great advantage and with very little loss, and also was aware that if his braves would fight as well as they had moved into position, he would win a complete victory. Trusted men on his extreme left, had been given instructions to sweep down upon the enemy with all possible speed. He took command, in person, of the army on his right, and swung it into position and moved up the hill, covering the ground, as he started out, from Wisconsin to Oneida streets, passing up as far as Jefferson street. Then the right of his wing executed what in modern warfare would be a half wheel. The command passed along the line to move as quietly, but as speedily as possible, and so these thousands of blood-thirsty wild men moved on to battle. The two forces reached the enemy at about the same time and showered arrow heads upon the surprised, shocked, demoralized and soon-defeated East siders in a manner that must have been appalling.

This mystified, indistinct story of a war between the braves of old, outlines that there were no East siders left to tell the story, and that, for years, the victorious army made Milwaukee its home, and only fell back upon the approach and the settlement of the white man. The discovery of numerous battle axes and thousands of arrow heads, along the supposed line of battle, on both sides of the river, may not be convincing proof of the battle, but it may be considered as tolerably good proof. There are, in the homes of many of the older residents of the city, numbers of these battle axes and arrow heads picked up at different times since Solomon Juneau first came here in 1818. Within a year there have been found specimens of battle axes and arrow heads, while foun-

dations were being laid for residences and factories. While that battle contributed no name, so far as is known, it has been spoken of for the past seventy-five years as the Indian War, and this might perhaps be a good time to designate it as the Battle of Milwaukee.

There is an amply authenticated story of another Indian battle. In this second battle the commander-in-chief, on one side, was Solomon Juneau, and on the other side a drunken Indian, backed by a dozen other drunken Indians. Juneau's force consisted of two hired men, armed with flint-lock muskets, and a friendly Indian who had been at work for him, with the women folks of the Juneau family, as a reserve. The attacking Indians were new comers from Chicago, where they had laid in a store of fire water. It is evident that they were descendants of the Indians who had won the Battle of Milwaukee, just described. Before making the attack, they sent one of their number, less drunk than his fellows, to Juneau with the story that their fathers had bought that part of the country with their blood, and that they proposed to keep it. Juneau would not be harmed if he would pack up and leave that night. Commander-in-Chief Juneau notified the palaverer that he had come to stay and that the fight might as well begin one time as another. Instead of shaking hands with the Indian who had come in to have a talk with the white man, Mr. Juneau gave the child of the forest a lift with his foot that sent him flying through the door. Ten minutes later, the drunken Indians began yelling as only drunken Indians can yell—and there are plenty of people now living in Milwaukee who have heard them, particularly those who lived within five or ten miles of Sheboygan, along in the forties when hundreds of Indians would come to the "Mouth"—as the Evergreen city was then called—imbibe all the whiskey they could obtain, and disturb the population at the Falls and in other directions, all night long, with their bacchanalian howling. With drawn hatchets this drunken Indian army staggered towards Juneau's little band, and approached within four or five rods of the white men, when Juneau commanded them to halt and pointed to the guns in the hands of the hired men and the friendly Indian. For a minute they did stop, and then advanced again. One of the hired men was directed to shoot the leader in the legs. The aim was good, and the Indian

brave, with his legs nicely peppered with fine cut slugs, bounded into the air, fell down, was seized by his brethren and carried out of range. That ended Indian battle number two. The next morning the Indians were sober, begged Juneau's pardon and pledged lasting friendship. That was the most serious difficulty Milwaukee's pioneer experienced with the Indians. No man in Wisconsin was so much thought of by the Indians of all the tribes which inhabited the territory, as Solomon Juneau.

The experience of Mr. Juneau with those drunken Indians led to a semi-military understanding between the people who located here prior to 1835 or 1836. Whenever a settler came he was informed, by one or more who had preceded him, that he would be expected, in case of danger from the Indians, to report with such arms as he might possess, at a certain point and be ready to obey such orders as might be given him by a man chosen, when they assembled, to command them. There is nothing recorded, and nothing so far as can be learned, ever occurred to call together this semi-military organization, a fact which speaks well for the peaceable disposition of the thousands of Indians in Wisconsin, who could, had they been disposed, have made short work of Milwaukee's early settlers.

Fifty years ago, the 21st of last September—in 1844—steps were taken to organize a military company. The writer has been unable to find records that speak of an earlier effort to form a regular military company, or to find an early settler who recalls an effort of that character, previous to 1844. This organization resulted from agitation through the *Sentinel*, and David M. Keeler, one of the editors of the paper, was the first captain. One of the sergeants was Paul Juneau, and one of the corporals was Matthew Keenan, the latter still living—1895—and a much respected citizen. The company, for some months, held its meetings in the *Sentinel* office. It made but small pretensions, appeared in public only a few times and was not long lived. Other efforts were made and were similarly successful or unsuccessful. Several companies, made up almost wholly of Germans, who had been soldiers before coming to this country, were organized and had brief existences, participating, on one or two occasions, in celebrations of Washington's Birthday anniversary

and the Fourth of July. There were two companies, the Washington Guards and the German Riflemen, each having a membership of less than fifty, in existence July 4, 1847, and they took a prominent part in the celebration of that day. There was organized, for that celebration, what was known as the Mounted Artillery Company, which had charge of the iron gun that had been presented to the city. That year Lieutenant Wright, of the regular army, was in Milwaukee recruiting soldiers for the Mexican war. He appeared in the procession with fifty of his recruits. This military display extended its exhibitions to a dress parade on the grounds where the John Plankinton residence now stands. A year later there was a battalion formed in the city under command of Lieutenant-Colonel George. There were three companies, "The German Riflemen," Captain Millar, "The Washington Guards," Lieutenant Geisberg, and the "Milwaukee Dragoons," commanded by Lieutenant Gruenhagen. Three-fourths of the members of the battalion were Germans, and nearly all of them had seen service in the old country. The address to the militia was made that year by Harlow S. Orton, then a young lawyer recently arrived in the city, now—1895—chief justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The military laws of Wisconsin, at that time, provided for many brigadier and major-generals. Among the major-generals who participated in the day's celebration was the late Dr. E. B. Wolcott, and among the brigadier-generals, the late Judge Levi Hubbell. A year later there had been added to the Milwaukee battalion another company, known as the "Milwaukee City Guards." They were re-enforced, at the celebration of July 4, 1849, by the "Chicago Flying Artillery" and the "Chicago Light Hussars." They made what, at that time, was regarded as a very imposing street parade. The next Fourth of July, 1850, the Milwaukee battalion visited Chicago and participated in a parade. Between 1850 and 1855 there was a season of comparatively little interest in military affairs. In 1855 the military spirit revived and the first company made up wholly of native born Americans was organized, and given the name of the "Milwaukee Light Guard." The organization of this company seemed to breathe life into the companies that had participated in various public demonstrations before, and, on the Fourth of July, there was a military display in which five

companies took part, and it was second only to the display of 1849 among the military demonstrations witnessed in Milwaukee up to that time. Major-General S. B. Grant reviewed the military on that occasion. There had been talk of organizing such a company as the "Milwaukee Light Guard" ever since 1851, and the agitation grew out of a riot which took place in the city at that time. An ex-Catholic priest—who claimed then to be a Methodist—spoke in the Methodist Church on Spring street, located at that time opposite the site of the present Plankinton hotel. His subject was the Catholic religion. He made a most bitter and vicious attack upon his former church. His language brought loud protestations from Catholics present, who demanded that he stop speaking, which he declined to do. A riot followed, resulting in the more or less serious injury of a considerable number of persons. The ex-Catholic priest sought safety by placing himself in charge of the civil authorities. That riot demonstrated that Milwaukee needed a military force. A public meeting was called and the subject of organizing a strong company was discussed, but the right leaders could not be found and the agitation in favor of the project died out. Three years later another attempt was made to organize, and what was known as the "National Guards" appeared. This company lived only a few months and was succeeded by the "Milwaukee Guards," made up wholly of foreign born citizens. In June of 1854, the "City Guards," a company of fifty men, was organized. That same year, two other companies, including an artillery company, were formed. The spring of 1855 witnessed a determined effort to organize a permanent company, and make it notably popular and strong. Among those who entered into the enterprise were Henry A. Starr who, during the war, became colonel of the Twentieth Wisconsin, Hiram Bond, Orin M. Buttles, L. J. McCracken, Sumner Johnson and J. H. Butler. Particular stress was put upon the fact that the new organization was to be a strictly American company. It was believed that the late John Nazro was the first man to sign the petition for this company. Fifty signatures were secured, and a meeting to organize was called, but less than half of the signers were present. Other meetings were called until a sufficient number finally attended to warrant the closing steps being taken. After a long and heated discussion "Continental's"

was the name which the company decided to adopt. During the time that elapsed between the adjournment of that meeting and the opening of the next, there was much quiet talk against that name and at the next meeting it was dropped, and the "Milwaukee Light Guard"—a name and a company that became famous in a dozen states—was chosen. It will be interesting to read a list of the names of the men who became members of that, the most successful military organization, in all respects, the city ever had. They are as follows:

Ayres, A. G.	Hill, Horatio
Archmoody, Hiram	Hawley, Cyrus
Austin, R. N.	Johnson, James
Bloodgood, Francis	Johnson, S. R.
Burnell, J. H.	Johnson, Thomas
Belden, D. M.	Kellogg, Jas. B.
Buttles, C. A.	Kimball, G. H.
Burr,	King, Rufus
Buttles, O. M.	Lake, LaFayette
Boynton, A. L.	Luxton, L. D.
Babcock, Simeon	Maton, A. T.
Butler, J. II.	Martin, E. H.
Bingham, G. B.	Maxwell, William
Bond, H. R.	Miles, Fred. B.
Chandler, Robert	Millan, D. G.
Colgate, H. C.	McCracken, L. J.
Clark, F. D.	Norris, W. E.
Clark, W. L.	Nute, Benjamin
Campbell, John	Newbre, Menzo
Courtenay, H.	Palmer, H. C.
Duvall, C. E.	Post, D. T.
Dunlop, C. W.	Rugee, John
Daggett, T. H.	Smith, G. M.
Folsom, D. K.	Slow, Daniel
Foote, C. P.	Stone, E. H.
Gillett, S. P.	Storm, P. R.
Hinsdale, W. L.	Starr, H. A.
Hewitt, C. P.	Smith, A. P.
Hyde, R. H.	Stewart, W. W.
Hewitt, R. H.	Spaulding, J. D.
Hurd, E. M.	Townsend, John G.
Holland, M. H.	Waldron, J. B.
Harrison, Chas.	Winslow, A. A.
House, David	Wood, J. P.

The name of Rufus King headed the list. He was at that time editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, was a graduate of West Point, had been Adjutant-General of New York under Governor Seward, and was Major-General of Wisconsin Militia. Gen-

eral King was appointed Minister to Rome by President Lincoln, in April, 1861. He was ready to sail when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received in New York, whereupon he resigned and was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. He organized what became the Iron Brigade, which, at that time, consisted of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and the Nineteenth Indiana regiments, and commanded it until the following March when he was given command of a division, which he retained until September, 1862, when ill health forced him to leave active service. He was then sent to Rome where he honored the United States with an administration that was without fault. It was through General King that one of the Lincoln assassins, John H. Surratt, was arrested while serving as a member of the Pope's Guard at Rome. Returning from Rome, in 1867, General King made Elizabeth, New Jersey, his home, and was, for a number of years, connected with the New York custom house. He died of pneumonia, October 13, 1876.

Dr. E. B. Wolcott was first elected Captain of the Light Guard, but declined because his business demanded so much of his time. A committee was appointed to select another captain. They brought in the name of Rufus King, and he was elected. The first lieutenant was Silas Hawley, the second lieutenant, J. P. Wood, the third lieutenant, George B. Bingham. The organization and the record made by this company were most opportune, as will be shown in this condensed reference to the Milwaukee Light Guard. The officers were commissioned on the 22nd of August, 1855, and the arms were received at about the same time. The officers and men were united in the determination not to make their appearance in public until after they had become well drilled and could do themselves and their city credit. While the public was wondering what had become of the Milwaukee Light Guard, they were making soldiers of themselves. There were frequent and prolonged drills. A constitution and by-laws and rules and regulations were prepared with extreme care. Nothing was forgotten to make the foundation deep, wide and strong. The day of the first parade of the Milwaukee Light Guard was fixed for November 23, 1855. The *Sentinel* and *Wisconsin*, and every other paper in the state, announced the fact days before the event, and when the 23rd arrived there

was in the city a larger number of strangers than had ever before been there, and most of them had come to see the Milwaukee Light Guard on its first parade. Thousands of people stood on the walks and in buildings where they could see the soldiers. The first appearance of the new company was exceedingly favorable; the public applauded without stint. City and state were proud of Captain King and his company. They paraded on the West, the South and the East sides for hours and miles. At two o'clock they stacked arms in front of the American House, where the Plankinton now stands, and were met by a large delegation of leading citizens, who escorted them to the dining hall. Among the decorations was a beautiful stand of colors for the new company. The tables were spread with everything that hungry men could desire. An address of welcome was made by the mayor, and it was responded to by Captain King. At the end of the day it was universally voted that Captain King and his Milwaukee Light Guard had taken Wisconsin. There was no longer any difficulty in securing additions to the honorary list of members, who were chiefly relied upon to furnish the sinews of war. From that time until the beginning of the war there were no great celebrations in the state in which the Milwaukee Light Guard did not participate and win honors, and there were more celebrations in those days than there are now. The success of the new company led to the organization of companies in other cities and villages throughout the state, and their timely appearance, military life, and the discussions arising from their conduct, had much to do with Wisconsin's prompt and enthusiastic response to Abraham Lincoln's call for soldiers in 1861. In May, 1856, the Light Guard received a cordial invitation to participate in a military encampment at Chicago, beginning July 1st, and lasting a week. The invitation was accepted, and at a meeting held May 13, 1856, the following additional officers were chosen: Adjutant, John L. Hathaway; quartermaster, John Nazro; paymaster, John C. Starkweather; surgeon, Dr. Louis McKnight. John L. Hathaway became a lieutenant-colonel in the war; John C. Starkweather a brigadier-general; John Nazro was for many years a prominent business man, and Dr. Louis McKnight has for years been connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. The visit to Chicago result-

ed in giving the Milwaukee Light Guard a good reputation in two other states, Illinois and Michigan. There were no soldiers who appeared better or did better service in that encampment than Milwaukee's famous company, and they returned to the city, at the end of the week, filled with new enthusiasm and patriotism. Just before starting to Chicago, Lieutenant-Governor Arthur McArthur, in behalf of Milwaukee ladies, presented to the company a beautiful silk flag. Sergeant Francis Bloodgood accepted the flag on behalf of the company, making a patriotic address. When the company was a year old, which was the 16th of July, 1856, the event was celebrated by a target shoot at the Layton House, near the Forest Home. Before marching to that point the guard paraded on Jefferson, Main and Oneida streets of the East side, and on Spring street on the West side. The shooting was regarded as superior for those days, but would be regarded to-day as exceedingly poor. Among the prizes offered were a dress coat, a solid silver goblet, and a silver fruit-knife. Brigadier-General V. W. Roth, commissary general of the state, also an honorary member of the Light Guard, presented a beautiful gold watch, which was shot for by the five prize winners. A. A. Winslow won the watch, the judges being A. J. Aikens and W. V. White. The State Fair was held in Milwaukee, the grounds being on Chestnut street, outside of the city limits, that year, and the chief attraction was a military parade, drill and public display by the Light Guard. Hundreds of young men in Wisconsin, who witnessed the marching and drilling by the Light Guard at the State Fair in Milwaukee in, 1856, date their interest in military affairs from that time, and give the Milwaukee Light Guard credit for their having enlisted for three years, or during the war five years later. At that public appearance of the Light Guard it had the honor of being reviewed and being inspected by General Thomas Stevens, inspector-general of the state, and, in a speech to the soldiers he paid them a high compliment, and then gave them some needed advice. General Stevens will be remembered as the soldier who instructed the officers of the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin in sword practice while they were under waiting orders at Camp Randall, in 1861. He afterward entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and

upon the promotion of the late Governor C. C. Washburn to the rank of brigadier-general, Stevens became colonel of the regiment. He died a few years after the war. On the 28th of November, 1856, the company, joined by all of the other military and civic societies, and pretty much all of the population of Milwaukee, attended the funeral of Solomon Juneau, his death having occurred November 14, 1856. The procession at this funeral may safely be mentioned as the largest in number and most imposing that ever took place in the city, on the occasion of a funeral. The annual balls of the Light Guard were for years a society event. There were present at the first annual ball, December 29, 1856, representatives from the Chicago Light Guard and several other military companies, the governor of the state, many members of the legislature and the cream of Milwaukee's society. Three hundred tickets were sold at five dollars each, and seven hundred dollars were left, after all expenses were paid, for the treasury.

Probably there never was a military company that got along without internal strifes. The Light Guard was not an exception. The trouble grew out of extra expenses attending the trip to Chicago, already mentioned, and the discussions resulted in the organization of another company, some thirty-five of the parent company going into the new. Harmony was so far restored that the companies were named A and B, of the Milwaukee Light Guard and the two organizations continued to prosper. Company B had almost as much difficulty in finding the right kind of a captain as the original company experienced. There had recently come to the city a young man, a graduate of West Point, who had resigned his commission. He was hunted up and the captaincy tendered to him. He accepted, and very soon demonstrated his ability to command, educate and discipline his company most admirably. His name was Edwin E. Townsend. He continued captain until the strife between the two companies became so pronounced that the men of his company decided to uniform themselves in a much more expensive manner than the young captain considered wise or proper. However, Captain Townsend did not retire until Company B ranked with Company A as a body of thoroughly drilled soldiers. He entered the United States army, early in the war, won distinction, and is now

colonel of the Twelfth infantry and likely to be made a brigadier-general before he is retired, which will be in 1897. Company B had four lieutenants, as follows: J. B. Kellogg, H. R. Bond, C. P. Foot and J. H. Butler. The civil officers of Company B were, president, G. A. Woodward; vice-president, C. P. Foot; secretary, W. L. Hinsdale; financial secretary, J. B. Kellogg. April 4, 1857, the work of effecting a Light Guard battalion was completed, with the election of Rufus King as major; Frederick B. Miles, paymaster; Dr. Louis McKnight, surgeon; John M. Durand, commissary; John Nazro, quartermaster; Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, chaplain and John L. Hathaway, adjutant. The promotion of Captain King left a vacancy in the captaincy of Company A which was promptly filled by the election of John C. Starkweather, who had been a member of the company from the start. Captain Starkweather gave Company A a lively experience from the day of his election until the beginning of the war, and then took most of its members with him to the front, in the First Wisconsin Infantry, "Three months men." He was a native of New York, born May 11, 1830, led the First Wisconsin as a three months regiment, and afterwards a three years regiment, until he was appointed, in 1863, a brigadier-general. He made a brilliant record in the army. After the war he located at Oconomowoc, where he resided for some years—having a fine stock farm near the city—and served one term as postmaster, under General Grant. It is proper to go into details in this connection, because of the fact that the movements and the various demonstrations by the company, under Captain Starkweather, had a mighty influence in awakening the military spirit that, a few short years afterward, was so important to the government. The Light Guard led in the enterprise of the military convention which began in this city on the 14th of October, 1857, over which Major-General S. B. Grant presided, while Captain E. E. Townsend acted as secretary. This was the first military convention held in Milwaukee. The convention was attended by officers who represented the following named companies: Companies A and B, of the Milwaukee Light Guard; the Union Guards, of Milwaukee; City Dragoons; Washington Artillery, of Milwaukee; the Milwaukee Rifles; Mayville Rifles; Cedarburg Rifles; Government Guards, of Racine; Kenosha City Guard; Wash-

ington Light Guard, of Kenosha; Burlington Rifles; the Black Yagers, of Milwaukee; the Grafton Rifles and the Jackson Guards of Racine. At this convention steps were taken to secure legislative action which would perfect the military laws of the state. A leader of the discussion, in favor of such action, was the late Senator Frederick W. Horn, who was then captain of the Cedarburg Rifles, and who, since then, has been prominent as a State Senator and assemblyman, and as Speaker of the Assembly during three sessions. The convention appointed the following committee to look after the required legislation: Major Rufus King, Captain E. O'Neil, Captain D. H. Lane, Captain F. W. Horn, Captain J. A. Leibhaber and Captain H. X. Haas. The convention resulted greatly to the benefit of the state militia. It adjourned to meet at Madison, November 3, 1858, and the attendance was very large. The Milwaukee Light Guard went to Madison as a company, and paraded through Madison, greatly to the delight of her people. Governor Randall made a speech to the company in which he praised the soldiers very highly for their fine appearance and soldierly conduct. He said he had never witnessed such a magnificent exhibition of skill and proficiency by any company.

Company A's great event in civil life was its trip to Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Rochester and other Eastern cities. The start was made from Milwaukee on June 6, 1859. The whole city seemed to have turned out to see the company escorted to the steamer "Cleveland" by the other military companies of the city. There was firing of cannon, cheering and waving of handkerchiefs as the boat steamed out into the lake. At Grand Rapids they were entertained, for a short time, by the Valley City Guards, the booming of cannon having announced their arrival. They reached Detroit early the next morning, and for two days, the Detroit Light Guard, the city officers and the people generally, vied with each other in bestowing courtesies and honors upon the Milwaukee company. There were parades, reviews and dances, a banquet and social visits. At the banquet speeches were made by Henry L. Palmer, Rufus King, and Captain Starkweather of this city, and by Senators W. A. Howard and "Zack" Chandler of Michigan. The welcome and the demonstrations at Buffalo were, if anything, more hearty and more general than

they had been at Detroit. There was a stop of two days at Buffalo, with a round of pleasures that are still talked about and enjoyed by the survivors. One of the surprises of the trip was the reception and the many honors bestowed upon the American soldiers at Hamilton, Canada, where a fine banquet was tendered. The reception of the Milwaukeeans at Albany was simply an ovation. A representative of the Milwaukee Light Guard was known there to the military companies and by many friends. Private Rufus King had been adjutant-general of the Empire State, and had won a National reputation as an editor, and besides, at that time, there was a rapidly growing interest in military affairs; all of these combined to make the stay at Albany notable in many respects. They were received and entertained by the Albany Burgess Corps, an organization whose first beginning dates back nearly one hundred years. The Light Guard and the Albany company paraded, the afternoon of the 13th, attracting much attention and receiving high praise. The Albany company and the Light Guard formed a battalion and held a dress parade. There was some difficulty in deciding as to who should act as adjutant. Anyone who knows anything about a dress parade understands that the adjutant has intricate and important duties to perform. Captain Starkweather said, "I have a private in my company who can perform the duties of adjutant, and asked that Private King step out of the rank and fill that station." Private King complied, and when the Burgess Corps, of which he had been captain previous to locating in Milwaukee, discovered him, they called "our old captain," and began to cheer him, and then the people, many thousand of whom had assembled, took up the cheers, and for a time this modest private of the Milwaukee Light Guard, who had held so many prominent positions before, and who afterward attained high rank as a soldier in the war and a foreign minister, was the lion of the occasion. The manner in which the improvised adjutant performed his difficult duties elicited more cheers, and the Albany people were so delighted with the Western company that they invited the Milwaukeeans to remain a month. From Albany, Captain Starkweather moved upon New York, where several well-known companies united in entertaining them throughout their stay of nearly three days. Speeches were made by distinguished civil and military of-

ficers and there were happy responses by Captain Starkweather and Private Rufus King. The receptions and attention were none the less magnificent at Utica and Rochester. The press of the whole country devoted much space to this memorable tour of the Milwaukee Light Guard. Within the next few months large numbers of military companies were organized in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and several in Wisconsin, and it was commonly understood at that time that the new interest was very largely the result of the tour of the Light Guards, and the publicity given to its numerous parades, drills, banquets and receptions.

These new companies, the outgrowth of Milwaukee's advance through several states, furnished leaders to companies, regiments, brigades and divisions when the time came for something more than playing soldier. Most of the men in that

grand old Light Guard company, whose triumphal tour has thus been alluded to, were soldiers from 1861 to 1865, and among them were division, brigade, regimental, battery and company commanders. Particular stress is put upon the conduct of this, the best known and the most popular military company Milwaukee ever had, because of the good results which flowed from its early military experience. The work of that company constituted one of the brightest, proudest pages in Milwaukee's history. Our city had become so much attached to the Light Guard that after it went to the war, there was organized a Light Infantry company to partially take its place as a home company and to participate in celebrating on notable occasions; but no sooner would the new company get proficient, than its ranks would be depleted by the enlistment, for the war, of its best members.

CHAPTER XXII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE WAR PERIOD.

BY J. A. WATROUS.

ON the 15th day of April, 1861—the day after the fall of Fort Sumter—in response to President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, which had been issued that day, steps were taken to hold a war meeting in Milwaukee. The first meeting was held on the evening of that day, in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce at 103 Grand avenue, and was called to order by Dr. Lemuel Weeks, for many years a prominent resident of the city. Horatio Hill, John Nazro and David Ferguson, constituting a committee on permanent organization, reported the name of Hans Crocker for president, with the following list of vice-presidents: G. A. Starkweather, D. A. J. Upham, John G. Imbush, George W. Allen, Winfield Smith, Andrew Dutcher, Otis H. Waldo, John Bradford, Charles H. Larkin, Francis Huesbschmann and James Johnson. Edward P. Allis, John H. Tesch and Duncan McDonald were named as secretaries, and J. B. D. Cogswell, Daniel Newhall and J. S. Brown as a committee on resolutions. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted and the above-mentioned names of leading citizens of Milwaukee have passed into history as officials of the first meeting held in this city to arouse a public sentiment in favor of the suppression of armed rebellion. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following as the sentiment of the framers and it was made the sentiment of the meeting by unanimous adoption.

Resolved, That the citizens of Milwaukee receive the intelligence of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, with emotions of profound regret and humiliation. We regard it as a national disaster that the flag of our country has been struck at the behest of traitors.

Resolved, That the action of the so-called southern confederacy in refusing supplies to, and opening fire upon a small and insulated, though gallant garrison, reduced to the verge of destitu-

tion, is an outrage which must meet the condemnation of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the events of the 13th and 14th of April should satisfy all men that it is vain longer to attempt to conciliate the seceded states by soft words and submission to repeated insults.

Resolved, That forgetting party differences and burying recrimination for the past, we recognize it as the imperative duty of all good citizens to sustain and support the President of the United States in his efforts to suppress treasonable combinations, to sustain and enforce the laws, and to repossess the forts and property of the Union, and that we approve the governor's recommendation to the state legislature to prepare for the exigencies of the struggle.

The first war speech delivered in Milwaukee was made while these resolutions were being formulated in committee, by Hon. George W. Allen, and a notable feature of the proceedings during the evening was the entire absence of partisan feeling or political rancor. Republicans and Democrats alike denounced the rebellious uprising of the imperious southrons, and although the sentiment expressed in the above quoted resolutions was mild in comparison with the warlike utterances of a later date, it evinced the determined purpose of loyal men to abandon former political affiliations and stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the Union and the doctrine of national supremacy. Four days later another war meeting was held at the same place, and on that occasion William Young—who was then a British subject, although a business man of high standing in Milwaukee—presented a flag to the Chamber of Commerce, evoking great enthusiasm in a short, but eloquent speech, evincing his love of his adopted country and his fealty to the government in the struggle which was then commencing. Matt H. Carpenter, Joshua La Due, Jonathan E. Arnold, George H. Walker, S. Park



W C Hobart

Coon and others made speeches glowing with patriotic fervor, on that occasion, and within the brief space of a week after the fall of Sumter the city was aglow with patriotic ardor and was pervaded by the martial spirit.

On the 16th of April Governor Randall had issued his proclamation calling for volunteers for three months to fill Wisconsin's quota of troops, and the work of enlisting men began without a moment's delay. The Milwaukee Light Guard at once tendered their services to the governor, and the Milwaukee Union Rifles, the Black Yagers and the Milwaukee Riflemen—three other companies—began recruiting at once.

Captain Starkweather, of the Light Guard, was commissioned colonel and authorized to recruit a regiment. Four companies were promptly formed, and the regiment was made up in a few days, greatly to the disappointment of a dozen or more companies that desired to get out with the First Regiment. The Light Guard Company, for the First Regiment, was filled April 20th, and the list was as follows: Captain George B. Bingham, who became colonel of the First upon the promotion of General Starkweather; first lieutenant, Charles Dudley; second lieutenant, Geo. F. Williams; first sergeant, Gilbert E. Bingham; second sergeant, John C. Goodrich; third sergeant, Hiram M. Booth; fourth sergeant, Wm. H. Starkweather; first corporal, Henry M. Hill; second corporal, Thos. Forbes; third corporal, Henry S. Lee; fourth corporal, Frank W. Cutler. Privates: Lyman J. McCracken, Orrin M. Buttles, Chas. H. Messinger, John W. Plummer, Julius O. Smith, Wm. Plummer, Matthew H. Reed, Jr., George E. Prentiss, John G. Gerber, Wm. H. Sibley, Edwin D. Hewitt, Arthur B. Wheelock, Henry D. Phelps, Edward Phelps, Herbert W. Keyes, Robert E. Foot, Frank S. Stayner, John B. Colby, Alex W. Porter, John Van Ells, Albert Webber, George C. Drake, Edward Furguson, Alonzo Baker, Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. J. Denney, Henry C. Palmer, Conrad Kirst, Minot Marsden, Darwin C. Merrill, Oscar A. Dunbar, Wm. B. Sherman, Lafayette Smith, Galen E. Green, George Bleyer, Edward H. Sivyer, Joseph Bramhall, Jas. M. Langworthy, Francis W. Parsons, Wm. W. Swan, Robert W. Nickles, Frank A. Smith, Albert Mantz, Cyrus C. Rice, Isaac F. Simonds, Abram B. Simonds, Jr., Walter C. Hutchins, John E. Newman, Frank Keller, James Hunt, Thos. Johnson, Frank T.

Hobbs, Augustas B. Mower, Wm. H. Whitney, Chas. C. Savage, John Bingham, Wm. M. Quigley, Frank Fox, Mirabeau L. Bridges, John B. Johnson, Wm. P. Graves, Edgar H. Mitchell, George B. Clason, William Ault, Thos. Lacy, Geo. Haywood, Thos. T. Keeth, Horatio M. Price.

On the 23rd of April the company entered Camp Scott, and on the 27th it was mustered into the service by Judge Advocate Edwin L. Buttrick, who afterward commanded a Wisconsin regiment, and has long been a prominent citizen of Charleston, West Virginia. Milwaukee contributed four companies to the First Wisconsin, known respectively, as Company A, Milwaukee Light Guard; Company B, Milwaukee Union Rifles; Company D, Milwaukee Black Yagers, and Company H, Milwaukee Riflemen. The American Cornet Band, the finest in the state, accompanied the regiment into the field, and all things considered it entered upon a splendidly heroic term of service under exceedingly favorable auspices. A vacant lot on what was then known as Spring street hill, between Twelfth street and Fourteenth street, became the camp ground known as Camp Scott, and the First Regiment encamped there from April 23rd until June 9th. Here they were uniformed and drilled, and here they received the regimental flag which was presented to them with great ceremony—in the presence of Governor Randall, General Rufus King and many distinguished citizens—by Mrs. George H. Walker, as a gift from the ladies of Milwaukee. From Camp Scott they marched away to the front on Sunday, the 9th of June, and on the 2nd of July received their "baptism of fire" in what has passed into Wisconsin history as "The Battle of the Falling Waters." The battle was but a slight skirmish, which occurred at Hainesville, or Falling Waters, near Martinsburg, Virginia; but one Milwaukee soldier was killed on the field, and another died a few weeks later as a result of wounds which he received in the engagement. George Drake, of Company A, and Sergeant Warren M. Graham, of Company B, were the two men who thus gave up their lives in defense of the Union, and were the first Milwaukee soldiers to fall in the great conflict, which later brought sorrow to many a Milwaukee homestead. Drake was buried at Williamsport, but Sergeant Graham's remains were brought back to Milwaukee and interred with military honors in Forest Home Cemetery. His

was the first military funeral given in Milwaukee to a soldier who fell in battle after the civil war began, and the solemnity and grief of the occasion has left its impress upon the minds of many residents of the city who witnessed it as children. Elsewhere in these volumes will be found brief sketches of the lives of the two young patriots who fell first victims to the Moloch of war.

The first colonel of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, S. Park Coon, was a prominent Milwaukee lawyer. In the Fifth Infantry there were two full companies, and a number of Milwaukee men joined the company recruited at Waukesha. Milwaukee contributed Colonel Lysander Cutler to the Sixth Wisconsin, who won high honors for the state as commander of that regiment, commander of a brigade and a division. He returned a brevet-major-general, and resumed business where he had left off, four years before. He died in 1868. There were two Milwaukee companies in the Sixth—the Montgomery Guard and Company F. Both of these companies contributed many excellent officers for that and other regiments. Captain John O'Rourke, of the Montgomery Guard, resigned and became commander of the famous Illinois Battery. Lieutenant P. H. McCauley, of the Montgomery Guard, served as captain, and later as major of the Seventeenth Wisconsin. Private Thomas Kerr, of the Montgomery Guard, served as sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel in the Sixth Wisconsin, having been wounded five times, and at the end of the war came home in command of the regiment with which he went out as a private soldier. He is still living in Milwaukee, but for years has been a constant sufferer from wounds received in battle. Captain Frederick Schumacher, of Company F, was promoted to major of the Twenty-first Wisconsin, and was killed at the Battle of Perryville. Joseph Van Dor, of Milwaukee, was the first colonel of the Seventh Wisconsin, and Charles A. Hamilton, also of Milwaukee, first major. Major Hamilton was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and seriously wounded at Gainsville, and was obliged to leave the service in 1863. He is still living in Milwaukee, and has served as circuit judge. While there were Milwaukee men in nearly all of the fifty-two regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery and in most of the thirteen batteries, there were several companies in other regiments

than those already named, including the Ninth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fifth. The Ninth was very largely made up of Milwaukee men, and so was the Twenty-fourth and the Twenty-sixth. Of these three regiments the Ninth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth were among the very best in the service. General Frederick C. Winkler, the eminent lawyer, was first a captain in the Twenty-sixth, and attained the rank of brigadier-general, a promotion never more worthily bestowed. The regiment suffered seriously in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. The Twenty-sixth joined the Army of the Tennessee, and from that time on was commanded by Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Winkler. He was brevetted for distinguished service throughout the war. It is estimated that fourteen thousand citizens of Milwaukee were soldiers in the Union Army, during the War of the Rebellion, and Milwaukee's record in the great war was a proud one.

At the second war meeting held in this city, an important auxiliary of the war movement came into existence. It was known as the "Milwaukee Volunteer Relief Association," and was designed to raise and disburse money for relief of soldiers' families. In a single day members of the Chamber of Commerce subscribed over eleven thousand dollars to a fund to be disbursed under the auspices of this association, and over twelve thousand dollars more was subscribed the same day at a meeting of the merchants of the city. Messrs. E. H. Brodhead, Alex. Cotzhausen, Thomas Keogh, E. D. Holton, S. H. Martin, R. W. Pierce, Charles F. Ilsley, J. C. U. Niedermann, and Charles Quentin, became the executive committee of the relief association, and collected and disbursed the fund originally subscribed to encourage enlistments by guaranteeing the support of soldiers' families and those dependent upon them. This organization continued its work to the end of the war, replenishing its treasury as occasion required, by calling upon the people of Milwaukee for further voluntary contributions, the response to such calls being so generous that when the war closed a small unexpended balance was transferred to the Soldiers' Home Fund.

The women of this patriotic city organized ladies' aid societies, early in the war, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers. They sent many thousand dollars worth of hospital and other sup-

plies to the front, and established a home on West Water street, where thousands of soldiers were fed and cared for until their wounds healed or health was restored so that they could return to the front or go to their homes. It was in Milwaukee—and this is a fact greatly to the credit of the city—that the idea of a National Home for broken down Union soldiers originated, and the women originated it. By fairs, solicitations, speculation in real estate and otherwise, they raised in all nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars they raised at a great fair, held the year the war closed, and which became virtually a state fair. The ladies secured the assistance of a number of public-spirited, patriotic citizens to aid them in the great enterprise, but the women did most of the work; and when the government decided to build a National Home near this city, they turned over to it their property and money, the whole of which was valued at about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. From that home has come six other National homes and nearly twenty state homes, and the end is not yet. This also speaks loudly for Milwaukee.

The return of the First Regiment at the close of its three month's term of service was a memorable and spectacular event in the history of Milwaukee. When the troops debarked from the train they were met with cheers of welcome from the assembled populace and escorted through the city by a military and civic procession, which made an imposing demonstration. An address of welcome was delivered by the silver-tongued Matt H. Carpenter, and every evidence was given of the fact that these early soldiers had acquitted themselves in a way which made the city and state proud of them.

There were over six thousand men in the first six regiments which Wisconsin sent into the field, and of these Milwaukee furnished more than one-sixth. Brigadier-General Rufus King, Colonel John C. Starkweather of the First Regiment, Colonel S. Park Coon of the Second, Colonel Halbert E. Paine of the Fourth and Colonel Lysander Cutler of the Sixth Regiment, were citizens of Milwaukee who achieved distinction as colonels during the first year of the war. Other officers contributed by the city to the first six regiments were Major David H. Lane, Adjutant A. H. Chapin, Quarter-

master E. M. Hunter and Chaplain J. C. Richmond of the Second; Major Frederick A. Boardman of the Fourth; Adjutant Theodore S. West and Surgeon A. L. Castleman, of the Fifth; Quartermaster I. N. Mason and Chaplain N. A. Staples of the Sixth Regiment. Within three months after the breaking out of the war, Milwaukee sent into the field nine full companies and seventeen field officers, and four companies of infantry, one company of artillery, and one independent company of cavalry were partly recruited here within the same time. Doctor E. B. Wolcott, as Surgeon-General of the state was rendering services of inestimable value to the Union, and James Holton and E. L. Buttrick, both citizens of Milwaukee, were serving as Quartermaster-General and Judge Advocate General of the state, respectively.

The nine companies above mentioned were officered as follows: Company A of First Regiment, Captain, George B. Bingham; First Lieutenant, Charles Dudley; Second Lieutenant, George F. Williams. Company B of the First Regiment, Captain, Henry A. Mitchell; First Lieutenant, Edward D. Luxton; Second Lieutenant, Henry L. Bruyeres. Company D of the First Regiment, Captain, Pius Dreher; First Lieutenant, J. C. G. Hartest; Second Lieutenant, Adam Breigenheimer. Company H of the First Regiment, Captain, William George; First Lieutenant, Phillip Horwitz; Second Lieutenant, Christian Sarnow. Company K of the Second Regiment, Captain, A. J. Langworthy; First Lieutenant, Caleb Hunt; Second Lieutenant, William A. Hopkins; Company B of the Fifth Regiment, Captain, Elisha C. Hibbard; First Lieutenant, J. B. Oliver; Second Lieutenant, Robert Ross. Company C of the Fifth Regiment, Captain, William Behrens; First Lieutenant, L. J. C. Schroeling; Second Lieutenant, Hans Boebel. Company D of the Sixth Regiment, Captain, John O'Rourke; First Lieutenant, John Nichols; Second Lieutenant, P. H. McAuley. Company F of the Sixth Regiment, Captain, William H. Lindwurm; First Lieutenant, Fred Schumacher; Second Lieutenant, Werner Von Bacheli.

A notable occasion in the war history of Milwaukee was a meeting held in Albany Hall on the 23d of August, 1861, a few days after the death of General Nathaniel Lyon, at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri. No Wisconsin troops had participated in the battle in which General

Lyon was killed, but the hearts of Milwaukee people were saddened by the death of that gallant and patriotic soldier, and the meeting in Albany Hall was a memorial occasion. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, of the First Missouri Infantry, who had participated in the battle, was present, and the crowd was one of the largest which had ever assembled in Milwaukee up to that time.

There were many notable gatherings and demonstrations pertaining to or growing out of the war, during the summer and fall of 1861. On the 28th of July the Sixth Regiment, which contained one Irish and one German company from Milwaukee, passed through the city on its way to Washington, under command of Colonel Lysander Cutler, and was feted by the citizens of this city on the eve of their departure for the front. This regiment became a part of the famous Iron Brigade, and half the number of those who made up the original roster lost their lives in battle. Five of the nine Milwaukee companies saw active service during the first three months of the war, although but six men were killed and seven wounded during that term of service.

The first victory of the war to be celebrated with general rejoicing was the capture of Fort Donelson by General Grant, in February of 1862. Little had happened before that to give encouragement to the loyalists who were watching from afar the operations in the field. When the news of Grant's victory reached this city, there were memorable scenes in the Chamber of Commerce and other public places, and the city was illuminated by bonfires until midnight. The anniversary of Washington's birthday, a few days later, was made the occasion of a formal celebration of the event and great was the rejoicing throughout the city and state.

On the 30th of March following, the Eighteenth Wisconsin, which had been in camp at Milwaukee, was dispatched to the seat of war, to be almost immediately thereafter forced into the battle of Pittsburg Landing and to almost suffer annihilation in consequence thereof. When the news of this battle reached Milwaukee, prompt and active efforts were at once made to relieve the sufferings of Wisconsin troops who had participated in the engagement. Supplies contributed were sent to the Chamber of Commerce, and a day later sixty-two boxes were packed and sent to Pittsburg Landing in charge of E. H. Brodhead,

appointed by the people of Milwaukee to distribute the supplies among the sick and wounded soldiers for whom they were intended. Governor Harvey, Commissary-General Wadsworth and Surgeon-General E. B. Wolcott, with a staff of medical assistants, accompanied Mr. Brodhead, and it was while on this mission of mercy that Governor Harvey lost his life by being drowned in the Tennessee River.

In response to President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand more troops, issued on the 1st of July of 1862, patriotic enthusiasm was again aroused in Milwaukee. Wisconsin's quota of troops under this new levy was five regiments of infantry, and one regiment was apportioned by Governor Salomon to the district composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Sheboygan and Dodge. At a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce on the 23rd of July, over twelve thousand dollars was raised by subscription to promote enlistments in the new regiment, which was to become known as the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. To this sum the Chamber of Commerce, aided by the Merchant's Association, subsequently added a sufficient amount to enable them to pay a fifty dollar bounty to each soldier enlisting in the Twenty-fourth regiment. A series of war meetings was held in the city during the month, culminating in a grand rally on the 31st day of July. Fifty thousand persons are said to have been present in the city on that occasion, and a meeting was held in Kneeland's Grove on Spring street, which was presided over by Governor Salomon, supported by twenty-six vice-presidents. Among the distinguished men who addressed those present from different stands were Governor Salomon, Owen Lovejoy and William A. Howard of Detroit, Senator James R. Doolittle, H. L. Palmer, J. H. Tweedy, C. A. Eldridge, Jonathan E. Arnold, James S. Brown, Isaac P. Walker, George W. Allen, F. W. Pitkin, Matt H. Carpenter, E. L. Buttrick, Thomas D. Weeks and others. Great enthusiasm was evoked, and at one of the stands from which the speakers addressed the people, the meeting voted in favor of issuing state bonds to an amount sufficient to pay each soldier a bounty of fifty dollars. This meeting lasted three hours, and the day closed with meetings in Market Square and the Chamber of Commerce. It is said to have been the largest and most important war meeting held in Wisconsin



C. F. Hamilton

during the war, and not only had the effect of speedily filling up the regiment apportioned to the Milwaukee district, but the regiments also apportioned to the other four districts into which the state had been subdivided.

During the summer of that year, Milwaukee troops participated in the battles of Ganesville, the second Bull Run and in numerous other engagements in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. The first Wisconsin regiment, which had been reorganized and re-enlisted for three years, participated in its first severe battle at Perryville and covered itself with glory through its action on that occasion. The Fifth Regiment which contained two Milwaukee companies had participated gallantly in the battle of Williamsburg, which was fought early in May, and the Twenty-fourth fought its first great battle and achieved distinction at Stone River, under command of Major Elisha C. Hibbard. During the fall of 1862 three Milwaukee regiments left for the seat of war. The Twenty-fourth which was recruited almost entirely in Milwaukee county was dispatched to Kentucky on the 5th of September. The Twenty-sixth, a German regiment, with two-thirds of its roster made up of Milwaukee men, became a part of General Franz Sigel's division in October, and the First Regiment—which had been reorganized—was started to Louisville on the 28th of October.

Wisconsin was called upon to raise over seventeen thousand men toward the end of the summer of 1862, eleven thousand of whom were apportioned to the state under the draft ordered by the governor in response to the President's call for three hundred thousand men for nine months' service. The drafting was to have commenced on the 3rd of September, but the sheriffs of the several counties of the state, who were charged with the responsibility of enrolling all persons subject to military duty, found it impossible to complete the enrollment until October. In Milwaukee the drafting was begun on November 19th, Governor Salomon having taken the precaution to place the military forces of the city under command of Colonel John C. Starkweather, to prevent threatened rioting and resistance. It was conducted by Draft Commissioner William J. Whaling at the court house, and passed off quietly, this being the only draft made under state authority, the further raising of troops by this means being conducted—under the conscript acts passed by Congress at a

later date—through the United States War Department. Only one new regiment was filled by this draft, and this regiment—the Thirty-fourth—remained in camp at Milwaukee till January 31, 1863, when it left the state for Kentucky under command of Colonel Fritz Anneke.

In the battle of Stone River, which was fought on the 30th and 31st of December, 1862, two Milwaukee regiments—the First and Twenty-fourth—took part, and immediately thereafter the city was again called upon to furnish supplies for the wounded. The promptness with which the city responded to such demands, is evidenced by the fact that within two days after news of the battle was received, thirty-seven large dry goods boxes—filled with such things as experience had demonstrated were most needed—were forwarded to the regiment in care of a sanitary committee. Thus the routine of war work went on during the summer of 1863, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Milwaukee Ladies' Aid Society taking a leading part in all movements, designed to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, in caring for the soldiers in the field, and for those who had been dependent upon them who remained at home. The city administration also took part in the activities incident to the war, and the war mayors, James S. Brown, Horace Chase, Edward O'Neill, Abner Kirby and John J. Tallmadge, were all men well adapted to the duties which they were called upon to discharge.

In the midst of the anxiety which prevailed throughout the country in 1863, when many patriotic people were fearful as to the final results of the war, and when others had become despondent, the moving and active spirits of Milwaukee determined to arouse anew the enthusiasm of the people, by celebrating the 4th of July with unusual ceremony and imposing demonstration. In accordance with a carefully arranged programme, the day was ushered in with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, and later in the day a great procession marched through the city to the strains of martial music and the singing of inspiring war songs. Early in the day, despite the life and glamour of the imposing pageant, a cloud of anxiety hung over the assembled multitude in consequence of the fact that only imperfect telegraphic reports had been received concerning the battle of Gettysburg, upon which the fate of the Nation seemed to hang at that time. It was

known that one of the bloodiest battles of the war had been fought, but which way the tide of the battle had turned was still a matter of doubt. With minds clouded by this uncertainty, a vast multitude of people gathered on the shore of Lake Michigan at the head of Division street, and listened to speeches made by Governor Salomon and Senator James R. Doolittle. In the midst of Senator Doolittle's speech, a telegraphic dispatch was handed to him, which he hurriedly scanned before making its import known to the people. With bated breath they awaited what they knew must be war news of vast moment, and a great shout of triumph went up, when with tears of joy standing in his eyes, the distinguished statesman and patriot read this message: "The battle of Gettysburg, after three days of hard fighting, has resulted, yesterday, in a complete victory to the federal army and the total rout of the confederates." Immediately thereafter the famous cannon which had been christened the "John F. Potter," fired a salvo of thirty-four guns, and the remainder of the day was given up to rejoicing over the great victory of Union arms.

In November of 1863 the second draft was made in Milwaukee, this draft being made by United States provost-marshals in accordance with the conscription act, which had been passed by Congress in February of that year. The enrollment began under the supervision of I. M. Bean, Provost-Marshal, in May, and was completed early in the fall. The total requisition under the draft for the district composed of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha and Walworth counties was seven thousand four hundred and ninety-two, which was reduced to four thousand one hundred and seventy-two, by enlistments and allowances for the previous state draft. The levy for Milwaukee county was two thousand one hundred and ninety-two and for the city one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three. The draft began November 9th and continued five days, passing off quietly, the result being peaceably acquiesced in by the conscripts and their friends. In Milwaukee, as in nearly all other communities, associations had been formed for mutual protection against the draft, general funds having been provided to obtain commutation or hire substitutes for those who should be drafted. Under the President's call for five hundred thousand fresh troops, made in July of 1864, another draft was ordered which

began September 19th and continued through the remainder of the month. This draft took place under the amended conscription act, which had been passed by Congress, under which commutation was discontinued and personal service required. It bore heavily upon the city of Milwaukee, the proportion of men drafted to those enrolled being one hundred and twenty-eight to two hundred and ninety-eight. Supplemental drafts were made in some of the wards of the city in November of 1864, and so large was the number of those discharged on examination and of those who failed to report, that it was not until further drafts had been made in December and January following, that the quota of the city was filled under this call. Toward the end of the year came another call for three hundred thousand more troops and another draft was ordered, but before its enforcement the Rebellion collapsed and the war was at an end.

When the loyal governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin in the spring of 1864, tendered to the government for one hundred days' extra service, eighty-five thousand troops, and the tender was accepted by the President, Milwaukee became for a shorttime more than ever a recruiting camp. Two of the one-hundred-day regiments rendezvoused at Milwaukee—the Thirty-ninth, under command of Colonel E. L. Buttrick, and the Forty-first, under Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Goodwin—and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce furnished two full companies inside the twenty days allowed for filling up the regiments. Two full regiments recruited in Milwaukee and filled up from the population of the city and adjacent country, left here for Memphis, Tennessee, in June, and rendered effective services during the term of their enlistment.

During the closing months of the war, the encouragement of successive Union victories made itself manifest in the conduct of all classes of Milwaukee people, and no longer feeling that there was great uncertainty as to the result, they rallied more cheerfully to the support of the government, bearing their full share of the burdens incident to the great struggle, and believing that the time was not far distant when these burdens could be laid down and peace would be restored. When the news of Lee's surrender at Appomattox was received the demonstration of joy in this city, as in other cities of the West,

was such as can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

A few days later the city was plunged into deep grief on receipt of the news of President Lincoln's assassination, and on the 15th of April, Mayor Kirby issued a proclamation recommending that all dwellings and places of business in the city, be clad in mourning in token of the deep sorrow which prevailed. On the following Sunday, memorial services were held in the various churches of the city, and the first public proclamation of Mayor Tallmadge—who succeeded Mayor Kirby—announced a memorial demonstration to take place on the 20th of April. On that day services were held in the several churches from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. At 11 A. M. a funeral cortege, in which all the veteran soldiers then in the city and all military and civic organizations of the city were to be represented, was to have been formed to proceed to the court-house square, where memorial addresses were to have been delivered. Early in the forenoon, however, the rain began to fall in torrents, and this part of the programme had to be abandoned. The funeral procession moved through the principal streets of the city in the afternoon, funeral dirges, muffled drums, tolling bells and minute guns adding to the solemnity and impressiveness of the demonstration. Eulogies, which were to have been pronounced on the court-house square, were delivered in the Plymouth and First Presbyterian churches and at the

Academy of Music, Matt. H. Carpenter, James S. Brown, Levi Hubbell, George W. Allen, John W. Cary, Colonel Halbert E. Paine, Moritz Schoeffler, Bernard Domschke and others being among those to whom was assigned the sad duty of delivering funeral orations on that occasion. The Lincoln funeral was the last and most imposing war pageant in Milwaukee. There were many ovations to returning heroes, however, and many notable receptions of Wisconsin troops at the "home coming," after the war closed. Nearly all the Wisconsin troops passed through Milwaukee on their way to their homes, and Mayor Tallmadge made it a point to receive each returning organization with due ceremony, to tender them the thanks of the city for their services, and extend to them hospitable entertainment. For a time the citizens of Milwaukee busied themselves extending greeting and congratulations to those who had been fortunate enough to escape the perils of the conflict which had ended in establishing the supremacy of the national government, and then the military aspect of the city gave place to the aspects of peace and commercial and industrial activity. Civilians' garb took the place of tattered uniforms, bullet-riddled flags were placed in safe depositories to be preserved as sacred relics, and in a comparatively short time, only the maimed and crippled veterans were visible reminders of the struggle through which Wisconsin, in common with her sister states of the loyal North, had passed.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MILITARY HISTORY SINCE THE WAR.

BY J. A. WATROUS.

CIRCUMSTANCES rendered one of the early military companies of Milwaukee—the Union Guards—notable. During the winter of 1858-9, the Sherman M. Booth trouble existed. There was a conflict between the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and the United States District Court in the case of Mr. Booth. The decisions of the courts were different. There was intense party feeling. The question arose as to what the military would do in case the Federal government called upon it to act, and what would be done in case the state government called upon it to act in a different way. Officers of companies were questioned. Captain Barry, of the Union Guard, took the ground that in case of a conflict he should not call out his company to oppose the authority of the United States. The action of Governor Randall would indicate that, at that time, Wisconsin was a State's-rights State, for, on the strength of Barry's answer, the governor disbanded the Union Guard and the arms were returned to the state. The men of the disbanded Union Guard perfected an organization as an independent company, bought new arms and took the name of Union (Barry) Guard. The company filled its ranks without difficulty, and seemed to have a bright future. On September 6th the Barry Guards, with nearly two hundred other Milwaukeeans, made an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of raising money to pay for the Guard's new arms and uniforms. On the return their steamer, the *Lady Elgin*, was struck by a vessel and sunk, and all but a few of the excursionists lost their lives. The Booth controversy arose from the part he took in liberating a slave.

The Milwaukee Zouaves, one of the companies that went into the Fifth Wisconsin, played a prominent part in the bank riot in Milwaukee, in 1861. The company had gone into camp at Madison, but was called back to assist in handling the riot and suppressing the rioters. The Montgomery Guard, commanded by Captain John O'Rourke, had been ordered to charge the

rioters on Michigan street, near East Water, but their instructions were to hurt no one. It was thought that the charging soldiers would scare the rioters, but they did not scare, and it became necessary for the Zouaves to charge, and they went in with bayonets fixed as though they meant business, and they did business, scattering the thousands of rioters in all directions. The Zouaves proved to be a remarkably useful and brave company, throughout the war. Its first captain, E. C. Hibbard, became lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin. Its second captain, Joseph B. Oliver, organized and was for several years captain of the present Superior Light Artillery Company. Several of its sergeants, corporals and privates won distinction as officers in other regiments. Private George Allanson became a captain in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin. Private Samuel J. Hooker became first lieutenant in the Thirty-first Wisconsin. Sergeant Thomas E. Balding, still a resident of Milwaukee, became a captain in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and was shot through the body at the battle of Missionary Ridge. Previous to taking the name of the Milwaukee Zouaves, this company was known as the Milwaukee Light Guard Cadets, organized in 1857.

There has been a comparatively healthy military spirit in Milwaukee ever since the war. The Milwaukee Light Guard was reorganized September 16, 1867, a number of the original members being among its most enthusiastic soldiers. The late Colonel George B. Goodwin was the first captain of the reorganized company. He had served as colonel of the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin. The first lieutenant was the late Captain Thomas Gwynne, the second lieutenant, John P. Goodrich, and the first sergeant, F. W. Cutler, both of whom are still residents of Milwaukee. The membership of the reorganized company was as follows: Geo. B. Goodwin, Thomas Gwynne, John P. Goodrich, G. E. Bingham, B. J. Hicks, Frank Hughes, William Plummer, J. P. Rundle, O. W.



F. C. Lindler

Carlson, Chas. A. Curtis, W. A. Maynard, Frank H. Whipp, H. Niedecken, Jr., W. B. Sturges, J. H. Newbauer, Frank W. Cutler, Frank B. Boyd, O. G. Murphy, F. A. Lydston, John D. Evans, H. W. Barnard, Henry Carleton, Fred Snyder, A. W. Hall, J. D. D. Maynard, C. A. Goodrich, W. H. Lawrence, Geo. H. Spear, Chas. O. Collins, G. R. Williams, William Tait, Chas. A. Sercomb, W. H. Whitney, E. B. West, C. A. Kelly, Harry A. Rogers, W. F. Angevone, J. A. Bailey, M. J. Coughlin, J. A. Steever, Geo. C. Bond, W. I. Martin, Edward W. Lydston, Chas. H. Ferguson, Fred W. Koehler, James G. Jansen, T. A. Kusk, Chas. L. Sholes, F. K. Adams, C. B. Harmon, John R. Skelton, John Hill, Jr., A. H. Moulton, W. C. Harmes, Jared Thompson, Jr., A. A. Singer, Frank E. Smith, E. S. Finch, Samuel Peacock, Edward Mehl, W. Sanderson, H. H. Johnson, W. R. Evans, James Tait, A. Hubbard, John T. Black, John C. Roddy, W. H. Hunt, D. C. Guernsey, S. H. Boons, Francis Rasche, M. B. Kneeland, J. H. Johnson, Edward M. Flint, E. C. Thurber, Edward Scott, Geo. R. Wright, R. J. Trumble, J. G. Towne, James Ferguson, C. H. Bingham, Ernst McDonald, H. Carlton, G. W. Burr, and H. M. Northrop. To show the people of the present day, who are by no means too prompt in showing their appreciation of the value of the services of the National Guard, how the business and professional men of thirty years ago seconded the efforts of the militia, the following list of honorary members of the company is printed: Alexander Mitchell, John Nazro, D. Ferguson, John R. Goodrich, James L. Sexton, Chester Steele, A. H. Atkins, D. C. Abbey, G. B. Bingham, J. B. Judson, Edward Wilcox, Jones Montgomery, C. D. Adsit, Geo. C. Ledyard, Geo. M. Allen, Samuel T. Bridge, M. H. Finch, H. E. Dickenson, J. M. Alcott & Co., E. H. Goodrich, J. A. Noonan, A. B. Vancott, S. Klauber & Co., N. Matson, Mullen Bros., B. L. Throop, H. Friend, G. D. Norris, T. H. Judd, S. M. Ogden, L. R. Durand, L. A. Kellogg, Chas. H. Wheeler, K. Sexton, Sexton Bros. & Co., Smith, Chandler & Co., Greene & Button, Ricker & Ober, Geo. A. Skinner, Geo. W. Allen, A. S. Clark, L. Rindskopf & Sons, S. Adler & Co., J. E. Patton & Co., J. Bradford, H. Mueller & Co., H. H. Camp, P. V. Duester, James Hickox, C. K. Martin, Melms & Ehlers, Ramien Bros., E. L. Buttrick, John L. Hathaway, Chas. Anderson, W. S. Candee, C. Fairchild, Bradford & Stark, John

Black, C. T. Bradley, A. Burnham, T. P. Collingbourne, Jos. T. Bradford, Harrison Ludington, Chas. Weicks, N. J. Emmons, Edward O'Neil, J. J. Tallmadge, James K. Proudft, J. C. Spooner, W. E. Smith, A. C. Bentley, H. C. Bentley, G. Johnston, G. R. Williams, Blair & Persons, G. G. Green, H. L. Palmer, Mark Tyson, Chas. M. Hoyt, L. J. McCracken, Lansing Bonnell, H. C. Bradley, H. N. Hempstead, F. Herbst & Co., C. Shepard, L. Newbour & Sons, M. I. & Chas. J. Ilsley, J. L. Burnham, O. Pritchard, Fred B. Miles, H. M. Kellogg, James Layton, Thomas Weeks, James A. Mallory, Gen. McNamara, L. E. Bacon, Lucius Fairchild, J. L. Bush and Clarence Shepard. Among these honorary members are names that have long been familiar to the people of Wisconsin; men who have served in both branches of Congress, those who have been governors of the state, men who have won high rank in the professions. The Light Guard continued to attract wide-spread attention on account of its parades, anniversary exercises, banquets, balls, etc. Few military companies in the West, or elsewhere in this country, have attracted so much attention, caused so much comment, been so highly praised, as the Milwaukee Light Guard. Those still surviving, who were members of that famous military organization, speak of their membership with genuine pride. When Captain Goodwin resigned in December, 1869, General John C. Starkweather was elected as his successor, and served until the election of Captain George R. Wright, who also had been a soldier in the war. The lieutenants under Captain Wright were R. G. Trumble and F. W. Cutler. Wright was elected captain year after year, and being a thorough military man kept up the good reputation of the company. He resigned in May, 1873, and was succeeded by J. M. Arnold, who had resided in Milwaukee from his boyhood, when the place had a population of only one thousand five hundred inhabitants. He had served with credit in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, closing his term as major of the Third Tennessee cavalry. He made the company a very popular commander. He resigned March 10, 1875. His successor was Captain William Bloodgood, and his successor Captain Joseph P. Rundle, now a prominent Milwaukee business man, who was a private in the company before the war.

At the election in 1870 of the regiment composed of Milwaukee companies the following

officers were chosen: Colonel, John C. Starkweather; lieutenant-colonel, Fred C. Winkler; major, George H. Walthers. These three field officers had commanded Wisconsin regiments in the war, and Starkweather and Winkler returned from the war with the rank of brigadier-general. The adjutant was Patrick H. McCauley, who had been major of the Seventeenth Wisconsin. The regiment consisted of the following companies: The Cream City Guard, Milwaukee Light Guard, Sheridan Guard, Milwaukee Zouaves, Merchant Zouaves, Milwaukee Cadets, Milwaukee Light Artillery. Colonel Starkweather resigned, a few months later, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fred C. Winkler was promoted. Walthers was made lieutenant-colonel and Adjutant McCauley, major, while Robert J. Trumble was commissioned adjutant. The regiment took high rank, for those days, while commanded by Colonel Winkler. The second annual reunion of the regiment was held at Madison. At this reunion letters were read from President Grant, Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, General James A. Garfield, Alexander Mitchell, and others. The address of the evening was made by ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild. Governor Washburn responded to the toast, "The State of Wisconsin." In 1872 the officers elected were, colonel, John L. Hathaway; lieutenant-colonel, Florian J. Ries; major, Richard Rooney; adjutant, Charles Osthelder. Colonel Hathaway died three years ago while governor of the Soldiers' Home. The officers of the regiment elected in December, 1873, were: Colonel, James M. Arnold; lieutenant-colonel, Charles Osthelder; major, Thomas G. Shaughnessy; adjutant, W. P. O'Connor. There was a bitter contest at the election in 1875. The contest for colonel was between Fred W. Payne and Colonel J. M. Arnold. At this election Myron W. Reed was elected chaplain. The bitter feeling engendered resulted in the disbanding of the regiment. Several of the companies also ceased to exist, among them the famous Milwaukee Light Guard. The Sheridan Guards continued their organization, and are still in existence, and constitute an important part of the Fourth Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard. The disbanding of the Milwaukee regiment proved something of a dampener on the military spirit of the state, and from that time until the approach of the great soldiers' reunion of 1880, but little attention was

given to military matters. The Sheridan Guard and the Kosciusko Guard kept up their organizations, the latter, like the former, being a part of the present Fourth Regiment. The Milwaukee Battery of Light Artillery disbanded in 1875, the Milwaukee Zouaves in 1874, the Milwaukee Light Guard in 1876, and the Cream City Guard the same year. The South-side Turner Rifles were organized in June, 1879. They have been a part of the Fourth Regiment ever since its organization. The coming of the great reunion aroused new interest in military matters. In February, 1880, the Milwaukee Cadets, composed of boys, was organized, and early in 1880, Milwaukee's pet calvary company, the Light Horse Squadron, was organized, with Robert Hill for captain, Valentine Blatz, first lieutenant and George W. Peck, second lieutenant. The services of this company during the reunion placed it at once on a secure footing, because it had the confidence and respect of the people. Now, in its fifteenth year, it is still a strong organization. It has had for its captains such sterling men as Robert Hill, W. A. Collins, George J. Schoeffel, C. P. Huntington, W. J. Grant, and John G. Salsman. Its parades and parties have received as enthusiastic attention and hearty approval as did the parades and parties of the famous Milwaukee Light Guard. The squadron did Milwaukee invaluable service when, in 1886, under the leadership of Captain Schoeffel, later Brigadier-General Schoeffel, it constructed the Broadway Armory. The Kosciusko Guard also built a substantial armory.

In 1883 the Sheridan Guard, Kosciusko Guard, South-side Turner Rifles and Lincoln Guard constituted a provisional battalion, without state sanction or objection, and M. A. Aldrich was made major and took command. The battalion was organized under authority of the state, April 25, 1884, and Captain S. C. Mower, who served nearly five years as a private, lieutenant and captain in the Fourth Wisconsin infantry and cavalry, organized for the war, was commissioned major. He selected for adjutant, Rollin B. Mallory, quartermaster, Henry G. Rogers, surgeon, Oscar W. Carlson, chaplain, Joseph W. Sanderson. Major Mower gave his command close attention, and during the year he had the command, brought it up to a high state of discipline. Upon the death of Major Mower in 1885, Captain Henry G. Rogers, the quartermaster, a veteran of the Twenty-fourth

Wisconsin, was commissioned major and assumed command, his quartermaster being Captain John E. Pennefeather, the other staff officers remaining the same. The battalion went into camp in 1885 for the first time. In January, 1886, Major Rogers resigned and Captain George P. Traeumer, of Company C, a veteran of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, was made major and assumed command. Captain Mallory at that time resigned as adjutant and was succeeded by Otto H. Falk, who, since then, has commanded the regiment, been quartermaster-general, and later adjutant-general of the state. The battalion was under the command of Major Traeumer during the riots of May, 1886, and his conduct and that of the battalion, under the direction of the late Governor J. M. Rusk and the then adjutant-general Chandler B. Chapman, was such as to restore order within a very short time after the firing of one volley, which killed several and wounded a considerable number. The Light Horse Squadron and the First Wisconsin Light Battery co-operated with the battalion in that memorable riot campaign, winning high praise from city, county and state officials. The battalion appeared on parade on the occasion of President Cleveland's visit to Milwaukee, in 1887. Adjutant Otto H. Falk succeeded Major Traeumer in command in September, 1888, at which time Captain H. M. Seaman, now lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment, was made adjutant, and a few months later Major Falk was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and Louis Auer, major, when Dr. Harry E. Bradley was made surgeon and Captain Edward Shea, quartermaster. The Rusk Guard became a part of the command, and the Badger State Rifles and the Chapman Guard also the next year. In 1889 the regiment, for the first time, went into camp for a week at Camp Douglas.

General W. T. Sherman reviewed the Fourth Regiment on the occasion of his last visit to Milwaukee, which was in 1889, to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army. January 7, 1891, in consequence of the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Falk to quartermaster-general, Captain Charles King, of the regular army, was placed in command of the regiment and continued in charge for more than a year, greatly to its benefit. He was succeeded by Major Louis Auer, in July, 1892, with Captain Albert Bleuel and Captain H. M. Seaman for majors. Oscar B. Zweitusch was

made adjutant at the same time. The Bay View company was added to the command in 1892, as Company H. Lieutenant-Colonel Auer was then commissioned colonel, and the battalion became a regiment. Major Bleuel advanced to lieutenant-colonel and Captain Emil Wilde to major. In 1893, when Colonel Auer became quartermaster-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Bleuel became colonel, Major H. M. Seaman, lieutenant-colonel and Captain Zweitusch, a little later, succeeded Major Wilde, while Captain Slupecki was made the other major. At present (1895), the regiment consists of Company A, Captain John F. Manion; Company B, Captain Thaddeus Wilde; Company C, Captain Charles E. Schlenger; Company D, Captain Andrew J. Kluppak; Company E, Captain Walter E. Burk; Company F, Captain C. T. Callahan; Company G, Captain J. J. Lynch; Company H, Captain Martin Anderson. The Fourth Regiment, as organized and officered, to-day, is a military force that does credit to the chief city of Wisconsin.

Early in 1884 agitation for the organization of a Light Battery began, and on the 11th of May, 1885, sixty-five young gentlemen were mustered into the service by Captain Charles King. The first captain was Joseph B. Oliver, who had served as a lieutenant and captain in the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, during the war, with W. B. Roberts, for first-lieutenant. The organization is known as Battery A. It had for its armory, a number of years, the Farwell Avenue skating rink, which it sold in 1890 and took quarters in the Squadron Armory on Broadway. Captain Oliver resigned October 3, 1889, and was succeeded by H. J. Gilson, and he was succeeded by H. M. Kenney, in June, 1890. October 30, 1891, he was succeeded by Harry Ellis who, at this date, is still the captain, the lieutenants being B. H. Dally, Thomas F. Neville and Adolph S. Hosch. Battery A has been well equipped and thoroughly disciplined, and has been credited by regular army officers who have inspected and reviewed it, with being one of the very best volunteer National Guard organizations in the West. The officers are young gentlemen who have entered, heart and soul, into the work of giving Milwaukee an artillery company that would be a credit to her.

Of the veteran soldier organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic first made its appearance in Milwaukee, July 31, 1866. Two Posts, Nos.

9 and 56, had been organized, and from these were recruited Phil Sheridan Post, No. 3, which was chartered July 31, 1866. It grew to great dimensions, and had for its commanders, George R. Wright, Henry G. Rogers, George A. Hanaford, Edward Furgeson, H. A. Valentin, John M. Ewing and Samuel Martin. Rogers, Hanaford and Furgeson have served as Department Commanders. September 16, 1875, General John Sedgwick Post, No. 12, was chartered and held its meetings at the National Home. It very soon disbanded, and many of its members joined Veteran Post, No. 8, which is still in existence with a large membership, having recently been supplied, through the good management of Governor Cornelius Wheeler, with one of the finest Post rooms in the state, aside from that occupied by E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1. Sheridan Post died a natural death. Some of its members, on January 9, 1875, together with other soldiers, organized Robert Chivas Post, No. 2, which is still in existence and prosperous. Robert Chivas was a nephew of the late Alexander Mitchell and a lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin. He was killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863. E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1 was chartered January 5, 1880, and is the largest post in the department of Wisconsin, though it had a hard road to travel during the first year or two. It was on the eve of surrendering its charter in 1881, but decided that it would live, and from that date to the present, it has steadily improved. It has a membership of three hundred and fifty at the present time, and has had for commanders, Edward Furgeson, Byron H. Kilbourn, J. A. Watrous, E. A. Calkins, C. H. Ross, C. H. Anson, J. B. Johnson, G. H. Chase, E. R. Stillman, George I. Robinson, O. W. Carlson, George L. Thomas, Joseph P. Rundel and William C. Swain. This post has furnished one commander-in-chief, one senior vice and one junior vice commander-in-chief and seven department commanders. Other posts in the city are Robert Mueller, Rank and File, George C. Drake and William Steinmeyer. The combined membership of the posts is at this writing one thousand.

The Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized in Milwaukee, in 1873. Its total membership, since organizing, is two hundred and ninety-three. Its present membership is two hundred and fifteen. Among the commanders it has

had are, Colonel Charles D. Robinson, General C. S. Hamilton, Captain I. M. Bean, Colonel Charles A. Hamilton, General Lucius Fairchild, Colonel C. D. Cleveland, Captain George W. Burnell, Captain George I. Robinson, Major Charles H. Anson, Captain Edward Furgeson, Colonel J. McK. Bell, General F. C. Winkler and Major George E. Sutherland. The commandery holds eight meetings a year, on which occasion it has one or two prepared papers, followed by discussions, with music, and always a banquet. It has published one volume of its war papers, and others will be forthcoming. General Lucius Fairchild, a member of this commandery, who held the office of commander three terms, is the present Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion, and had previously been Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, three times governor of the state, consul general to France and Minister to Spain.

There have been several attempts to build up the order of the Sons of Veterans. The Womans' Relief Corps connected with the Wolcott, Drake and Chivas Posts, have been of great service in looking after needy soldiers and their families.

Milwaukee has had as many striking military, or semi-military events as any of the large cities in the northwestern portion of the country. Here was held in 1880, what, up to that time, was by far, the largest and most successful reunion of ex-union soldiers ever held in the United States. In 1889 the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met here, and though it was not as largely attended as on some previous occasions, it nevertheless was the equal of any except those at Boston in 1890, Detroit in 1891, and Washington, in 1892. Of these events it is proper to speak in a history of the city that will be regarded as standard for many years to come. The great reunion of 1880 had a small beginning, but a glorious ending, and its effect, and the effect of the agitation throughout the year and a half taken in preparing for it, resulted in greater benefit to the soldier element of the country than all of the other great soldier gatherings that have taken place since then, including the various National Encampments. In January, 1879, there was but slight interest manifested in veteran soldier organizations of any character, in any portion of the country. The Grand Army, which began to build up in 1866, soon ran its race, because it became little more than a political machine for furthering

the political, business, and social interests of its ambitious members. In the early seventies it had nearly expended itself and for years the popularity and usefulness of the organization were gone. The failure of the Grand Army of the Republic to meet the requirements of the soldier element, and to permanently exist, had discouraged the men who participated in the war for the Union, and they had retreated, pretty generally—determined to make no further efforts in the direction of a permanent organization. When their meetings ceased; when they were no longer talking of the war and particularizing relative to distinguished men and great deeds in companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, corps and armies; when they were no longer talking about the heroism of this comrade or that leader, the newspapers gradually abandoned the practice of devoting space to the war, the Grand Army and to the soldier element. To such an extent had this condition of things gone in 1879, that there was hardly a paper, outside of a few straggling, starving soldier organs, that mentioned from one month's end to another, the war, the men who participated in it, or any of the feeble organizations resulting from it. That was the state of affairs when the Department Encampment of 1879 assembled at Berlin, Wisconsin. There were only three Posts represented at that gathering, and about the first business that presented itself was the proposition that the charter of the Department of Wisconsin be surrendered; that this department seek to join that of Illinois. There was a heated discussion, but upon motion of J. P. Luther, of Williams Post, No. 4, of Berlin, which, by the way, is the oldest Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in the world, the proposition to surrender was defeated. Griff J. Thomas, of Berlin, was elected Department Commander and the representatives of the Department Encampment and a few ex-soldiers, some of whom were members of the Grand Army, but more who were not, at a public meeting adopted a resolution to have a state reunion of soldiers in 1880. Soon after that a movement was inaugurated in Milwaukee for a state reunion. The committees appointed at the Berlin meeting and at the Milwaukee meeting held two or three sessions and finally united and decided upon Milwaukee as the place for the reunion, and fixed the time for the week beginning Monday, June 8th. The reunion was

to last through the week. The work of advertising the great event began immediately after the adjournment of the Berlin Encampment, through the efforts of Colonel Colwert K. Pier who, at the Berlin meeting, had been elected President of the Wisconsin Reunion Association. He prepared and had printed on a postal card the following circular:

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS.

Soldiers—At a meeting of your comrades, held at Berlin, January 1st, there was organized a Wisconsin Reunion Association. Every surviving soldier or sailor who enlisted from Wisconsin and was honorably discharged from the United States Military or Naval service is earnestly requested to write upon a postal card, name, occupation, post-office address, letter of company or companies, number of regiment or regiments in which he served, and send it to Griff J. Thomas, secretary of the Wisconsin Reunion Association, Berlin, Wisconsin, who will arrange and compile a roster in alphabetical order, by company or regiment, for record and publication. Sailors will give name of boat or boats on which they served.

Comrades! Attend to this at once, or we shall not know whether you are dead, proud, or gone to Texas.

C. K. PIER, President.

Fond du Lac, Wis., January 11, 1879.

This circular was sent to several thousand newspapers, and most of them printed it, and responses began to pour in within a week and continued to come for nearly a year and a half. Thousands of the letters contained highly interesting war incidents, biography, the best of the war history. J. A. Watrous, then of Fond du Lac, appreciating the mine of soldier news and information that was flooding the office of President Pier, through the secretary, asked the colonel to prepare a chapter for publication in *The Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph*, whose editor, at that time, was Colonel Elias A. Calkins. The chapter was gladly received and published, and was followed by similar chapters, each week, until the beginning of the great reunion. This publication resulted in agitation, not alone in Wisconsin, but throughout the Western States. Without going into details, it can be stated, without the least fear, that the action taken at Berlin, in January, 1879, laid the foundation for agitation that resulted in not only the greatest soldier gathering that had been witnessed since the war, but it was the beginning of a new growth, a new and sure growth, of the Grand Army of the Republic, not in Wisconsin alone, but throughout the Union. It was the beginning of new interest on the part of the press of the country in the war and the soldiers,

a desire for better history of the great struggle and for liberty. Among all of the thousands of publications in the country, it is perfectly safe to say that there is not one daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual, that has not, during the past fifteen years, devoted more or less space to the interests of the soldiers, to incidents of the war and to educating in patriotism, by dealing in facts pertaining to the war, and recounting the deeds of those who participated in the struggle. Milwaukee will ever have to her credit the fact that her successful efforts in preparing for and conducting the affairs of the great reunion, sent to their homes a hundred thousand visitors who came to attend it filled with enthusiasm of a kind that, when applied, builds up and does not tear down. It placed to her credit the fact that her zeal, industry and efforts recreated sentiment favorable to the soldiers of the North, and re-established on a firm basis, the greatest soldier organization known since the foundation of the world, the Grand Army of the Republic; and that credit mark is one which should be pleasing to every citizen of Milwaukee, and to all who become citizens for centuries to come, for the excellent reason that the education in patriotism from the recreating of soldier sentiment, and from the reorganization and the upbuilding of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been such education that the country is safer, better, and far more patriotic than at any period of its history. The reunion was all that had been expected. About a quarter of a million of people, including one hundred thousand soldiers, hailing from every state and territory in the Union, and some of them coming from foreign countries were present. There was a vast tented field on what is now a beautiful and thrifty portion of the city, including Prospect Hill. Many thousands of the soldiers made the tents on that field their home during the week. Every hotel in the city was taxed to its fullest capacity, and thousands found pleasant abiding places in private homes. Great numbers of distinguished gentlemen were present, including the old commander of all the armies and of the navy, General U. S. Grant. It was a week of genuine pleasure for the soldiers and other visitors, as well as for the citizens of Milwaukee. It was the city's first great gathering of any character, and it enlarged her ideas; it broadened her, lifted her up; and it is a well known fact that the city's greatest prosperity

began its growth immediately after that wonderful reunion of 1880, that in the next twelve years she more than doubled her population, and that in the same time her manufacturing industries were more than trebled.

The other military event, out of the common, was the National Encampment of 1889, which brought to the city seventy thousand soldiers, and as many more who were not soldiers. It was on that occasion that General William T. Sherman made his last visit to Milwaukee. It was at that National Encampment that General R. A. Alger was placed at the head of the Grand Army of the Republic. One of the attractions of the week—for the encampment lasted a week—was a naval battle planned and conducted by Captain J. B. Oliver, a veteran of the war and the first commander of the Milwaukee Light Artillery Company. The revenue cutters on the northern lakes, together with the Michigan, had been ordered to Milwaukee Bay to participate in the battle. A large sum had been expended in the purchase of explosives for use on the shore and in the boats. The shore line of battle extended from the Northwestern depot to the government pier. The National Guard of the state constituted the infantry, and the roar of the guns on the Michigan and Andy Johnson and the other revenue cutters, with the explosives on shore, and the rattle of a thousand muskets, made every soldier present recall more serious battle scenes, and was a source of astonishment and delight to the vast number of spectators. Milwaukee, as in 1880, was equal to the emergency. Her hands were extended, her doors open and her well-known hospitality was never exhibited to better advantage. The city was never before so generously and beautifully decorated. There were extensive camps on the East, West, and South sides. It was a gala week for Milwaukee, and her successful management added thousands to her number of friends, and these friends have been doing Milwaukee good service since by making known her beauties and advantages. For the reunion in 1880, the city raised about forty thousand dollars; for the National Encampment, fifty thousand dollars was raised, and that sum was not sufficient. The managers were in great distress as to how the needed funds should be procured, when Captain Frederick Pabst drew his check for fifteen thousand dollars, and met the deficiency.



Peter Engelmann,

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

BY AUGUSTUS J. ROGERS.

THE educational history of Milwaukee properly dates from 1835. For one hundred and fifty years previous to that date, Milwaukee had been the home of numerous tribes of Indians and the temporary abode at different times of missionaries, trappers, traders and adventurers.

When Solomon Juneau came to Milwaukee in 1818, as a clerk to Mr. Vieau, there were several Canadian Frenchmen and half-breeds already in Milwaukee, who were accustomed to remain for the whole or a part of the year. Among those in Milwaukee upon the advent of Mr. Juneau, was Mr. J. B. Mirandean, who had been a resident for twenty years or more and had a large family of children. Mr. Mirandean is said by some, though it is questioned by others, to have been an educated man and college bred. There seems, however, to be no record as to the education he gave his children, or the manner in which they were educated, if educated at all.

It seems that a priest from Green Bay had spent a part of the year for several seasons in Milwaukee, and it is not improbable that some instruction may have been given to children in the parish by him. After the death of Mirandean in 1819, Juneau was the most important personage in Milwaukee until the arrival of the first permanent white Anglo-Saxon settlers in 1833. He was chief among the chiefs and monopolized all business with the Indians. He and his family had had only Indian or half-breed associates as daily companions for fifteen years.

The advent of those anxious to make Milwaukee their home, and who saw in its fertile soil and its fine timber a future which was in no way dependent upon its declining fur trade, was the real beginning of Milwaukee. Juneau now had a numerous and rapidly growing family, and it is not unlikely that he began to feel the necessity of preparing them to occupy honorable and useful positions in that new and rising civilization.

During the years 1835 and 1836 there was a large influx of permanent settlers. They were generally of a strong and sturdy type and far superior to the average immigrant. They were business and professional men with their families, coming originally from New York and the New England states, and they brought their schools and churches with them.

*It is recorded that the first school—which was a private school—was opened in 1835 by a Mr. Heth, and in the following winter another was opened by David Worthington. Mr. Heth's school was located on the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, and Mr. Worthington's school was situated on West Water street near Huron street. Soon after a third school was started on the West side, "in the woods" on Third street, just north of Chestnut street, and was taught by Edward West. The number of pupils attending these schools did not exceed two dozen in all, which would seem to be an exceedingly small attendance. But it will be remembered that the first settlers were young men and very few had large families at that time, and the school population was small compared to the total population.

It is maintained that the first school under Mr. Heth was mainly for Mr. Juneau's children. It would seem, however, possible that the Anglo-Saxon settlers who had arrived may have had some influence in starting the first school. Juneau's first child was born in 1821, and by 1835 he had several children of school age. His eldest daughter, Theresa, had received some education at Green Bay, and could read and write well in English and French. Mr. Daniel Wells, Jr., says he frequently employed her services as interpreter in dealings with the Indians.

The first public school in Milwaukee—and in fact in †Wisconsin—was organized in the fall of

* The Western Historical Company 1881, and annual report of Milwaukee School Board for 1869.

† Whitford, p. 20.

1836, under the old laws of Michigan territory. The Michigan law provided that as soon as twenty families had settled in a town they should elect their commissioners of common schools, who should continue in that office for three years, and who should lease the school lands and apply the proceeds to the establishing and maintaining of said schools. The amount realized from the school lands previous to 1840 was insignificant, and the West side School in the Second ward remained the only public school up to that year. There was practically no difference between the public and private schools in the manner of their support, as both had to be maintained by private subscriptions. From 1836 to 1846, but little progress seems to have been made in establishing a system of public education. It was a period, too, of hard struggle for mere existence and subsistence for several years following the panic of 1837. In 1845 we find an awakening on the part of the press and of the people toward doing something for the improvement of the village schools. The *Daily Wisconsin* and the *Milwaukee Sentinel* were active in pointing out the lack of educational opportunities and in urging that steps be taken, looking to the establishment of a system of high grade schools which might be worthy of and which would secure the patronage of the people.

*We find that on the evening of December 12, 1845, a public meeting was held for the purpose of taking steps toward the improvement of the schools. At this meeting L. W. Weeks was president and I. A. Lapham and A. W. Hatch were secretaries. Rufus King, from the Committee on Schools and School Systems, reported as follows:

"The whole number of school children between the ages of five and sixteen years in the town of Milwaukee is one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. There are thirteen schools in operation within the corporation limits, viz.: four public schools and nine private schools. Actual attendance at the public schools, three hundred and fifty-six, or five hundred and eighty-four in all. There is no public school house in the East ward" east side of the river. "There is only a small-sized and inconvenient public school house in the West ward" west side of the river. "In the South ward" south of the Menomonee river, "there is a good public school house. There are upward of one

thousand children for whom no adequate provision of school accommodation is made. There are but two public school houses, one of them hardly deserving the name."

In view of this report the meeting adjourned till December 17, 1845, and the committee, consisting of F. Randall, Rufus King, E. D. Smith, Richard Murphy and Moritz Schoeffler, was instructed to report at the next meeting a general plan of revision. At the next meeting, December 17, 1845, the committee recommended that all of the common schools be placed under the control of a Board of Commissioners, elected or appointed annually from the several districts or wards, which should have full control of the public schools, employing the teachers, prescribing the text books, and determining rate bills to which recourse may be had for defraying a portion of the expenses. Lastly, the committee recommended, "that the School Board shall have the power to elect its president, who shall serve the board as its clerk, and who shall be required to make periodical examinations of the schools and report the results thereof to the board." This report was adopted, and became, in substance, the outline of that part of the first city charter which related to the public schools.

This was the first important step that had been taken to improve the schools, and was the first well defined plan of improvement that had been presented.

Milwaukee was incorporated as a city January 31, 1846. It now had a population of nearly ten thousand inhabitants, distributed in five wards. The First and Third were on the East side, the Second and Fourth on the West side and the Fifth on the South side. In this same year that Milwaukee was granted a city charter, a Board of School Commissioners was appointed by the Common Council, three from each ward. The act of 1846 specified that in no year should the amount expended for school purposes exceed that raised and appropriated in that year for school purposes. The aggregate amount of taxes levied for school purposes was not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent, annually, and tuition fees were not to exceed one dollar and a half per term of eleven weeks. These tuition rates were to be collected like other taxes. To be entitled to city school moneys, a school must have an average daily attendance of thirty pupils, and the English language must be taught as a branch of education.

*Donnelly, *Milwaukee Public Schools*, 18—, and *Daily Sentinel*, December, 1845.

The first years there were enrolled in the five wards six hundred and forty-eight pupils, and there was an average attendance of three hundred and fifty-five out of a school population of two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight. The imposing of a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. for the maintenance of the schools was now found to be entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the schools and to erect new buildings. School accommodations were very meagre. The First, Third and Fourth ward schools were in rented buildings, the Second and Fifth in buildings belonging to the city. The first School Board of Milwaukee was organized on the 14th day of April, 1846; and the first School Commissioners appointed under the charter were as follows: First ward, John H. Tweedy, Dr. James Johnson and Moritz Schoffler; Second ward, D. Van Deren, J. B. Selby and J. A. Messinger; Third ward, Levi Hubbell, Rufus King and Edward Hussly; Fourth ward, Sidney L. Rood, A. W. Stowe and Henry G. Abbey; Fifth ward, James Magone, W. W. Yale and Aaron Herriman. Rufus King was made president and A. G. Abbey, secretary. The first annual report of this board was made April 15, 1847. This report contained a complete account of the school work of the year and many facts which are of interest as showing the school work at that period. From the report we find that schools were opened on the first day of June in the First ward, under N. Searles, and in the Fifth ward, under Willis W. Yale; on the 8th of June in the Second ward under David Van Deren and in the Third ward, under Sidney S. Childs; and on the 29th of June in the First ward under Morgan L. Skinner. These schools continued in successful operation until the first of September, and after a vacation of four weeks commenced again on the 5th of October. H. R. Wilcox succeeded Mr. Yale and Thomas Keogh was employed to teach a second school in the Third ward. These schools continued until the third of the following April, with a vacation of ten days at the close of December. Two primary schools were added in February, one in the Second ward under Miss B. C. Hutchinson and one in the Fifth under Miss Ann Loomis.

The aggregate attendance during the months of February and March was seven hundred and fifty-three, and the average attendance five hundred and forty-five. There were also in operation fourteen select schools and academies during the same

period, with an aggregate attendance of four hundred and thirty-seven pupils. The census gave two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight children between the ages of five and sixteen. This is "a flattering contrast with the condition of things in January, 1846, when, out of eighteen hundred children residing in the city, less than six hundred were in attendance upon the public and private schools."

The amount of money at the disposal of the board was two thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and three cents, realized from an assessment of one-fifth of one per cent. on the taxable property. This amount was sufficient without resorting to rate bills for carrying on the schools. The amount expended during the school year for teachers' wages were one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-five cents. This included rent for rooms furnished by Mr. Keogh in the Third ward and Mr. Searles in the Fourth. All the teachers furnished their own fuel. Other expenses for the year, including the secretary's salary of one hundred dollars, was three hundred and four dollars and five cents, leaving a balance to the school fund of five hundred and one dollars and three cents. Reference is made in this report to the difficulty of maintaining uniformity of text books in the several wards, lack of interest in the schools on the part of the parents, and the want of suitable school rooms. There was but one good school building in the city under the control of the board, and that was in the Fifth ward. In this report also it is urged that the law authorizing the loan of fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of school buildings, be approved and ratified by the people at a special election which was to be held for that purpose. It remained only for the common council to designate the day on which the election should be held.

In June and July of 1847, discussion became very heated over the proposition to borrow fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of school buildings. The mayor took occasion at a meeting of the Common Council to say that Milwaukee "is much behind the times in the matter of her schools," and soon after, in 1848, by authorization from the state, the money was borrowed notwithstanding the fact that the city was heavily in debt, with outstanding orders amounting to nearly two million dollars. It was, however, not until the summer of 1849 that the School Board perfected ar-

rangements for building a two-story and basement school house in each of the five wards. These buildings were to accommodate from three to four hundred pupils and to cost three thousand dollars each; but they were not completed until 1852. Mayor Upham in his address in April, 1849, expresses "surprise that in such a city as Milwaukee, settled by people from New York and New England and adorned with so many fine churches and residences, the common schools should have been so long neglected."

During the year ending April 1, 1848, there were eight schools in operation as follows: First ward school on Main street—Broadway—north of Martin, Morgan L. Martin, teacher; Second ward school, D. Van Deren, teacher; a school on Chestnut near Third, Miss B. Hutchinson, teacher; Third ward school on Jackson street near Huron, Thomas Keogh, teacher; school in basement of Baptist church, corner of Milwaukee and Wisconsin streets, S. Cleveland, teacher; Fourth ward school in the basement of the Methodist church on Spring street—Grand avenue—N. R. Wilcox, teacher; Fifth ward school house, G. M. Sayles, teacher.

From a record of a meeting of the School Board held November 18, 1847, Mr. Rood, in behalf of the Committee on Text-books offered the following:

Resolved, That the following text-books be used in the public schools of this city, to the exclusion of all others: The Eclectic reader, numbers one, two, three, four and five; the Eclectic speller; Town's analysis; Davies' arithmetic, large and small; Bullion's grammar, large and small; Wilson's history of the United States, large and small; Mitchell's geography, large and small; Mitchell's outline maps; Winchester's writing books, one, two, three and four.

This resolution was adopted by the board.

*In the year 1850 the average public school attendance in Milwaukee county was twenty-five per cent. of the school population, which was next to the lowest of any county in the state. This low rate was attributed to the large number of private schools, to the lack of school accommodations and to the excess of foreign population. According to the census of August, 1851, out of five thousand nine hundred and fourteen children between the ages of four and twenty years, only one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight were native Americans.

In 1850 the Board of School Commissioners made their fourth annual report, from which we find that the finances of the School Board were in good

condition; that the people had ratified by vote the school house loan and that the various buildings were in process of erection. The hope is expressed that when the schools in each ward are in successful operation in their new buildings, a noble edifice will thereupon be erected for a central high school. The text books adopted in 1847 are continued with a change of Davies' arithmetics to Ray's Mental and Practical; Bullion's grammar is changed to Greene's, and Wilson's Universal history is added to the course. In the same report the employing of a city superintendent is advocated, who "should be well qualified by education and experience for the great work assigned him; a man of sound morals, well acquainted with human nature; a good and fluent speaker, not only skilled in the art of teaching, but deeply versed in all the sciences taught, and especially well qualified to give lessons and impart instruction in that least understood, but most desirable qualification of teacher, the art of governing a school without a resort to corporal punishment—indeed he should be a 'man of one work'—the improvement and perfection of our public schools; then, and not until then may we expect to see our schools in the most improved and flourishing condition."

Previous to 1851 there had been no regular formal examination of candidates for positions in the public schools as teachers. In this year examinations were held, with I. A. Lapham, George Day and Rufus King as the examining committee. The examination was oral, though in the following year it was both oral and written. Miss Nancy McWhorter—later Mrs. E. S. Stone—was among the number who passed the first examination.

In 1852 the five new brick school houses, which had been projected several years before and authorized by the board in 1849, were completed. This improvement in material equipment was accompanied by greater activity and interest in the public schools. Mr. James H. Rogers gave a set of astronomical outline maps and Mr. Day gave a ten-inch globe to the Fourth ward school. Books were supplied to indigent pupils, out of the proceeds from the rental of the old Fifth ward school building, and the following year two hundred dollars was appropriated by the board for the same purpose. Additions to the school library were made, which contained nine hundred and

*Columbus Historical Education, page 24.

forty volumes in the spring of 1853. Principals of the schools received four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and were allowed ten dollars per quarter—afterward increased to eighteen dollars—for services in keeping the school buildings clean and in good order, as janitors were not yet employed. In 1854 salaries were increased and principals received six hundred and fifty dollars, which was again increased to seven hundred and fifty dollars in 1855, and again to eight hundred and fifty dollars in 1856.

In 1853 the secretary of the board received a regular salary of two hundred dollars, having previously obtained varying amounts voted him by the board.

In 1856 the board was increased to twenty-one members in consequence of the organization of the Sixth and Seventh wards, and when the Eighth and Ninth wards were organized in 1857, the board was increased to twenty-seven members.

In 1858 the salaries of principals were increased to one thousand dollars and assistants to three hundred and fifty dollars. The principal of the high school received fifteen hundred dollars, and the assistants, four hundred to five hundred dollars, and the teacher of German eight hundred dollars. At this time a school was established in Palmer's addition in the Fourth ward, and a school house on the dividing line of the Ninth ward came into possession of the city and was used for school purposes.

Following the panic of 1857, Milwaukee found her finances in a very embarrassing condition. In 1858 school orders could not be cashed upon presentation, and were sold at from twenty to twenty-five per cent. discount.

The Executive Committee of the School Board recommended, in view of the financial stress, that the schools be closed. The matter was referred to a special committee, who recommended that the report of the Executive Committee be rejected, that the board ask the council for the amount necessary to continue the schools, and that all school orders draw ten per cent. after presentation. The report was adopted by the board and the schools were permitted to continue without interruption.

Again, in 1859, complaint is made that there are no funds, and it is proposed to close the schools, but nothing is done until the spring of 1860, when an investigation is made into the accounts

of the board for the preceding three years. The investigation committee found that the expenses of the last year were two and one-third times what they had been for the two previous years. A detailed statement of the expenses of the board for the three preceding years was placed on file in the secretary's office for public inspection. From this report the following extracts are taken: "During a part of the first period, 1857-58, the school orders were nearly at par; but in the spring of 1858 they had become so much depreciated that the Board of School Commissioners thought fit to raise the salaries of the teachers about fifteen per cent. to make good the discount. In consequence, however, of the omission of the Common Council for two successive years to levy the amount certified by this board to be necessary for the maintenance of the public schools, the orders continued to fall in value until, during the past two or three months, teachers have found it difficult to realize over seventy-five per cent. upon the face thereof. The orders issued for fuel and contingent expenses have been at a still heavier discount, the result being that the board have been obliged to pay for all necessary supplies from twenty-five to forty per cent. more in orders than the same articles could have been purchased for cash. In short, had the Common Council provided the necessary means to redeem the school orders at par, the expenditures for the past two years would have been less by some eight or ten thousand dollars. That the number of teachers employed by the board is not too large will be readily admitted when the fact is borne in mind that there are sixty-one scholars in regular attendance upon the public schools for every teacher employed therein."

At a special meeting of the board held May 4, 1860, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the schools shall be closed for two weeks, and that all persons in the employ of the board be discharged. During this interval the council voted twenty-five thousand dollars for the ensuing year which, with the state fund, amounted to thirty-two thousand dollars. In order to have this amount support the schools for a period of one year, the salaries of teachers and janitors were reduced, orders unpaid required new evidence to sustain the claims upon which they were made, and thereafter no orders were to bear interest.

On the morning of December 30, 1860, Cross's Block, in which the office of the board was located, was burned to the ground, and many of the papers of the board were destroyed; and thus the records are quite incomplete to that date. The records had probably not been very accurately and fully kept up to this time, and it was not until 1860 that the first annual report of the board was made to the mayor and Common Council.

By act of the legislature March 18, 1859, the management of the Milwaukee public schools was considerably changed. The powers of the board were somewhat abridged, so that they no longer had the power to contract debts nor to expend money in the purchase of school sites, buildings, repairs, etc. The members of the board—now two from each ward—were to hold office for two years instead of three as theretofore. Members were now required to take the official oath, and were subject to all the liabilities of the aldermen of the city. By this act the board was required to adopt uniform text-books in all the schools, and provide for uniformity of instruction as far as possible.

During the forties and fifties the matter of courses of study, and supervision generally, was left to the discretion of the individual principal or teacher, many of whom were men and women of sterling worth and character, while many others were quite incapable of giving intelligent instruction in the class room, and still less prepared to supervise and suggest the best methods of instruction. By this same act the board was required to appoint a superintendent of schools whose qualifications and duties were defined, and who was also to act as secretary of the board at a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars. Previous to 1859 the board had contained many of the most intelligent and public-spirited men of the city, and among them several who had been identified with the board since its first organization in 1846.

In this small group we find one who had for thirteen years volunteered his services to the best interests of the schools General Rufus King. He had served as president of the board for many years and almost continuously in a capacity similar to that of secretary of the board and superintendent of the schools, having had much of the clerical work done by his assistants in the *Sentinel* office,

and doing much of the work of supervising, examining teachers and visiting schools himself. In 1859, when the position became an elective office with a more generous salary attached, he was chosen superintendent of schools, but held the position for only one year. It has been suggested by his son—Milwaukee's well-known citizen and author, Colonel Charles King, who was then old enough to see and appreciate all the facts at the time—that the spoils system in the School Board, had most to do with the retirement of his father. It would certainly seem to have been a great loss to the school system, as those who succeeded him for the next five years did not in all respects meet with popular approval.

Mr. Jonathan Ford, who had been a teacher in the schools, succeeded General King as superintendent of schools, having been elected to that position May 4, 1860. Mr. Ford was succeeded as superintendent and secretary by Mr. J. R. Sharpstein, who had been editor and proprietor of the *Daily Milwaukee News*. Mr. Sharpstein was a "ready and genial writer and speaker," but seems not to have had training or experience in school work. Mr. Edwin DeWolf followed Mr. Sharpstein as superintendent and secretary, and served the city and board in that capacity until May 15, 1865, when Mr. F. C. Pomeroy succeeded to the position and Mr. DeWolf was made clerk. Mr. DeWolf is *referred to as a politician, with no fitness or qualities whatever that would entitle him to occupy the important and responsible position of superintendent of schools.

"During the last years of Mr. DeWolf's term of office, the following were the principals in the employ of the School Board: First ward, F. C. Pomeroy; Second ward, Jacob Wernli; Third ward, Patrick Connolly, Jr.; Fourth ward, C. K. Martin; Fifth ward, Galen B. Seaman; Sixth ward, F. C. Lau; Seventh ward, H. B. Furness; Eighth ward, O. M. Baker; Ninth ward, Louis Hillmantle. With the active work of the schools in such hands, the deficiencies of the superintending power hardly reached to the work of a class teacher. Probably the mistake that was made in selecting Mr. DeWolf as superintendent was so manifest to all, that when the board chose his successor a very excellent choice was made."

By act of the legislature, April 7, 1865, relating

* Donnelly, Milwaukee Public Schools 12; Buck, volume 4, p. 79.

to the public schools of the city of Milwaukee, it was provided that the superintendent of schools shall be a graduate of some college or normal school in the United States, or shall have received from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a certificate of his qualifications for the office of superintendent of schools. By the same act of the legislature, it was also provided that, for the purpose of enabling the superintendent to devote his time more thoroughly to the inspection and supervision of the schools and the careful examination and proper grading of the same, the board may employ some suitable person to act as clerk to the superintendent at a salary not to exceed eight hundred dollars per annum, and who shall take charge of the office during the absence of the superintendent and perform such other duties connected with the office or the management of the schools as the board or superintendent may require.

The annual report of the School Board for the year ending August 31, 1861, shows that the salaries of principals of the schools were eight hundred dollars per annum, and of assistants from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars. From the same report we find an effort being made to introduce "object teaching" into the schools, and an attempt also to hold to the graded system. Complaint is made of the want of books, pupils failing to provide themselves with the necessary text-books.

In the year 1863 text-books were required to be uniform and the following list adopted: Sargent's readers and spellers, Robinson's mathematics, Warren's geography, Greene's grammar, Wells' natural philosophy, Wilson's United States history, Cutter's physiology and Webster's dictionary. During the following year a Text-Book Committee was added to the committees already existing. Previous to this time there were only the executive, finance and examining committees.

It was in the school year 1862 and 1863 that the first regular monthly reports were required of teachers, containing statistical information of the number in classes in various subjects of study, number of visitors, promotions, etc. In the school year 1863-64 a branch school on Fond du Lac avenue was added to the number already existing. In this year a classification of teachers' certificates was made. They were known as A 1 and 2; B 1 and 2. Those passing an examination in

orthography, geography, English grammar, history, written arithmetic, mental arithmetic, and discipline, with a standing of eighty-five per cent. or more, received the B-1 certificate; less than eighty-five per cent. and more than seventy per cent. received the B-2 certificate. The number 1 certificate entitled the holder to act as principal in primary and intermediate departments and number 2 as assistants in those departments. In addition to the subjects required for certificate B, candidates for certificate A were examined in physical geography, physiology, natural history, algebra and geometry. Those obtaining an average of more than eighty-five per cent. received A-1 and were eligible to positions as principals of grammar departments; while those having a percentage less than eighty-five and more than seventy per cent. received A-2 certificates, and were eligible to positions as assistants in grammar departments.

It was during the sixties that several public-spirited citizens, including E. D. Holton, R. C. Spencer and Alexander Mitchell, offered prizes to pupils in the public schools for excellence in school work, in attendance and deportment, and these prizes secured emulation on the part of pupils and greater interest on the part of parents and citizens generally. It was in the year 1864 that the board in their annual report called the attention of the Common Council to the necessity of more room for primary pupils, notwithstanding the existence of seven branch primary schools. It was during this year that the finances of the board had sufficiently improved to enable the board to restore the salaries of principals of grammar schools to one thousand dollars, and of assistants to three hundred dollars and four hundred and twenty dollars per annum.

May 15, 1865, Mr. F. C. Pomeroy was elected to the superintendency. Mr. Pomeroy was a man of education and refinement, having graduated at Dartmouth college. He had had some experience in business life, and was for nearly fifteen years principal of the Third ward school. He thus brought to his new duties ripe scholarship with a large and successful experience in school work. Mr. Pomeroy knew the needs of the school system and was able during his administration to unify the work in the various schools. In the report for 1866, we find that the superintendent had made during the year six hundred and twenty-

nine visits to the schools, had considered fifty-one cases of discipline and one hundred and forty-one cases of suspension.

We find for the first time in the history of Milwaukee schools, that the superintendent and examination committee in July, 1866, examined and reported the results of examinations of all pupils in the primary classes. Those of the intermediate departments were examined in the following year. In these reports are given the name of the teacher, the standing of the class and the subject. The principals had previously exercised quite unlimited powers in their respective schools in the matter of grading, arranging courses of study and in prescribing the text-books to be used. Attention is called in the report of 1866 to the fact that the primary classes are neglected, some of them having more than a hundred pupils to a single teacher, and the average in the primary classes being eighty-five. Each principal of the grammar school has a class doing a sort of irregular volunteer high-school work, and it is suggested that it would be in the interest of economy and efficiency in the work, to have a central high school, so that more attention could be given to the lower departments by the principal.

In January, 1866, the Washington street school was opened, and in January, 1867, the Sherman street school in the Sixth ward, in addition to the branch schools already existing. In January, 1867, twenty per cent. was added to the salaries of the teaching force, so that principals now received twelve hundred dollars per annum, and the superintendent eighteen hundred dollars. The salary of the superintendent was again increased to two thousand dollars, the maximum allowed by law, in the following May. Rules for the government of the public schools were published in the annual report for 1866-67, which substantially form the basis of the present rules of the board. We observe one rule requires of teachers that they shall not allow the temperature of the school-room to exceed 65° Fahrenheit. The schools were divided into four departments, primary, intermediate, grammar and high schools. The intermediate and primary departments had principals with assistants, but were under the general supervision of the principal of the grammar department. For the school year ending August 31, 1868-69, we find considerable discussion as to the jurisdiction of principals and of the superintendent and other

school officers. The report for that year, 1868, says: "There has been and still is a feeling that each ward school is an independent school, and must be considered as such, rather than as one of several schools, all working upon a uniform system. This ward or sectional feeling does not tend to advance the interests of our schools. Our commissioners are elected by wards. We think they sometimes forget that they have charge of all the schools; and we are inclined to believe that the time has arrived when the city should be divided into school districts without regard to ward lines." Again, in the report of 1869: "This ward or sectional feeling exerts too great an influence upon both teachers and school officers, and operates against uniformity in system throughout our schools. A system may be established, but if it is to be maintained it must be carried out in a uniform manner. If some circumstance peculiar to a certain school or ward is allowed to modify the working of the system in that ward or school, then in like manner other schools may be modified also, and the uniformity of instruction in a short time destroyed."

In the year 1868 the board changed the system of grading, the primary department corresponding to grades ten, nine, eight, seven; the intermediate to grades six, five, four, and the grammar to grades three, two and one. The text-books adopted by the board in June of this year were as follows:

Readers—McGuffey's first, second, third, fourth and fifth, and McGuffey's speller. Arithmetics—Ray's mental, practical and higher. Grammar—Kerl's common school. Geography—Mitchell's primary, intermediate and physical. History—Goodrich's United States history. Penmanship—Spencerian system and Spencerian copy books. Constitution—Alden's young citizens' manual. German—Raffler's first, second, third and fourth readers; Ahn's German course, first and second books; Hey's—small—German grammar; Oelschlager's dictionary.

The law was, and still is, that no text-books can be changed until five years have elapsed from the time they were adopted. By the new gradation, the superintendent examined all grades when the teachers reported that they were ready for promotion, while promotion from one class or division to another in the same grade was made by the principal. By consulting the annual report for

1870, it will be seen that the attempt is made to have the graded system an elastic system, whereby the diligent and intelligent pupil will not be retarded by the indolent and stupid ones. The report says, "the objection to the graded system is remedied in a great degree by the division of the grades by the principals into several classes, by the examination of these classes every month, and by the transfer of pupils from one class to another in accordance with the result of such examination. By so doing there may be two or three examinations of a grade by a superintendent during the year, and there will be no delay in the progress of the more capable or more deserving pupils."

By the beginning of the year 1870 the organization of the public school system had become systematized and unified. Examinations of teachers were now held regularly, but teachers who had once passed the examination were no longer obliged to undergo the ordeal every year. Suspension and transfers must go through the central office. Text-books were now uniform, the various grades were brought to a common standard, promotions were made as rapidly as consistent, and according to a uniform standard. The high school was now firmly established and the school system had grown in efficiency and in the confidence of the community. From 1865 to 1870 we can trace a decided advance in the efficiency and influence of the public schools. In 1865 the number of children attending the public schools was nineteen per cent. of the whole number of school age, while in 1870 it had increased to thirty-one per cent. Again, in 1865 the percentage of attendance on the average enrollment was seventy-eight, and in 1870 it was eighty-nine. This improvement in the schools was no doubt largely due to the personal influence and the laborious and intelligent work of the superintendent, Mr. Pomeroy. It was accompanied by a strengthening of the central authority and a weakening of the local authority, but not to such an extent that the freedom of action of the teachers in the several schools was unduly restrained.

On the 25th of August, 1870, Mr. Pomeroy died. He was in the full vigor of his mature powers and was still active at his post of duty. His influence will long be felt in the Milwaukee school system. Mr. George H. Paul, who was then a member of the board, was elected to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Pomeroy.

In May, 1871, Mr. F. C. Lau, who had been for more than ten years teacher and principal in the public schools, was chosen as Mr. Paul's successor. We find that he early emphasizes the importance of carrying out more completely the graded course adopted in 1868 with reference to oral instruction, which was required to be given in all the grades. This oral instruction to be given was mainly in the nature of science lessons. To do that kind of work successfully means the possession of great power as a teacher and of extensive general information and scientific acquirements. He further urges teachers to hold more strictly to the grade work. He also makes the criticism that memory work is too general, and too little attention is given to development of the perceptive and reasoning faculties.

Previous to the years 1870 and 1871, principals were in general obliged to give the same time to class teaching as the assistants. At this time they were given more assistants so as to give them more time for general supervision.

Corporal punishment in the schools has always been discouraged by teachers and school authorities, and its infliction only resorted to as a last extremity. In 1870 and 1871 the board modified the rule previously existing, now vesting the right to inflict corporal punishment in the principal of the school only. In the annual report for this year this abridgment of the powers of the teacher is regretted, and it is maintained that the teacher in whom this power cannot be safely trusted is not fitted to instruct. It is urged further that there is no substitute for corporal punishment in extreme cases that is practicable. In the following year the rule was again changed, restricting corporal punishment to blows on the hand by a rattan. This restriction was removed in the next year, and the principal was required to report details of each case of corporal punishment to the superintendent in his monthly report. Superintendent Lau, in his report for the year ending 1873, discourages suspensions as being in many cases no punishment to the pupil, and resulting in a loss of time and lessons. By reference to the tables it is seen that the number of suspensions were less than in former years.

Previous to the fall of 1871 it had been the custom of teachers in making out monthly reports to count sick or excused pupils as present. Commencing with September of this year all

absent pupils, including sick and excused, are reported as absent, so that subsequent statistics of average daily attendance are materially reduced. At the beginning of Mr. Lau's superintendency we find an effort on the part of the board to carry out more completely the graded course as adopted in 1868, and to still further enrich the course by the addition of physical culture and music.

Drawing and German were already introduced into each grade, but instruction on these subjects had previously been optional with teachers and pupils, and no general and systematic work had been accomplished. It was not until September, 1873, that music and drawing were regularly introduced, with a director having supervision of the work in all the schools.

During the year 1871-72 there was a considerable movement in the way of amplifying and enriching the school work. Several new standing committees of the board are added for the year 1872-73, so we now find the complete list is Executive, Finance, High School, Examinations, Text-Books and Graded Course of Instruction, Rules and Regulations, Discipline, German, Visiting, Music, Drawing and Calisthenics, and Teachers' Institute. In the next year there was added to this list, standing committees on School Supplies, School Buildings, Truancy, and Evening Schools; and again in the year 1874, there was added the Committee on Printing. These committees assist very much in devising and carrying out new and improved school methods and devices, and make annual reports to the board of the work done during the year past and offer suggestions for the year to come.

Complaints are made in nearly all the annual reports of the School Board up to 1873, of the large number of children of school age, who are not attending any school, and it is urged that some form of compulsory attendance be required. The State Teachers' association also, in 1865 and again in 1867, recommended to the legislature the desirability of a law for compulsory education. In accordance with demands of a similar character from all parts of the state, a law was passed in 1873 authorizing cities to establish truant schools for pupils between the ages of seven and sixteen. Superintendent Lau recommends in his report of 1873 that the Common Council establish truant schools under this law and appoint truant officers,

"whose duty it shall be to investigate all cases of truancy in the schools, and to look after all children leading idle and vagrant lives."

In the winter of 1871-72 a law was passed providing for the appointment of a secretary of the School Board. Thomas Desmond had been clerk of the board and to the superintendent since November, 1866, and now continued as secretary. With this change in the title of his office in May, 1872, the salary was changed from one thousand dollars per annum to twelve hundred dollars, with the amount received for taking the school census—six hundred dollars—still remaining the same.

In 1872 the salaries of principals were thirteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, first assistants six hundred dollars, and teachers of German nine hundred and twenty dollars. These were raised to fourteen hundred dollars, seven hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, respectively, the following year. In 1873-74 the salaries of assistant teachers were raised so that the lowest salaries paid new teachers holding Partial B certificates, were three hundred and sixty dollars for the first term and four hundred dollars for the balance of the year. In the following year the salaries of principals were raised from fourteen hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

In November, 1872, a Standing Committee on Teachers' Institutes was appointed by the board. Under the directions of this committee and superintendent, several general meetings of teachers were held during the year. The exercises at these meetings were conducted by well-known educators, including Professors Albee and Graham of the State Normal school at Oshkosh, and Professor Adams and J. L. Pickard of Chicago. This seems to have been the first and the last work of the board in maintaining Teachers' Institutes, and on the following year the Standing Committee on Teachers' Institutes was discontinued.

In 1872 Mr. Lau suggests a change in the course of study, such that it will be more adapted to the nature and capacity of the child. Text-book memorizing is deprecated, as well as cramming for examination. He recommends fewer and simpler text-books with more oral instruction. He would have more first hand and practical education, bringing the child in actual contact with natural objects which may be studied through the guidance of the teacher, directing the child so that he may observe and learn for himself.

In the study of grammar Superintendent Lau says, we need less of the analytic and more of the synthetic; and he would have more oral instruction and writing, and less text-book—especially in the lower grades. Even in the higher grades he would have one book, a simple and practical manual with simple rules and proper hints and guides for correct speaking and composition. In geography he suggests less word-memory work and more map drawing by the pupil, and study of physical features before the political divisions of a country are studied.

It was in 1873, the last part of the superintendency of Mr. Lau, that the five-year period had expired when text-books which were adopted in 1868 might be changed.

The only material changes in text-books were Greene's grammar in the place of Kerl's, Swinton's condensed United States history in place of Goodrich, and Guyot's common school geography in place of Mitchell's geographies. Cutter's physiology was added and Allen's citizen's manual dropped from the list.

The Committee on Text-Books, of which James MacAlister was chairman, recommended a "little more teacher and a little less text-book," indicating that the demand of the time was emancipation of the teacher and pupil from entire dependence upon the book for mental discipline. The course of study was modified and revised to correspond with the changes in text-books and to allow for additions to the course. Music was added in all the grades; as was also "Physical Exercises" and "Manners and Morals." Special attention was to be given to object lessons and oral instruction, "for the purpose of awakening the intelligence and cultivating and developing the perceptive faculties." Much of this instruction was to be based upon "Hooker's Child's Book of Nature," "Our World," "Wilson's Manual," "Hadley's Language Lessons," etc. Ray's mental and higher arithmetics seem to have been dropped from the course; technical grammar was dropped from the lower grades and composition and language les-

sons substituted, and geography with a text-book was limited to the three upper grades: Drawing had been provided for in all the grades, but had amounted to little excepting in a few schools where a special teacher had been provided by private subscription. In the year following, spelling was added as a distinct subject with a text-book, and Swinton's word books were adopted for use in that subject in all the grades.

In 1871 the superintendent had placed at his disposal a small amount of money with which to start a professional library for teachers. In the following year he recommends a library that would be accessible to pupils; but his plan was never carried out. Additions were made to the library from time to time, but the care of it finally became burdensome to the office, and the Public City Library had become so complete and accessible to all, that the Teachers' Library was at last discontinued. It was a source of some trouble in finding missing books in 1879, and a catalogue of the library was made, and rules were adopted with reference to the using of books. In the fall of 1893 a large portion of the books were distributed among the libraries of the various public schools.

In 1873 it had become apparent that with the increased number of pupils in the schools, the superintendent could no longer personally examine all the grades nor even superintend the examinations for promotion in all the grades; and the rule was subsequently changed so that the principal performed this duty under the supervision of the superintendent, while the superintendent himself made a personal examination of certain of the upper grades—the same in all the schools—for the purpose of comparison of results in the different schools. During the administration of Mr. Lau the school methods and work were still in a formative and unsettled, yet progressive state; and very much was attempted during his time in improving and enriching the school course, and in providing means for carrying it on.

CHAPTER XXV.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY OF JAMES MacALISTER.

BY AUGUSTUS J. ROGERS.

AT the meeting of the board in 1874, Mr. James MacAlister was elected to succeed Mr. Lau as superintendent of schools. Upon the election of Mr. MacAlister the salary of the superintendent was raised from two thousand dollars per annum to three thousand dollars per annum, and that of the secretary from twelve hundred dollars to fourteen hundred dollars per annum. Mr. MacAlister had been principal of the Fourth ward school from 1860 to 1865, had been in the School Board for the past two years, and was president of the board when elected to the superintendency. The interval of his separation from the schools was spent in the study and practice of the law. He thus brought to his official duties a well-trained mind and a large and varied experience in school work. Some of his first recommendations were the consolidation of grades where the numbers were small, and the appointment of a second assistant for the tenth grade whose salary would be sufficient to secure teachers of experience and superior qualifications. He also proposed to form classes with a view of assisting meritorious teachers holding the B certificate to obtain the A certificate. Classes for that purpose should be taught in algebra, physics, physiology and physical geography. These classes were subsequently formed and taught by himself and by Messrs. Peckham and Spinney from the teaching corps. In the matter of the course of instruction he recommends some changes, which he deems necessary. Although he was chairman of the Committee on Course of Instruction, and was probably largely responsible for the course as adopted by the board at the close of the year 1873—he expressed the opinion that more of the features of the kindergarten should be introduced into the tenth grade, that the oral instruction should be made more definite, and even the studies taught from text books he thinks advisable to map out in syllabuses. He recommends further that the work of the first grade shall be advanced, and not a re-

view of the work of the lower grades. By so doing it will be possible to cut off the first year in the high school—with the exception of Latin—and thus “confine the course of study in the high school to the higher branches of learning that form its proper work.”

During the month of June, 1874, an examination of the first grades of all the ward schools was held by the superintendent, assisted by different principals. This examination served the twofold purpose of graduation from the ward schools and promotion to the high school.

According to a rule of the board adopted in the year 1873-74, it is required that the president of the board shall prepare an annual address at the regular meeting in May. In this annual address in May, 1875, President G. C. Trumpf thinks the course of instruction requires another revision to make it more flexible in the lower and middle grades. He also takes occasion to defend the study of German, music and drawing against the attacks which are made upon them as branches of study in the common schools. He says he offers no argument in favor of the continuance of German other than its expediency. By driving German from the schools, they will drive from the schools three-fourths of the children of German parentage.

For the year ending 1875, the Committee on Rules of which Mr. R. C. Spencer was chairman undertook the codification of the rules and made many alterations, additions and amendments that were adopted by the board. These changes related to the duties of the president, superintendent, secretary, teachers and the various committees. The recommendations of the superintendent and Executive Committee, with reference to the apportionment of teachers and the making of a new class of teachers to be known as second assistants, were adopted and incorporated in the rules. According to the new rules each district school was allowed one principal, one first



Your Obedient Servant .

Robert C. Spencer

assistant, one second assistant, one teacher for each forty-four in the first, second, third and fourth grades—fifty-four pupils for the fifth, sixth and seventh grades—sixty-six pupils for the eighth, ninth and tenth grades. New teachers were appointed on trial for three months, and all teachers must pass an examination and receive a certificate of qualification from the committee on examination, except teachers in the high school and the superintendents of music and drawing, who will pass such examinations in their specialties as their respective committees may prescribe. The position of second assistant never existed in fact, as teachers of that class never were appointed and the rule establishing that position was subsequently abolished.

At this time a recommendation was made by the superintendent and adopted by the board, for the creation of a new grade of schools between the ward schools and the high school to be known as Grammar or Intermediate Schools. By this scheme the city would be divided into districts and all the first and second grades of the district would be gathered into one centrally located school. This change was to go into effect in September of 1875, but it was regarded as so radical a change and so many objections had arisen to it, that it was deemed inexpedient to carry it out at that time, and it has never since been attempted.

Among other recommendations of Superintendent MacAlister was a new grade of certificate to be known as "Principal's certificate," and which would be required of all applicants for the position of principal of a full graded school. The scholarship for the certificate should be higher than for the A certificate, and should include the additional subjects mental science, natural history, geometry, general history and English literature, and the theory and practice of teaching should be made "searching and thorough." This certificate when once obtained should be permanent and the holder should not be subjected to re-examination at the end of five years as heretofore. This suggestion was carried out by the board, with the addition of geometry, chemistry and geology to the subjects for examination.

The candidate for Principal's certificate upon passing this examination received the "Partial Principal's certificate," and after one year's service, proving his fitness to impart instruction and to manage and organize a school, he was given the

Principal's certificate which made him "once for all a member of the teachers' profession." Teachers holding the A certificate, Mr. MacAlister thinks should have a permanency of certification and not be required to be re-examined at the end of every five years.

In his annual report for the year ending 1875, Superintendent MacAlister calls attention to the fact that the percentage of promotions in some schools seems too high as compared with others, especially in the upper grades. He is inclined to think it is due to the disposition of some principals to pass pupils on too rapidly in the grade work. He deplores this tendency, and thinks the effect is to the injury of the pupils in the long run and "tends to reduce the character of the schools for doing thorough and efficient work." The examination of the first grade at the close of the year he regards as of especial value, as it covers the whole of the studies pursued in the four highest grades, and shows all the irregularities and deficiencies of the pupil's whole course of training and "nothing but thorough and careful work can carry him through."

He regrets that pupils are being pushed too rapidly, especially in the four upper grades. He says: "The average age at which pupils finish the course of study is too low in some schools. In but two schools is it as high as sixteen years; in four it runs down to fourteen; in all the schools it is only fifteen years."

At the beginning of the school year 1875-76 the board changed the names of the several schools to make them correspond to the wards in which they were situated as follows:

Juneau school	changed to	First District School.
Webster	"	" " Second District School.
Jefferson	"	" " Second District Branch School.
Jackson	"	" " Third District School.
Pomeroy	"	" " Third District Branch School.
Plankinton	"	" " Fourth District School.
Palmer	"	" " Fourth District Branch School.
Mitchell	"	" " Fifth District School.
Humboldt	"	" " Sixth District School.
Hadley	"	" " Seventh District School.
Douglas	"	" " Eighth District School.
Quentin	"	" " Ninth District School.
Washington	"	" " Tenth District School.

Teutonia school changed to Tenth District Branch School.

Franklin	"	"	"	Eleventh Dist'ct School.
Lincoln	"	"	"	Twelfth District School.
Union	"	"	"	Thirteenth Dist' School.
Round House	"	"	"	Thirteenth Dist' Branch School.

The district lines corresponded with the ward lines in all cases, excepting a slight difference in the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards.

Commencing with the school year 1877-78, Superintendent MacAlister held monthly teachers' meetings under a rule adopted by the board. They were divided into three classes as follows: Meetings of Principals, Teachers of German, and assistants. The assistants were divided into three sections for the lower, middle and upper grades. It was during this time that the Milwaukee Teachers' Association was active and flourishing. For several years they held frequent meetings which were of a social and literary character. In later years this association has held fewer meetings of a social character, and the ward associations have been more active.

During the winter of 1876 extensive preparations were made for the public school exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. There was included one hundred and three volumes of written examination work from all pupils in all the subjects in the district schools, five from the high school, one from the normal and six volumes of selected work. There were also photographs of blackboard drawings by the pupils and of school buildings; a banner giving various items of school statistics, framed copies of school diplomas, school blanks, course of study, and a map of the city showing distribution of schools, etc. There was also added a memorial tablet, setting forth the offering, amounting to six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents, made by the public school children on Washington's birthday, to assist in restoring Mount Vernon.

Mons. F. Buisson, the President of the French Commission on Education to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, was much pleased with Milwaukee's exhibit and made a personal visit to the city to inspect the public schools. In commenting upon the schools he said: "Milwaukee is one of the American cities where the educational question is the most seriously studied and the most happily solved. As I had the pleasure

to say in my visit to your normal school, the *ensemble* of your educational institutions presents a series of methodical steps, with their pedagogical objects well established and well co-ordinated." A bronze medal was awarded by the jury in the Educational Department of the Philadelphia Exhibition.

On March 5th, 1878, the board determined to send an exhibit of the school system to the Paris Exposition. This exhibit consisted mainly of the Philadelphia Exhibit with the addition of some later school statistics. Of this exhibit the Commissioner of Education, the Hon. John Eaton said: "Your exhibit is very complete and well calculated to illustrate in an able manner your school system. It will be a valuable addition to the educational display from this country." A silver medal—which never came, but a diploma was sent in its stead—was awarded by the jury of the Educational Exhibit in Paris for the excellence of the exhibit of Milwaukee. Eight volumes of pupils' written work was given to Japan and ten given to Italy. The remainder of the materials sent to Paris was presented to the minister of Public Instruction in France, to be placed in the pedagogical museum and library in the "Palais Bourbon."

At a meeting of the board, September 4, 1877, the rule was adopted that there should thereafter be four grades of certificates, denominated respectively, Principal's certificate, Life certificate, "A" certificate and "B" certificate. Life was granted to holders of full A who had taught two or more consecutive years in the public schools of the city to the satisfaction of the board. Principals of all branch and primary schools were required to hold the full A certificate and to have taught two years in the city schools.

By action of the board, January 5th, 1875, it was resolved that teachers holding "Partial B" certificates be required to make them up to "Full B" within one year. This form of certificate was again changed in 1878, whereby candidates were required to pass an examination equivalent to the Full B, and would receive the Partial B certificate upon obtaining eighty per cent or more, and the Full B certificate would be granted after one year's successful experience in the city schools. Thus the "Partial B" was made equal to the Full B in scholarship, and differed from it only in experience. The result of this acquisition of higher

grade certificate, by higher scholarship and continued service, increased the efficiency of the schools, but also increased the cost of the schools. This policy of basing certificate and salary upon scholarship and experience only, was afterward criticised, and changed to some extent in the time of Superintendent Anderson. In 1878 the rule was passed by the board that diplomas of graduation from the full course of any of the state normal schools of the state would entitle the holder to a Principal's partial certificate.

Corporal punishment had been so severe and so frequent in some of the wards that it was referred to by the president and superintendent in their annual reports for the year ending 1881. More than fifty cases are reported from one school in three weeks, and the board is urged to "arrest a practice so degrading to both teacher and pupil."

A rule was passed June 21st of that year to the effect that corporal punishment shall be resorted to only in extreme cases and as a last resort, and must be administered only by the principal of the school, or by an authorized assistant. It must be inflicted also out of class and not during the school session. It must not be cruel or excessive nor be "inflicted by blows upon or about the head or face or any vital part, or by pinching, twisting the arms or hands or pulling of the hair or ears, or by shutting up in closets, or lonely confinement." A complete record also of the offense and punishment and its effects were kept, and a report sent to the Superintendent. These restrictions seem to have been necessary for some of the schools. Many teachers still in the schools remember the case of a lad sent by a principal with a note to the principal of another school. He went to the office and awaited the arrival of the principal. When the principal came, before the note could be delivered, the boy was set upon and severely beaten, without giving him a hearing. It was his custom to treat all boys sent to the office in this manner.

The use of the rod had always been discouraged, yet its application never was eliminated. It was claimed there is nothing to take its place in actual practice, with individual cases, as conditions now exist. Mr. MacAlister was of the opinion that in any attempt to dispense with corporal punishment suspension is absolutely necessary. It calls in and insists upon the co-operation of the parent in regulating the child's conduct to an extent that

corporal punishment does not. In that respect suspension would be preferable to the infliction of bodily pain by the teacher.

The degrading effect of corporal punishment upon both the recipient and the one who inflicts the punishment, has always been recognized, and other modes of restraint and prevention of misdemeanors have been insisted upon as a substitute. During all the history of the schools, there has been much discussion on the establishing of schools for incorrigibles and truants. In the annual report of the board, May 6th, 1879, it is recommended that such a school be established and truant officers be appointed. They refer to Boston as an example where truant laws are enforced, and where seventy-eight per cent. of the school population is in school, while the per cent. in Milwaukee is only fifty. In 1880 an effort was made to carry a bill through the legislature for the establishing of truant schools in Milwaukee, but without avail, and such schools have never been established. At the annual meeting of the board, May 7, 1878, Mr. John J. Somers was chosen superintendent of the public schools to succeed Mr. James MacAlister. Mr. Somers was, and had been for several years, principal of the Tenth district school. He served but one term of two years as superintendent of schools and inaugurated but few changes while in office. He was well versed in the details of school management and gave proofs of his ability as an executive officer.

Mr. Somers gave considerable attention to reading in the grades, and had bound for purposes of comparison sixteen volumes of examinations for promotion with a view of illustrating all the work of the grades. He also thought the instruction in arithmetic and language faulty and needing more attention. He also recommended to the board the organization of special classes, or of ungraded schools, for the benefit of those pupils especially who are unable to complete the grade work in the allotted time. This he says would include about five per cent. of all the school children. This classification was never made general, though the sectioning of the grades accomplishes to some extent the same purpose.

In 1878 the number of grades was reduced from ten to eight, so that the average number of years the pupil would be in school to complete the grade work would correspond to the number of grades.

At the beginning of the school year 1878-79, the

five-year period when text-books could be changed had expired, and after considerable discussion which became very heated, the following changes were made: Barnes' Brief History of the United States was adopted in place of Swinton's. The Eclectic Geographies, Nos. 1 and 2, in place of Guyot's Geography; Harvey's series of Readers in place of McGuffey's. Text-books that were not changed were not formally re-adopted, so that changes might be subsequently made without legal impediment.

For the year ending 1878 the numbering of the grades was reversed, so that thereafter the numbers were from the lowest to the highest. Superintendent Somers, in 1878, suggests that the course of study in many respects is indefinite, and in consequence many subjects are poorly taught. Though geography was taught orally in the intermediate grades, yet where it was well taught the teacher had really adopted some text-book. In 1878 algebra was dropped from the district school course and business forms substituted in its stead.

The board had always had difficulty in getting the necessary school accommodations, and were obliged to be satisfied with small rooms, poorly lighted and improperly heated and ventilated. Each year, however, from the beginning of the sixties, some reference is made to imperfect ventilation of school rooms.

In 1876 stoves were introduced into all the school rooms of the city, superseding all other appliances, which certainly were objectionable from the point of economy, convenience and ease in ventilation. This condition of things existed until 1880. In the report of Superintendent Somers for the year ending 1878, he says all the school buildings of the city, excepting the high school building, were heated by stoves. In many of the rooms at that time less than thirty cubic feet of air was allowed to each pupil, and ninety cubic feet was the general allowance; while sanitary authorities say two thousand cubic feet is necessary for the health of the individual. This, however, depends upon the rapidity with which the air can be changed in the room. Small rooms can only be used with safety for large classes where the best appliances are used for introducing pure, warm air and expelling the foul air.

At the regular meeting in May, 1880, Mr. MacAlister was re-elected superintendent to succeed Mr. Somers, and A. H. Schattenberg was elected

secretary of the board to succeed Thomas Desmond. During this interval of two years that Mr. MacAlister was out of the public school work, he devoted his time to private study and lecturing to classes on art and other subjects.

The addition of music, drawing, and object or science lessons into the grades, produced complaints that the work was too heavy. This soon brought about an attempt to revise the course, so that these subjects could be taught without unduly burdening the pupil or the teacher. Superintendent MacAlister attempted to change the method of instruction, so that the course would not be founded upon "so many pages in the text-book in a specified time." He suggests the use of syllabuses which should be used as a guide, while the text-book would be used as a source of information. This method of mapping out the work for the class teacher is especially necessary in oral instruction.

In 1880 Mr. MacAlister commenced the preparation of a series of syllabuses for the different branches of study in the schools. During the year, he had under preparation syllabuses in reading, geography, United States history, arithmetic and language. He also suggests that the time given to physiology is too great for the results obtained. He thinks a course of general science lessons given by the teacher would be preferable. This would prevent that mechanical method which is likely to come with the graded system, and give some free activity of the teacher to the intellectual awakening of the child.

On October 4, 1881, by action of the board, the recommendations of the superintendent and the Committee on Text-books and Course of Instruction were adopted, eliminating certain details in geography and arithmetic and the introduction of the elements of mensuration and book-keeping. United States history and geography were finished in the seventh grade and the specific study of composition was required in the eighth grade. All the branches of the course of study were to be put in the form of syllabuses to be printed for the use of teachers as fast as they were prepared by the superintendent.

Rules for examination and promotion, which are in substance still in force, were adopted May 1, 1883. Examinations for promotion must be approved by the superintendent. In all examinations for promotion pupils must have an average

of seventy per cent. in each of the studies, reading, penmanship and arithmetic and an average of seventy per cent. in all other studies. The superintendent shall in person make a thorough examination of all the schools, or such grade or grades in all as he may select, once every year. When any grade has completed a study it shall be examined by the superintendent. Pupils are granted certificates of graduation from the district schools, who have passed the superintendent's final examination with an average of seventy per cent. in all the studies examined and before completed. "Pupils completing the full course in the district schools and attaining an average of seventy per cent. in each of the studies, reading, language—including grammar and composition—spelling and arithmetic, and an average of at least seventy per cent. in all other studies, shall receive certificates signed by the superintendent entitling them to admission to the high school."

In the interest of economy, in 1881, the Board required the payment of tuition of all pupils from all non-residents, inasmuch as the number of such pupils had greatly increased. There were then more than three hundred non-resident pupils whose instruction was costing the city more than three thousand dollars. Of this number seventeen were in the high school. This had the effect of materially reducing the number of non-residents. Less than one hundred paid the tuition for the following term, and for the next following year, one-thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-two cents was collected as tuition. Much criticism was raised by those paying taxes in the city who happened to live just outside the city limits. These objections were met upon the ground that the "right to free instruction is a political right, and like every other political right is to be exercised and enjoyed within the district defined by law, in which the citizen has his domicile or legal residence. Ownership of property gives no political right. Taxes paid for the support of schools are not paid as tuition. The man who has no children must pay them as well as he who has a multitude. The man who possesses nothing and pays no tax has as full right to free instruction as his neighbor, the millionaire. To apply such taxes to the payment of tuition of non-residents, or what is the same thing—to exempt a non-resident from the payment of tuition, on the ground of his payment of such taxes, would be a

misappropriation of funds raised by tax for the support of the schools."

In his annual address for 1881, President Stark calls attention to the fact that the upper grades have classes of from ten to thirty, taught by a high-salaried teacher, while the primary grades number from seventy-five to more than one-hundred with a low-priced teacher. He suggests the consolidation of the seventh and eighth grades. By so doing he would carry out the ideas of Superintendent MacAlister in forming schools intermediate between the district school and the high school.

On the third day of April, 1883, Mr. MacAlister tendered his resignation to the School Board, to take effect on the 23d of the month, having accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools of the city of Philadelphia, to which he had been elected. In referring to the departure of Superintendent MacAlister from the schools, the president of the board, Mr. Joshua Stark said: "The recent retirement of Mr. MacAlister from the office of Superintendent of Schools which he had filled for seven years with signal ability, was perhaps the most significant event of the year. I but repeat the general sentiment of the board, the teachers, pupils and patrons of the schools, and citizens at large, that the services of the late superintendent in behalf of public education while here, were of the highest value, and entitle him to grateful and lasting remembrance."

William E. Anderson, principal of the Fifth district school for nearly ten years, was chosen by the board on April 17th, as the successor to Mr. MacAlister. Mr. Stark on the same occasion speaks of Mr. Anderson in the following terms. "I congratulate the board on the selection so happily made of one of the tried instructors of our schools as his successor. Earnest, studious and aspiring, experienced and faithful as an instructor, successful as a principal and governor of youth, and familiar with our system and methods as developed under our late superintendent, and in sympathy with them, as I believe him to be, Superintendent Anderson will, with the hearty support and co-operation of the board, carry forward successfully and with honor to himself and us, the work committed to his hands."

The tendency during Mr. MacAlister's superintendency was to elevate the teaching profession, to favor high attainments, culture and skill in the

teacher, to introduce a more rigid standing in scholarship for graduation from the ward schools and for admission to the high school.

Mr. Anderson still continued this policy during his subsequent nine years of service, but he held more strongly to experience and skill in actual school work as factors in estimating a teacher's value.

There is no work so important in the entire administration of the city government as the directing of the education of the thirty thousand children in the public schools. To do the work wisely and well, with efficiency and economy requires proper supervision. The superintendent must have such assistance in the office as will enable him to visit the many schools under his charge and to study their wants. Mr. Charles Bronson has been the efficient clerk to the superintendent for the past eighteen years. For several years an assistant clerk, who is also a stenographer, has been employed. Upon the recommendation of Superintendent Anderson, Mr. H. O. R. Siefert was appointed assistant superintendent of schools, May, 1889. Mr. Siefert was for many years in the parochial schools of Milwaukee, was afterward teacher of German in the district schools, and became principal of the Seventh district school, September 1, 1885. Under Superintendent Anderson, Mr. Siefert was occupied with the work of general supervision, visiting schools and classes and examining the work of the grades. He made many suggestions in his first report to Superintendent Anderson with reference to teaching reading, writing, arithmetic and language. He recommends less physiology and more hygiene, and he would spread the science lessons over the four last years.

Mr. Siefert recommends promotions in the third, fourth and fifth grades twice a year at stated times, say January and June, and the sixth, seventh and eighth, at the end of the year.

At the meeting of the board, March 1, 1892, Mr. George W. Peckham was elected superintendent of schools for the ensuing two years, as the successor of Mr. Wm. E. Anderson, and at the next meeting of the board, on recommendation of Mr. Peckham, Mr. H. O. R. Siefert was re-elected as assistant superintendent. Mr. Peckham had been in the high school since 1873, and had been principal of the high school since 1885. He was especially popular and successful as a teacher and

principal, and was well acquainted with school men and school work. Mr. Peckham still continues as superintendent, having been re-elected by the board in March last (1894), for the ensuing two years.

By resolution of the board, December 27, 1893, the superintendent was authorized to recommend to the board a suitable person for the position of supervisor of primary grades at a salary not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum. In accordance with this resolution, Miss Hall was appointed to that position at the maximum salary at the beginning of the fall term, 1894.

In 1884 Superintendent Anderson, with the council of the principals and the Committee on Rules, recommended a series of rules to the board making the regular term work the basis of promotion rather than the examination. They saw the evils attendant upon examination as the only test of scholarship. To the nervous child it means worry and over-excitement, to the indolent and phlegmatic child it means procrastination in the daily work, and with all children it means "cram" before examination. By a rule adopted December 2, 1884, the superintendent could exempt any pupil from examination for promotion, if in his judgment the daily record showed proficiency in the study.

Superintendent Anderson reports to the board, October 7, 1890, a considerable improvement in making the higher classes larger. He had consolidated the eighth grade of the eleventh and twelfth districts. He calls the attention of the board to the fact that many classes in German contain but five to ten pupils, and he recommends the re-enactment of the rule that no classes of less than twenty be formed. Promotions were made whenever the classes were ready. Individual or special promotions were sometimes made, but seldom resorted to except to effect consolidation of upper classes.

On recommendation of Superintendent Peckham, the board adopted the rule that pupils in the first, second and third grades be promoted without examination and on the judgment of the class teacher, approved by the principal. All educators well know the differing capacities of children in mental acquisition and assimilation. A class of the same attainments will very soon show differences in their rate of progress, such that some will be far ahead of the class and others far behind.

To keep the entire class back for the slow, indolent and incapable would be a manifest injustice. The teacher is thus obliged to adapt his work to the average of the class. The capable are kept back and the incapable fail. Superintendent Peckham and Assistant Superintendent Siefert endeavored to remedy this by dividing the grades into two sections so that the more advanced class will be promoted to the next grade when the work of the lower grade is completed. By this method one section of the class in a grade recites while the other section studies. The superintendent hoped also by this method, pupils would be taught independence in the preparation of their lessons. He cited the experience of many educators showing that it is not enough to classify with intervals of one year in the advancement of the successive grades. In a class of fifty pupils, thirty per cent. are of superior ability, fifty per cent. are of average ability and twenty per cent. of inferior ability. Thus the bright and the slow pupils or fifty per cent. of all are done an injustice by the longer interval between the grades. This method certainly gives an opportunity for the bright and more ambitious pupils to get through the grade work in a shorter time and probably does not deter the progress of the weak and indolent. President W. J. Turner, in his annual address to the School Board, in May, 1894, commends the new classification and expresses his opinion "that it is the greatest reform which has been or will be accomplished, in the schools for some time to come."

Superintendent Anderson calls the attention of the board to the fact in May, 1888, that there are in many district schools eighth grades having classes of from twelve to sixteen pupils, costing the city from fifty dollars to sixty-six dollars per pupil and suggests the consolidation of some of these eighth grades. At a subsequent meeting of the board the rule was adopted that classes of not less than twenty pupils should be formed in the district schools and that where smaller than twenty, they might be consolidated by the Superintendent. It had always been appreciated by the school authorities that the numbers in the primary grades were too large; and by action of the board, August 4, 1891, the apportionment of pupils to teachers in the several grades was fixed as follows: First and second grades, fifty-four; third and fourth grades, fifty; fifth and sixth grades, forty-

four; seventh and eighth grades, thirty-six. The class assigned to each teacher shall not include more than twenty-five per cent. in excess of the apportionment; and no extra class shall be formed unless it contains at least two-thirds of the above apportionment.

In his annual report for the year ending 1884, Superintendent Anderson strongly emphasizes the importance of having good teachers and grading the salaries according to fitness. He says that "bad teaching is poor at any price, and good teaching is cheap, whatever the salary of the teacher." He regards fitness as the great consideration in selecting, employing and compensating teachers.

The tendency under Mr. MacAlister was to make scholarship and experience the basis of promotion and salary. Mr. Anderson thinks this is too narrow and "makes no allowance for special natural endowments, genius, industry, tact and temperament." He says, "skill and success as demonstrated in actual service, is the true basis of distinctions in the value of such service." He further says, "scholarship and experience should be ignored in the grade of compensation unless seconded by a disposition and ability to perform any work required below the eighth grade."

He also thinks a too high estimate has been put upon lower grade teaching. He states that the management and instruction of lower classes is easier, involving less correction of papers, fewer stubborn cases of discipline, less resources and ability in teaching. These considerations, Mr. Anderson thinks, should govern the rating of salaries. A minimum salary should be fixed the same for all inexperienced and untried teachers. He thinks there should be one grade of scholastic certificate; and this should be a high grade as a primary qualification. Preferment and increase of salary should then be effected first, by experience and second, by proved ability to instruct and manage classes and schools. He suggests a minimum salary in the first and second grades of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, with fifty dollars added for each year's experience, until five hundred and fifty dollars is reached as the maximum.

In the third, fourth and fifth grades he places four hundred dollars as the minimum, with the same rate of increase until six hundred dollars is reached, and in the sixth, seventh and eighth

grades a minimum of four hundred and fifty dollars and a maximum of six hundred dollars, six hundred and fifty dollars in the seventh and eight hundred dollars in the eighth. He would also have a first assistant for the primary grades at a salary of six hundred and fifty dollars for the first year. Teachers having half day classes and teaching two sessions of three hours each, should have one hundred dollars per year additional compensation. Principals should commence at fourteen hundred dollars and go to eighteen hundred dollars per annum after six years' experience. Mr. Anderson states that under the method then in vogue, transfers are frequently made of teachers holding B certificates to more important positions held by those having A certificates, simply on account of better fitness for the higher and more responsible work. At the regular meeting of the board, August 4, 1885, the recommendations of the superintendent were in the main adopted. There were formed two grades of certificates, "Assistant's Certificate" and "Principal's Certificate." Trial assistants' certificates were issued to candidates obtaining seventy per cent. in each, and a general average of eighty per cent. in arithmetic, English grammar, theory and art of teaching, geography, penmanship, reading, history of the United States, Constitutions of the United States and the State of Wisconsin, and physiology. Assistants' certificates were given after one year's service.

The effort to readjust salaries according to the recommendations of the superintendent, precipitated a contest which lasted through several sessions. It resulted in leaving the salaries of assistants at the same minimum as before—four hundred dollars per annum—and a maximum of six hundred dollars regardless of the certificate held, and in increasing the maximum salary of first assistants one hundred dollars, and grading the salaries of principals of primary and branch schools, according to the number of rooms in the school.

By a rule of the board adopted June 5, 1887, principals of primary or branch schools were required to hold the principal's partial certificate, or a state certificate equivalent to the same, or to pass an examination in algebra, geometry, physics, general history, history of pedagogy, and in one of the three branches; botany, chemistry or geology.

In a report to the School Board, in March, 1888, Superintendent Anderson points out the fact that

the rate of change in the teaching force is very great. It is therefore all important to see that when changes occur they shall not be to the disadvantage of the schools by getting incompetent teachers.

At a subsequent meeting of the board it was decided to employ a reserve corps of teachers at the salary of the regular teacher. These should not exceed twenty in number and should displace in great measure the work of substitute teachers. This class of teachers was established in May, 1888, and is still maintained. It is found highly useful for substitute work and as a source from which to secure regular teachers. In 1888 there were appointed on the corps forty-one, of whom twenty-five were assigned to positions of class teachers during the year and eleven were on the corps at the end of the year.

Superintendent Anderson always insisted upon getting the best teachers, whether residents or non-residents of the city. The normal schools in Milwaukee and of the state never supplied all the teachers necessary to meet the wants of the city schools. In 1884 there was sixty-one per cent. of professionally trained teachers, while in 1890 there was sixty-five per cent. of professionally trained teachers in the Milwaukee public schools. In 1888 we find of four hundred and thirty-three teachers employed by the board, two hundred and twenty-three had received normal and professional training, and two hundred and ten received their certificates on examination. From this it is evident that the state normal schools have never supplied a sufficient number of teachers to meet the wants of the city schools.

In response to a demand for more teachers, the board, on July 1, 1890, provided that assistants' certificates be granted to graduates of the Wisconsin State University in addition to those holding state certificates and those holding diplomas from the normal schools of the state.

In view of the fact that is has always been difficult to get well-trained teachers, the board, about this time, had under consideration the plan—which was never adopted however—of granting assistants' certificates to graduates of the high school of the three years' course, who passed an examination in pedagogy. Another effort may also be mentioned to secure good teaching talent from whatever source. By recommendation of the superintendent and Committee on Examination,

the rules of the board were so amended at the meeting July 1, 1890, that teachers could be granted experience in public schools outside the city. Superintendent Anderson says successful experience well attested, might safely be accepted in part, as *prima facie* evidence of fitness to teach, especially if the possessor bears certificates of high school scholarship obtained previous to his experience. By recommendation of Superintendent Peckham the board placed upon the list, those colleges and universities whose diplomas shall be equivalent to a principal's partial certificate. Included in this list were Michigan, Cornell, Harvard, Chicago, Johns Hopkins universities and Yale College. In the early autumn of 1891, Mr. E. O. Wells, state superintendent of schools, called the attention of Superintendent Anderson to the necessity of all teachers in the public schools holding a "lawful certificate in legal form." The board had given normal graduates of the full course, assistants' certificates without examination; and had employed teachers in special departments, music, German, calisthenics, and in the high school without examination; or by examination only in the subjects to be taught. Mr. Wells refused to countersign certificates not given in accordance with the statutes (Sec. 448, 449, 450, R. S. 1878), and adds that "the law requires that each candidate shall show the branches in which the holder has been examined and his relative attainments in each branch." He further states that the only legal basis for the apportionment of public funds is that every teacher shall hold a countersigned diploma or state certificate. The opinion of the city attorney was to the effect that the teachers of the city were legally certified, but as his decision might be questioned by the state it was decided to go through the form of an examination and give the teachers a nominal rating and a certificate. By January 1, 1892, there had been issued to teachers one hundred and two certificates in proper legal form, rating as second or third grade and containing the standings of the teacher. Provision was also made in the certificate for its extension without further examination during the satisfactory service of the holder. In a subsequent communication of the attorney-general of the state, Hon. J. L. O'Connor, he was of the opinion that the practical construction of the provision of the charter gives to the superintendent of schools and the School Board the power

and authority to determine the qualifications of those employed by them and to issue certificates. He further says, "I do not know of any person in the state authorized by law to re-examine your teachers, or to annul their certificates in case you and your board issue them."

The board returned to the old form of certification immediately after this decision, and certificates which had been issued after September, 1891, as first, second and third grades, were also changed to the old form of city certificate.

Previous to 1870 salaries were low; principals received twelve hundred dollars, first-assistants, four hundred and fifty dollars, and other assistants from three hundred and sixty to three hundred and ninety-six dollars per year. One-twelfth of the annual salary was paid each month; and if the teachers did not continue in the service of the board for the next year they forfeited the two-twelfths of the annual salary for the summer months. In 1871 the board was obliged to make a material reduction in the salaries. From that time to 1874 they were gradually increased, when principals received fifteen hundred dollars per annum, first-assistants seven hundred dollars, and other assistants from three hundred and sixty dollars to six hundred dollars. The maximum salaries remained unchanged from 1874 to 1884, but the minimum was reduced in 1881, so that the maximum was reached after the third year, with fifty dollars advance each year from the minimum. At the regular meeting of the board, April 4, 1882, a petition was presented to the board signed by the principals of the district schools, requesting an increase of salary; and on December 5, 1882, the assistant teachers sent a petition to the board asking for an increase in their salaries, in view of the proposed addition to the salaries of principals in the district schools and teachers in the high school.

During the year ending in 1882, rules were adopted by the board intended to insure greater security and permanency in the teacher's position, but no action was taken toward an increase in salary. By recommendation of the Committee on Rules October 5, 1886, the board adopted the rule that assistant teachers receive four hundred dollars for the first year of their service, with fifty dollars additional for each year of service in the Milwaukee Public Schools until a maximum of six hundred dollars is reached for all teachers below

the seventh grade, and six hundred and fifty dollars in the case of teachers of the seventh grade.

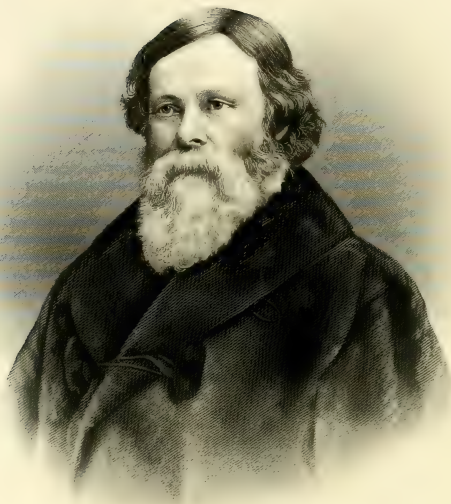
On October 4, 1887, the principals of the district schools petitioned the board for an increase in salary, citing other cities in this country of the size of Milwaukee where the salaries were much higher. At the same meeting Commissioner Rauschenberger introduced a resolution making the salary fourteen hundred dollars for the first year, with one hundred dollars additional each year, until a maximum of about seventeen hundred dollars is reached.

By action of the board June 5, 1888, the rules were so amended that principals of district schools, received fourteen hundred dollars for the first year and one hundred dollars additional each year, until a maximum of seventeen hundred dollars is reached. They must be at least twenty-five years of age and must have had three years' experience. Principals of primary schools receive nine hundred dollars for the first year, when in charge of schools containing more than four rooms with full classes, and fifty dollars additional for each room more than four. There was an increase with experience of fifty dollars annually for two years; but the maximum salary should not exceed thirteen hundred dollars. First assistants start at seven hundred dollars and increase annually one hundred dollars, until nine hundred dollars is reached. Six hundred and fifty dollars was the maximum for teachers of the sixth grade, and seven hundred dollars for the seventh grade. Teachers of German commence with eight hundred dollars and receive one hundred dollars additional yearly, until a maximum of eleven hundred dollars is reached. Special assistant teachers

of German commence with four hundred dollars and increase fifty dollars per annum, until they reach a maximum of six hundred and fifty dollars. Substitute teachers receive one dollar and fifty cents per day, and when not assigned to duty fifty cents per day for reporting.

In 1892 the principals asked for a maximum of two thousand dollars and assistants also asked for a corresponding increase, but the board did not see fit to make any change. By vote of the board, May 7, 1889, the salary of the superintendent was made four thousand dollars, an increase of one thousand dollars, and that of the secretary two thousand dollars, an increase of six hundred dollars. The charter had been changed by the legislature in session to allow this change in salary. Reduction of salary on account of absence has varied at different times in the history of the schools. In earlier years deduction was not made for absence on account of sickness. The salary of W. H. Richardson, principal of the Twelfth district school, was allowed in full for eight days absence on account of sickness and death in the family in 1878. Also the salary of Miss Gertrude I. Downey for October was paid in full. She was absent on account of sickness and subsequently died.

In 1879 the rule was adopted that any teacher absent on account of sickness shall suffer no deduction in salary. Teachers absent for any other cause shall forfeit their pay. Afterward, the rule was adopted that teachers absent on account of sickness be given full pay, less substitute's pay. This deduction on the above basis could continue for only one month. An absence of three days is now allowed, on account of death in the family, with the full salary, less substitute's pay.



James Douglass ..

CHAPTER XXVI.

COURSE OF STUDY AND TEXT-BOOKS.

BY AUGUSTUS J. ROGERS.

ON September 4, 1883, in obedience to a request from the School Board, Superintendent Anderson presented the course of study then in use, with suggestions as to desirable changes. It had been the plan of Mr. MacAlister to publish syllabuses of all the subjects taught. He had, however, distributed only syllabuses in geography and civil government. Mr. Anderson proposed to complete this work and rearrange and make more definite the primary instruction to connect it with the kindergarten work. During the last five years, United States history, physical geography, civil government and book-keeping had been carried on in the seventh grade, and physiology and descriptive geography discontinued. He would revive physiology and have it taught orally and would make the "General Lessons" found in the different grades, more definite and embrace knowledge of common things. In accordance with this plan the first manual upon Matter and Method was published in 1883, and in ten years five editions had been published.

In the autumn of 1883 a very careful inquiry was made by Superintendent Anderson, concerning the amount of school work that was required of pupils at home. It was found there was a tendency on the part of parents as well as teachers to require home work. It was found that the average time given to home lessons was in many schools from two to three hours. The Special Committee on Home Lessons were of the opinion that this outside study should not be required of pupils below the fifth grade—and in the sixth and seventh grades, if given at all, should be of moderate extent—and for the eighth grade not more than one hour and thirty minutes should be required for their preparation. Regular examinations were also limited to once a term. Several years later Superintendent Anderson also recommended that the sessions for the lower grades be shortened. This did not meet the approval of the board.

In his report to the board, January 8, 1889, he

expressed the opinion that the "adoption of a rule which would place all pupils of the first year on three hours' time, would redound to the physical and intellectual well being of the children and would not ultimately retard their progress in the schools or detract from the efficiency of their instruction."

During the second and third years he thinks children should not remain in school longer than four hours, and in the case of many children four hours in school is all that should be attempted until they reach the age of eleven years.

In the summer of 1883 the five-year period had again expired when it became possible to make changes in text-books. Houston's physical geography was introduced for use in the eighth grade, Cutter's physiology was discontinued, Swinton's grammar replaced Greene's grammar, "Bright's graded instruction in English," as a manual for the use of teachers, replaced "Hadley's lessons in English," and Appleton's mental arithmetic was adopted as a manual for the use of teachers.

Mr. Anderson having found that the instruction in book-keeping was unsatisfactory, secured the voluntary services of Principals White and Spiney, to instruct the teachers having that work in charge. A large number of teachers completed the course during the winter of 1884 and received certificates. The work in this branch of study was still necessarily elementary, but it was improved in quality.

In the report of Superintendent Anderson to the board, July 5, 1887, upon the condition of instruction in the primary and district schools, he recommends the introduction of geography readers, where the child will get information as well as acquaintance with the literary form. He would also introduce more exercises in mental arithmetic. He, with the principals of the district schools, recommends the use of a speller which shall include those common words that are frequently misspelled and lists of words coming

under certain rules. He would extend the experimental science teaching and add still more apparatus for that purpose. Mr. Anderson finds that promotion from a lower to a higher grade, without examination and on the pupils' daily record—where the standing is high—has proved very successful. In the promotion of the seventh and eighth grades only a minority of the pupils were examined, and he thought a much truer estimate of the pupils' scholarship and training was obtained than under the former system.

By act of the legislature (Chapter 327), 1885, physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, was required as a part of the course in all schools supported by public money. In conformity to this requirement the board adopted "How We Live," which is still in use in the schools. On February 7, 1888, the board adopted Reed's word book for use in all grades above the third. By a resolution adopted by the board, November 1, 1887, teachers were forbidden to collect money from pupils for the purchase of school supplies, or to act in behalf of parents or pupils in the purchase of school material.

By authorization of the board, December 6, 1887, Superintendent Anderson was permitted to arrange a programme of visits of the eighth grade to the Public Museum, for the purpose of receiving instruction in geography and natural science from the custodian, Mr. Wheeler. These lessons were upon the following topics: Rocks—The Ages of the Earth—The Formation of Coral Islands—Animals of Different Countries—Peoples of Different Countries and Peoples of Different Ages. They were instructive, illustrated talks, and awakened much interest in the pupils.

To carry out more fully the plan of oral and object instruction, as planned in the manual of the graded course, an institute was conducted by Superintendent Anderson, assisted by Principals Lawrence, Lau, Wolthers and Hooper, for the purpose of giving instruction by experiment to the assistant teachers upon subjects related to physical geography. This work was carried on during the winter of 1886 with zeal and enthusiasm by those who received the instruction and those who gave it.

By recommendation of the Committee on Text-books and Graded Course, the board authorized an expenditure of six hundred and seventy-six dollars

and eighty-eight cents, for the purchase of necessary apparatus for teaching the elements of science by experiments in the school room, in accordance with the plan presented by Superintendent Anderson and Principals Lau, Lawrence, Hooper and Wolthers.

At the close of the five-year period in 1888, some changes in text-books were made. On September 4, 1888, the Committee on Text-books reported in favor of replacing the Harvey readers which had been in use ten years, with the McGuffey series, and they were adopted by the board. On December 3, 1889, Mr. Anderson presented to the text-book committee a large number of omissions which he would suggest be made in the lessons of the various readers then in use. These lessons he regarded as objectionable on account of style or doctrines advocated or presented. On October 2, 1888, Swinton's new composition was adopted as a text-book for the seventh and eighth grades, Swinton's new language lessons for the fifth and upper grades and Long's language lessons for the second and fourth grades. As this was the year for a change in text-books, the Tenth District Public School Association petitioned the Common Council May 21st to furnish text-books to pupils free of charge. This communication was referred to the School Board and by the board referred to the Committee on Text-books. This committee reported adversely November 6th, after having carefully investigated the results of the method as carried out in other cities. Since 1872, Alexander Mitchell had placed at the disposal of the superintendent an amount of money sufficient to procure text-books for all poor children unable to procure them for themselves. This influenced the committee somewhat in their report.

During the year ending 1889, Superintendent Anderson with assistant Superintendent H. O. R. Siefert, revised the Manual of Instruction. In this revision what were regarded as non-essentials were eliminated and greater stress was placed on the essentials, especially reading and arithmetic. The requirements in mental arithmetic were more definitely stated and teachers directed to improve methods on that subject. Formal lessons in geography were omitted in the first and second grades, and instruction given by reading in the text-book—geography for young folks. The discontinuance of Houston's physical geography was

recommended and the study of natural phenomena by experiment substituted.

In 1891 Robinson's beginners' book in arithmetic was introduced for use in the third and fourth grades. Superintendent Anderson favored its use, as "good teachers are never hampered by a text-book. Inexperienced or indifferent teachers are assisted greatly by it." At the same time Robinson's graded school arithmetic took the place of Ray's new practical arithmetic for use in the upper grades; the Spencerian system of penmanship was also adopted with the Spencerian copy books.

Superintendent Anderson says in his report for 1891, "it is eminently desirable that all young people before leaving school should be able to read English intelligently and with facility, spell common words correctly, express themselves on simple matters of fact with regard to the plain and simple rules of composition and grammar, perform with facility and correctness the simple operations in arithmetic, possess a fair knowledge of geography and know the chief facts of the history of this country." These Mr. Anderson would regard as the fundamentals in any course of study for the common schools.

In 1890 Superintendent Anderson observes that the work in drawing and in calisthenics, and in many cases music, can be conducted successfully by the class teacher, and the specialist in those subjects is no longer required to teach, but may supervise. It has been evident that the teachers in later years have a breadth of attainments and a training for their work which fits them for a more extensive line of work than was possible in earlier years in the history of the schools. Supplementary reading has come to form a prominent part of the school course in the district schools. At the present time each grade has books from which selections may be read, or even read entire in connection with the regular reader. Superintendent Peckham calls attention to the difference in the character of supplementary reading necessary in the lower and higher grades. He deprecates the practice of many teachers in drilling the children in the first grade in repetition of sentences of the chart and first reader. By continued repetition of the same sentences the idea conveyed by the words is retained rather than the words themselves, or words are retained only in that particular combination

of words. In some cities it is required that children in the first grade shall be able to read a certain number of words at sight, rather than be able to read a certain number of pages. In Philadelphia the first grade must learn four hundred words and the second grade eight hundred. In the first and second grade the aim is to teach the child to recognize and pronounce readily words whose meaning he already knows. The aim, after the third grade is reached, "is not only to convey the thought and sentiment of the selection to the mind of the hearer, but also to develop the powers of thought and imagination, to establish the habit of reading good books and to give useful information." These may be of a somewhat heavier character than those used for home reading, and may include poetry, fiction, biography, history and science.

By rule of the board adopted July 3, 1893, it is required that the regular reader and two or three supplementary readers shall be read in the first grade, and in the second grade the regular reader and selections from three supplementary readers. In the other grades from one to three books was required to be read, and lists of from one-half dozen to a dozen books suitable for each grade, respectively, were given, which pupils might read.

By the act of the legislature, 1879, all children between the ages of seven and fourteen years were required to attend some school for at least twelve weeks in the year. Fines were imposed upon parents or guardians for non-compliance with the law. The effect of the passage of the law was to increase at first the attendance; but it gradually fell off again. In 1889 in view of the failure of the previous law to increase school attendance in the state, a substitute for that act was passed known as the "Bennett law." Its provisions were more stringent than in the preceding act. Children between seven and fourteen years of age were required to attend some school for at least twelve weeks in the year, and no school should be known as a school unless reading, writing, arithmetic and United States history were taught in the *English language*. Justices of the peace and police magistrates had power to enforce penalties upon parents or guardians for failure to comply with the law. No child under thirteen year of age was to be allowed to work in any shop, factory, mine or place of business. By vote of the board, August 5th, the twelve weeks next ensuing consecutively after

the first day of October, 1890, was fixed as the period of compulsory school attendance in pursuance of chapter 519 of the laws of 1889.

In compliance with a popular demand, and especially from the private schools, this law was repealed in 1891, and an act passed in its stead requiring parents or guardians to keep their children between the ages of seven and thirteen in school, unless they should receive the equivalent of such instruction in some other way. Truant officers were required to enforce the law. Difficulty is everywhere experienced in enforcing compulsory attendance at school. Twenty years ago a standing Committee on Truancy was formed in the board. This committee suggest rules for dealing with truancy, and truant children may be suspended. Monthly reports of truancy have for many years been made to the superintendent by the principals.

On June 3, 1886, the board directed the superintendent to investigate the extent of truancy and get information of legislation pertaining to truancy in Massachusetts, New York and Illinois. He reported October 7th that Massachusetts had sixty-three truant officers in the state, fourteen of whom were in Boston. Through the vigilance of these officers truancy had diminished very much. In New York the law required instruction in the ordinary English branches of all children between seven and fourteen years of age, and they were required to attend school at least fourteen weeks during the year. In New York city twelve truant agents were employed, and from 1870 to 1874 there were six thousand one hundred and five arrests made, and from 1882 to 1886, three thousand six hundred and ninety-two were made.

Since the accommodations in the school buildings provided by the city have always been inadequate for those children seeking admission, efforts have probably not been as strenuous in enforcing truancy laws and compulsory attendance as otherwise would be the case. In view of the lack of school facilities it has always been deemed inexpedient to employ officers to look after truant children and those of school age not attending school.

Commissioner Pereles introduced a resolution into the board, July 3, 1893, providing that corporal punishment in the Milwaukee Public Schools be entirely abolished. This was referred to the committee on rules, which reported in favor of

suspending the rule for the fall term of the current school year. No action has yet been taken by the board in the matter. The discussion of the subject served to materially decrease the number of cases of corporal punishment in the schools, as it showed that public sentiment is generally opposed to that mode of discipline. School boards still hesitate to take away the power of inflicting corporal punishment in extreme cases. They, however, restrict its infliction, and place it in the hands of the principal of the school who is presumably more intelligent and discreet than the class teacher.

A proposition was introduced into the Common Council in 1874-5, to limit by statute the amount voted for school purposes to fifteen dollars per pupil, including the amount received from the state and based upon the average number of pupils in attendance during the year last preceding. This proposition met with vigorous opposition on the part of the School Board, whereupon the council indefinitely postponed the consideration of the proposed amendment.

In 1881 and 1882 the legislature imposed close limitations upon the power of taxation by the Common Council. The school fund, however, was made independent of other funds raised by the council. Three and a half mills were taken from the seventeen and one-half mills, fixed as the total limit of taxation, to be used exclusively for the support of public schools. To this is added the income from the state school fund and an equal amount levied by the County Board of Supervisors.

President Obermann, in his annual address to the board, May, 1888, states, that upon careful investigation and inquiry into the expense per pupil of the school systems of other cities, Milwaukee makes the best showing for economy of any, with the single exception of Detroit. In 1890 Superintendent Anderson instituted a comparison of cost of instruction in Milwaukee with other cities, showing that Milwaukee pays less per pupil than any other large city doing an equal amount of school work. By reference to the tables of attendance and expenses it will be seen that the total cost per capita has varied from about twelve dollars to twenty dollars on the average enrollment. There is generally a small increase per pupil in any given year over the preceding year.

The School Board of Milwaukee has generally

been a conservative body. No radical changes in their own organization or in the school system has ever been adopted by them. They have always recognized the fact that change is not necessarily improvement. At the same time they have recognized the fact that blind adherence to exploded methods and theories because long in vogue, is equally unwise. The manner of selecting School Commissioners, however, their terms of service and their number has been a subject of much discussion. When the board was first organized in 1846 it was composed of three commissioners from each ward and appointed by the Common Council for a term of two years. By an act of the legislature, March 19, 1859, the number of commissioners was reduced to two from each ward. This number still continues as the representation from each ward. By act of the legislature in 1891 the term of service of each commissioner was made three years.

In the winter of 1887 a bill was presented to the legislature changing the method of selecting School Commissioners. This provided for the election of members of the School Board by popular vote. Its passage was strongly opposed, and a memorial to the legislature remonstrating against its passage was adopted by the School Board at that time, and the bill failed to become a law.

The idea of reorganizing the School Board on a different plan from the present has often been suggested, and the sentiment has been common that the city had outgrown its old-time method of selecting School Commissioners. President Obermann, in 1888, suggests that the appointment of commissioners by aldermen just after municipal elections, is apt to lead to selections according to the political opinions of the appointees. He also thinks the number of commissioners should be less and the board not too strongly local in its character.

In the report of the Special Committee on Choosing School Commissioners, presented to the board January 8, 1889, it is urged that by the appointment of a smaller board to administer the educational affairs, there would be lost the popular character, and less interest would be manifested in the schools. It was also claimed that the method in vogue had drawn many of the best men of the community into the board, and that the board had always been practically free from politics.

They oppose any scheme which shall remove the schools farther from the people or that would establish an educational bureau or regency, or that shall centralize the power in individual officers. They think it possible that one commissioner from each ward and nine appointed at large might not be objectionable, but are not prepared to recommend even that. At a meeting of citizens at the Plankinton House, January 31, 1889, it was proposed that the city charter be so changed that the School Board shall consist of twenty-one members at large, appointed for three years, one third of whom shall be changed each year, and shall be appointed by a board of three school regents appointed by the mayor. The bill was presented to the legislature to amend Chapter XII of the Charter relating to schools, whereby the board should consist of twenty-one members from different sections of the city, and appointed by the mayor for three years. The bill was defeated.

The chairman of the Committee on Rules, Gen. F. C. Winkler, made a report to the board, September 3, 1878 in which he strongly urges the discontinuance of the Executive Committee, whose duties are indefinite and powers equal to the entire board; the most important power they possess is that of appointing and discharging teachers. Several times since that date, the abolition of this committee, or dividing or changing its powers has been urged, but no changes have been made in its powers or constitution.

The educational authorities have generally urged that the manner of building school houses, selecting sites and plans and letting contracts needs reform. They think that the Common Council should delegate the construction, repairing and arrangement of school buildings to the board, or to a responsible expert or board of experts, similar to the Board of Public Works.

On January 6, 1891, the board by recommendation of the Committee on Legislation, proposed that the city charter be so amended that the term of service of School Commissioners be changed from two years to three years, that the school repair fund be transferred from the Board of Public Works to the School Board, and that the board be given a voice in the selection of sites and adoption of plans for school buildings. Only that portion of the report making the term of service of School Commissioners three years became a law. The officers of the board are the president

secretary and superintendent. The following named gentlemen have been presidents since 1846:

I. A. Lapham,	G. C. Trumpf,
James H. Rogers,	James MacAlister,
Rufus King,	Joshua Stark,
Jackson Hadley,	George Obermann,
George S. Mallory,	William G. Rauschenberger,
Edward O'Neill,	Wm. J. Turner,
H. L. Palmer,	James M. Pereles.
Emil Wallber,	

Mr. Thomas Desmond was made clerk to the superintendent and board, November, 1866. The position was changed to that of secretary of the board, May, 1872, and the salary increased from one thousand dollars to twelve hundred dollars, and for the taking of the school census was allowed six hundred dollars. Mr. Desmond continued as secretary until May, 1880, and was succeeded by A. H. Schattenburg. The work of the office increased so that he was allowed a clerk, commencing January, 1889.

During the school year 1889-90 irregularities in the office of the secretary, A. H. Schattenburg, were discovered, and he thereupon committed suicide. An investigation showed that he had defrauded the city to the extent of nearly fifty thousand dollars. He had been secretary of the board for ten years, and was considered especially efficient in the conduct of the office. His fall was a terrible surprise and disappointment to the board, who had reposed great confidence in his integrity as well as his ability.

Mr. H. E. Legler was appointed to succeed the defaulting secretary, and new methods of conducting the business of the office were introduced. Mr. Legler still continues in the position.

From July 15 to 18, 1884, the National Educational Exposition was held in Madison and the primary and kindergarten work was quite completely represented, together with bound volumes of pupil's written work. This material was also sent to the World's Fair at New Orleans, held during the winter of 1884-5, together with additional descriptive charts containing statistical information. Photographs of school buildings were also sent, and racks and stands provided for displaying the exhibit. By permit of the board, the superintendent made a three weeks' visit to the exposition to examine the educational exhibits.

On April 5, 1887, in a communication to the board, Superintendent Anderson urged the prepa-

ration of an exhibit of kindergarten work, for the National Educational Association at their meeting in Chicago in July. Milwaukee made a creditable showing, but there was no attempt at completeness in the exhibit.

At the board meeting, December 1, 1891, a resolution was passed that a World's Fair Committee be formed. On the 2nd of May following, the Common Council sent a communication to the board requesting a report on the advisability of making a Milwaukee school exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. The board was slow in making any recommendations, but it was finally proposed that six thousand dollars be appropriated to make a suitable exhibit. This was cut by the council to three thousand dollars. The school authorities hesitated to attempt a display with this amount, but it was finally decided, through the influence of the World's Fair Committee, and especially its chairman, Mr. W. G. Bruce, to make the best exhibit possible with the time and money available. It was less than sixty days before the time for the exhibits to be in place in the Liberal Arts Building at the Columbian Exposition, that the matter was definitely decided, and teachers were informed that they were to prepare an exhibit of school work. Considering the time given, Milwaukee made an excellent showing of her school work. The high school had nearly one hundred volumes of written work from pupils, about thirty large photographs of the interior of laboratories and class rooms, with the work in progress; many large portfolios of maps and drawings, and drawings in frames, and a considerable work from the manual training department.

The district schools furnished considerable written and drawing work, and kindergarten work. Some language and music exercises were illustrated with the phonograph, and statistical tables were given and photographs of buildings. The total expense of the exhibit was one thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-seven cents.

On June 13, 1894, John Boyd Thatcher chairman of the Exposition Committee on Awards, sent to the secretary of the board an official copy of awards to the Milwaukee public schools. They were as follows:

High School—For excellence and improvement shown in literary and scientific work and in mechanical drawing.

Elementary Schools—For excellence, first, in clay modeling and other kindergarten work; second, in English; third, in geography and physiology.

Volumes of Pupil's Work—comprehensive presentation of system, statistics, courses of study and buildings; good kindergarten work in clay, building and tablet work; good work in physiology and geography in all the grades; practical manual training.

The following are a few of those who devoted many years of faithful and long service to the schools, and who died while teaching: In February, 1886, Charles E. Spinney, who had been connected with the schools more than twenty years, and was at that time principal of the Fourteenth district school, was suddenly removed from his work by the hand of death. He was modest and conservative, yet persevering, active, scholarly and thoroughly devoted to the cause of education. In the same year Louis Hillmantel, the veteran principal of the Ninth ward school for more than twenty-five years, followed Mr. Spinney. He was a man of great personal power and strong individuality. His school work was carried on with military precision and rigor, yet he had a kind and loving heart and was held in the highest esteem by his pupils. He belonged to, the old school of pedagogy and thoroughly believed in the efficiency and necessity of corporal punishment.

Miss Maria Bivins, a teacher in the Tenth district, died in the fall of 1890. She had been a teacher in the Milwaukee schools for sixteen years, and ranked high in her profession. Mrs. Maria Tyrrell, of the Third district, died March, 1891. D. W. MacKay, principal Eighth district school No. 1, died February 25, 1894. He was a man of great physical strength, and his death was a shock to his many friends.

Jacob Wahl died March 19, 1894. He had been in the service as a teacher for thirty-five years, and nearly all of that time was principal of the

Sixth district school No. 1. His life was devoted to his work, and his labors were not only long in years, but were well and efficiently done. His school was his life.

The board always encouraged the formation of libraries in the various schools, and in order not to get undesirable books in these libraries, a standing committee on libraries was appointed, in 1882, and this committee prepared a list of suitable books from which purchases could be made. This committee is still maintained and annual appropriations are made, varying in amount from five hundred dollars to eight hundred dollars in the aggregate for all the district schools. Additions have also been made by gifts and from the proceeds of school entertainments. These books include reference works, books for general reading at home, and for supplementary reading in the schools.

The Woman's School Alliance is an organization which was formed in 1891 by a few mothers interested in the physical and mental welfare of their children, and who wished to co-operate with the board in bringing about improved sanitary conditions in the schools. They subsequently enlarged the range of their recommendations, and we find July 3, 1893, they made certain suggestions relative to courses of study, truancy, corporal punishment, length of school year and ventilation of school rooms.

The People's Institute of Milwaukee is an organization intending to assist in supplementing the work of the schools in aiding adults, whose education was limited in any way when young, or who wish to continue their higher studies at home. Professor F. W. Spiers was made director of the institute work for the year 1892-'93, the use of school buildings was given the institute by the board, and evening lectures given and classes formed in various subjects. The financial depression of 1893 checked the work of the institute and not much was done during the year 1894.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY AUGUSTUS J. ROGERS.

OCTOBER 7, 1846, thirteen acres in the present Sixth ward was deeded to the city by Increase A. Lapham to be forever used for the purposes of a high school. The Common council accepted the gift and appointed trustees for the same, but indefinitely postponed further action. Later the land reverted to the donor. The neglect on the part of the city government to meet the provisions of this most generous gift of a most worthy and public spirited citizen, was certainly a great loss to the community.

We find that steps were not taken toward the establishment of a high school until 1852, when the board appointed a committee to consider the propriety of establishing such a school, but no definite action was taken by the board to that end until 1857; though the matter was again revived and discussed in 1854.

It was during the interval from 1851 to 1858 that "The University" served in some measure the functions of a high school for the city. In 1849 what was known as the "Wilcox School" was founded, and was carried on in the basement of the old first church, which was situated on the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Mason streets. In 1850 we find it was under the direction of a Board of Trustees consisting of James H. Rogers, Wm. P. Lynde, Alexander Mitchell, James Farr, John Ogden, P. C. Hale and I. E. Goodall. Wallace C. Wilcox, A. M., was rector. On the opposite corner to the east was erected the "Milwaukee Academy," of Dixon and Richardson, which was in operation from October 4, 1852, to December 22, 1853, when it was burned. George W. Lee was principal of the primary department and Mr. Richardson of the grammar department on the first floor, while Mr. Dixon had a girl's department on the second floor. What was called at the time and has since been known as the university was the successor of the Wilcox School, and first occupied rooms in Young's block at

the corner of Main (Broadway) and Wisconsin streets, in 1851. The block was burned in February, 1852, and the university had to seek temporary quarters in various parts of the city. On August 1, 1852, a piece of property on Main street, between Mason and Biddle, was purchased. The building on the lot had been occupied for several years for school purposes by Professor Amasa Buck, who now went farther up Main street and conducted a school for several years near the corner of Martin street. The incorporators of the university were Elisha Eldred, William P. Lynde, William P. Young, George D. Dousman, Ira E. Goodall, John Ogden, Moses Kneeland, Samuel C. West, Henry S. Burton, Eli S. Hunter, William H. Spencer, Alexander Mitchell, James H. Rogers, Byron B. Bird, Robert C. Bradford, William E. Cramer, William Allen, Nelson Ludington, Jonathan L. Pierce, Joseph Cary, John D. Gardner, Clarence Sheperd, Joseph G. Wilson, Wallace C. Wilcox, Edward P. Hotchkiss and Stoddard H. Martin. From the above list it will be seen that a large number of the most prominent, public spirited and influential men of the time were interested in the institution. The Rev. Dr. Wiley was made chancellor or president, but remained at the head of the university for only one year. Joseph G. Wilson was made professor of history, rhetoric and belles lettres, Edward P. Hotchkiss professor of Latin and Greek and James H. Dodge professor of mathematics. Mrs. Mary H. Hotchkiss was added to the corps as teacher of elocution and Professor Lowell Lincoln as instructor of penmanship. Professor Wilson remained but two years, but Professors Hotchkiss and Dodge remained until 1857.

The university had evidently not attained the success its originators and supporters had expected and we find that at a meeting of the stockholders of the institution July 28, 1857, the trustees are authorized to sell the property. Accordingly it was sold to the city September 8, 1857, for ten



Francis B. Byrd

thousand dollars, which cleared up the indebtedness and left a balance of twelve hundred dollars. The university had only an academic department which was divided into five classes or years. The course of study for the first year included modern geography, mental arithmetic, elocution, orthography, penmanship and declamation; for the second year, mental arithmetic, geography, general history, declamation, etc.; third year, arithmetic, history, Latin grammar, analysis and parsing of words, declamation and composition; fourth year, Cæsar, Greek grammar, arithmetic, declamation and composition; fifth year, Virgil, Xenophon's Anabasis, English grammar, ancient history, declamation and composition. From the above course of study it will be seen that the humanities were more in favor than the sciences. Tuition in the higher classes was twenty dollars per year, and in the lower classes sixteen dollars. From the annual report of 1853 we find there were one hundred and fifteen pupils in attendance at that time. Declamation and oratory evidently received considerable attention in those days, as school exhibitions and prize declamations were frequently held. Among those who took part in a prize declamation contest held February 26, 1855, we find many names still well known in Milwaukee. In the list are James G. Flanders, Edward L. Cary, George W. Merrick, Chas. A. Sercomb, Franklin Pierce, Eugene S. Elliot, Chas. H. Wheeler, Chas. G. Hatch, Edward A. Douglas, Milton Townsend, George Steever, Francis Boyd, Edward A. Hale, William H. Eldred, Thomas H. Brown, John F. Sheperd, Chas. P. Silkman, Geo. F. Westover, Wilkins Bloodgood, Theodore B. Elliott, Frederick C. Winkler and Henry M. Dousman. The university was succeeded by a public high school in the Seventh ward on the site of the present district school, which opened in January, 1858. The records of the School Board show that in August, 1857, the board adopted the following resolution: "That the Executive Committee be directed to organize three union high schools in the city, the first to be for the Third and Seventh wards, the second to be for the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Ninth wards, and the third for the Fifth and Eighth wards, and for such wards as may hereafter be made by dividing the same, and that these schools go into operation as soon as suitable buildings shall be provided for occupancy." The Milwaukee Seventh ward high

school, No. 1, was ready for occupancy in January, 1858, and the Second ward high school, No. 2, in the fall of 1858. The projected high school for the South side never was built. September 4, 1857, J. G. McKindley was appointed as "principal of the Seventh ward high school at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year, provided his services be devoted to the interests of the schools, visiting them from time to time, until the completion of the school house." The principal was to nominate his assistants subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The assistants named were Miss Whipple, first assistant, salary five hundred and fifty dollars; Miss Lincoln, second assistant, salary five hundred and fifty dollars; Miss Sleeper, third assistant, salary four hundred dollars; Mr. Fred Regenfuss, German and French, salary eight hundred dollars. Pupils were examined for admission in "orthography, elements of punctuation, composition, geography, arithmetic through decimal fractions, outline history of the United States, grammar, elements of algebra through simple execution." There is also a record that on September 25, 1858, all pupils residing west of the Milwaukee river and north of the Menomonee were to be transferred to the Second ward high school. This school had been started after the Seventh ward high school, and like that in the Seventh ward was practically a high school department of the grammar school. Mr. E. P. Larkin was principal of the Second ward high school. It would seem that the Seventh ward school was of somewhat higher grade than the Second ward high school and attracted more public attention and was known as "The Milwaukee High School." We find that the school had two public exhibitions which attracted much attention, one given April 22, 1859, and the other August 6, 1860, in Albany Hall. We find also that at the close of the term in December, 1859, Mr. McKindley invited the teachers and students to the number of two hundred to a very elaborate banquet at the Newhall House; certainly a rather expensive courtesy for the average teacher to extend to his school. At the close of Mr. McKindley's service in August, 1860, we hear no more of the Seventh ward school as a high school. It was in this year, on account of the financial stringency that the high schools were discontinued; though the principals were allowed to continue the schools as private institutions supported by

tuition of pupils, and the high school in the Second ward was maintained in this manner for some years. The Seventh Ward School had evidently done valuable work while it existed and met more nearly the demands of the time than the university had done. Girls were admitted as well as boys, and its course of study was less pretentious and more practical. At the reunion banquet of the university and high school students given at the Plankinton House, October 28, 1885, Mr. Eugene S. Elliot referred to the high school as follows: "The high school was the worthy successor of the university, but its methods were so entirely different and its requirements so rigid that we, who had thought ourselves quite models of learning at the university, were forced to acknowledge that we knew nothing at the high school. Mr. McKindley—I remember he scorned the title of professor—was a first-class disciplinarian and stubborn in his opinion that mental arithmetic and geography and grammar should be well learned, before rhetoric, and Latin or Greek were taken up. So, though a 'High School,' we began with the rudiments, and I for one have never regretted it."*

Following the discontinuance of the high schools in 1860, several of the ward schools attempted to maintain classes in advanced grammar school and high school work. Mr. James Mac Alister, who was principal of the Fourth ward school from 1860 to 1864 maintained high school classes for two years, having from twenty to thirty pupils. These high school classes organized in several of the ward schools were the only privileges of the kind afforded the advanced pupils of the city schools previous to January, 1868.

By act of the legislature, March, 1867, the Board of School Commissioners of Milwaukee were authorized to establish and maintain a high school for the city, which should be opened on or before the first Wednesday in January, 1868. One of the sections of this act required the mayor of the city to appoint annually five suitable persons to visit and inspect said high school at least once in each term, and who should transmit to the board a report in writing, dated the 15th of August, containing the results of their inspection and showing the condition of the school "in regard to government, discipline, training and instruc-

tion." The maximum salary of the principal was fixed at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the assistants from eight hundred dollars to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

At a meeting of the board in August, 1867, a resolution was adopted, forming a new "Standing Committee on High School" to whom all matters pertaining to the high school shall be referred before formal action thereon shall be taken by the board. This committee consisted of the president of the board, the superintendent and three commissioners. The first committee was made up of President H. L. Palmer, Superintendent and Secretary F. C. Pomeroy and Commissioners Charles F. Bode, Thomas Keogh and Jared Thompson, Jr.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of the legislature, the board opened the high school on the first Wednesday in January, 1868, in the room appropriated to the grammar department of the Seventh ward school. The faculty consisted of one principal—Mr. S. D. Gaylord—and two male and one female assistant teachers. The total number of pupils enrolled during the remainder of the year was eighty-one. At the opening of the school the following text-books were adopted: Algebra, Ray's Higher; Geometry, Davies' Legendre; Surveying, Robinson's; Natural Philosophy, Rolfe and Gillette; Chemistry, Rolfe and Gillette; Astronomy, Hand-book of the Stars; Physiology, Hitchcock's; Geology, Tenny; Natural History, Tenny; Botany, Wood; Greek, Harkness Series; Latin, Harkness Series; French, Otte's Böcher; German, Otto's Grammar; English Analysis, Greene's; Rhetoric and Logic, Koppee's; History, Weber; Political Economy, Wayland; Constitution of the United States, Story; Mental Science, Haven.

The first visiting committee appointed by the mayor consisted of Jeremiah Quin, Moritz Schoeffler and J. H. Cordes. They made a report August 15, 1868, to the School Board "with respect to the government, discipline, training and instruction." This report was highly complimentary to the school and urged the necessity of better accommodations for the coming school year. In the report of the visiting committee for the next year—1868-69—consisting of S. S. Sherman, Moritz Schoeffler and John Johnston, it is stated that those pupils admitted the first year were necessarily poorly prepared and were unable

*See M. A. Boardman's "Reunion Banquet, Oct. 28, 1885."

to successfully complete the two years course. They already observe the stimulating effect of the high school upon the grammar schools in "supplying incentives to higher and better scholarship." They suggest the propriety of extending the high school course to four years, which will supply the deficiencies of the lower departments and enable the high school to perform more satisfactorily its own appropriate work. They further urge the importance of obtaining a separate and suitable building for the accommodation of the school and where the principal will be relieved from supervision beyond the high school. They also call attention to the importance of providing suitable scientific apparatus and other appliances for the use of the school. The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was one hundred, with an average daily attendance of sixty-eight. The amount paid for teachers' salaries during the year was five thousand nine hundred dollars. It will thus be seen that the cost per pupil on the average attendance was considerably more than in later years.

At the beginning of the next school year in September, the high school opened in the old First ward school building, on the corner of VanBuren and Division (Juneau avenue) streets, without a principal and with an attendance of eighty-eight pupils. This gradually diminished to forty-eight in the following June, and there was an average daily attendance during the school year of 1869-70 of sixty-three. In January of 1870 a principal was appointed—Mr. J. C. Pickard—at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. His corps of teachers consisted of J. P. Fuchs, salary, seventeen hundred dollars; J. J. Lalor, salary, sixteen hundred dollars; Jennie Lascelle, eight hundred dollars; Julia Ashley, six hundred dollars. The first class that ever received diplomas from the high school were graduated July 7, 1870, and consisted of the following graduates: Alfred Brimer, Horace A. J. Upham, Sarah C. Burnham, J. Gertrude Lemmenes, Mattie A. Loomis, Mattie B. MacNeill.

A full four years' course of study in mathematics, science, history, language and literature had now been adopted and the future work of the high school was to become more advanced and efficient, though it was still necessary to review the studies of the grammar school.

The number of pupils admitted to the high

school in September, 1870 was ninety, and their average age fourteen years and eight months. Professor J. C. Pickard with the same corps of teachers was reappointed—with the exception of Misses Lascelle and Clark—while Miss Barry was added as teacher of music.

The graduates of June 30, 1871, were Joseph G. Donnelly, Chauncey W. Simonds, Henry S. Schwind, Sarah A. Richards and Theodocia A. Taylor. We find that pupils had previously been admitted to the high school before completing all of the lower grades; but in September, 1871, admissions were restricted by action of the board to those who had completed the second grade—next to the highest grade—which made the class of a better quality than any preceding. The visiting committee suggest that the pupils admitted are still poorly prepared and recommend that those in authority be rigid in their requirements for admission, whereby a grade of scholarship will be secured, improving the ward schools as well as the high school.

Mr. Pickard and his assistants were reappointed for the year 1871-72, with the addition of Emily Wright and Annie E. Chamberlain to the faculty. At the close of the school year June 28, 1872, there was a graduating class of thirteen students, one from the classical course and twelve from the general course. During the early history of the high school we find criticisms are urged against it that it is not practical enough and does not sufficiently subserve the wants of the people; serving only as an intermediate school between the common school and the college. In the annual report for 1873 a revision of the course is suggested so that it may be made more practical. Professorships of specialties are recommended, and the requirements for admission are to be maintained.

At the close of the school year July, 1873, J. C. Pickard resigned as principal and was succeeded by S. R. Winchell at a salary of twenty-three hundred dollars. Chas. E. Spinney, James A. Voelker and Geo. W. Peckham were appointed as assistants at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each; Miss Annie E. Chamberlain at a salary of eight hundred dollars and Sarah L. Denton teacher of the Normal department at a salary of twelve hundred dollars.

In the winter of 1872 a disastrous fire drove the high school from its quarters on the corner of Division and Van Buren streets and it was nearly

a year before the building was in sufficient state of repair to be reoccupied.

An almost complete change in text-books was made in the school in the year 1873-4. They were as follows: In mathematics we find Loomis and Ray, in science Dalton's Physiology, Nicholson's Zoology, Gray's Botany, Guyot's Physical Geography, Stewart's Physics, Eliot's and Stover's Chemistry (later Nichol's Abridgement), Dana's Geology, Loomis' Astronomy, Mason and Lalor's Political Economy (afterward Perry was used). In English we find Green's Grammar, Sargent's Etymology, Harvey's Rhetoric, Day's and Shaw's and Underwood's English Literature and a variety of other works. We have Swinton's Histories and Townsend's Civil Government. In Latin, Leighton's Lessons, Harkness' Prose Composition and Goodwin's Grammar were used. Comfort's German Course and German Reader and Gredy's German Literature were used. During all the years of its history to 1875, the work of the high school seemed not entirely satisfactory, and apparently did not meet the hopes and expectations of its friends. There were only one hundred and sixty-two pupils enrolled for the year ending 1875, of which sixty-nine were in the normal department. The High School Committee now propose a further revision of the courses of study and changes in its organization. They are of the opinion that Greek should be dropped from the course of study and that more prominence should be given to English, "particularly in its composition, analysis, structure and literature." For the year ending 1875 the corps of teachers had been as follows: S. R. Winchell, principal; Charles E. Spinney, teacher of mathematics and physical science; George W. Peckham, teacher of natural and political sciences; L. Burstall, teacher of French and German; Sarah A. Stewart, teacher of the normal department, and Mattie L. North and Alfred H. Bright assistants. The corps remained the same for the year ending 1875, with the exception of Messrs. Winchell, Spinney and Bright, resigned, and the appointment to their positions of Messrs. Albert Hardy, A. J. Rogers and M. J. MacMahon, respectively. Maggie E. Conklin was added to the corps as an assistant in the normal department January, 1876. The course of study was now modified so that English was made more prominent; better provision was made for the advance study of the German

language, and there was an attempt to have the science work strengthened. Composition and rhetorical work were required through the entire course. Greek was retained in the course, notwithstanding the effort to discontinue it, and still remains as a permanent feature of the school. According to a rule adopted in 1874, all pupils who had passed the examinations of the first grade, held by the superintendent, were entitled to diplomas of graduation and were eligible to admission to the high school. To make provision for pupils not belonging to the public schools, a special examination was held, near the beginning of the school year. These examinations are still held, and any and all pupils have been allowed admission to these examinations.

In 1876 a rule was adopted that a public oral examination should be held at the close of each term in the high school, in addition to the regular written examination, and any pupil absent from this examination without the express permission of the principal, was to be suspended by the principal and not restored without the consent of the High School Committee. This rule never was a practical success inasmuch as the public oral examination was attended by few, and frequently no visitors, so that the examination finally came to be a general oral review on the last day of the term, preceding the beginning of the written examinations. In Superintendent MacAlister's annual report for 1875 and 1876, he speaks of the improved condition of the high schools. A higher standard of scholarship has been set up, the work more completely specialized, and improved by putting all the academic work of the normal department into the high school, and making the normal a purely professional school. Though the number of pupils attending had not greatly increased, the preparation for admission had much improved and the school was able to do more thorough high-school work.

The high school occupied an uncertain position before the public for many years and required many pleas and apologies from presidents of the board, high school committees, superintendents and its friends generally, for its existence. For many years public sentiment was not strongly in favor of public support of higher education, and it was only made possible by strongly presenting the fact that the common school education is

directly dependent upon the higher institutions in supplying teachers. Superintendent Somers and others had met the objection that the high school was for the benefit of the rich at the expense of the poor, by presenting the statistics showing that the high school was patronized by all grades and conditions of people; but more largely by the mechanics and other great industrial classes.

September 4, 1877, the rule was adopted that the daily sessions of the high school should commence at 9 A. M. and close at 3 P. M. with a recess of one half hour at noon. In 1882 the recess was increased to one hour. The length of the school day still remains the same. It is divided into six periods; four in the morning and two in the afternoon.

In September of 1877 the School Board, through the Common Council, leased the Milwaukee Academy building—Markham Academy—for the use of the high school, with the option of buying it for the sum of two thousand dollars on January 1, 1878. This was intended by the board only as a temporary expedient, expecting in due time to have the high school quartered in some large commodious building more centrally located in the city. The Common Council showed its willingness to take steps toward that end by calling for bids for a high school site. When the lease expired the property was purchased and has since been used for the high school.

At the beginning of the school year 1875-76 the apparatus in the high school was small in amount and poor in quality. It included in the physical science department a few broken pieces of apparatus for illustrating pneumatics, hydrostatics and "frictional" electricity, with a half-dozen bottles of chemical re-agents. It was slow getting materials from the board, and during the following few years Mr. Rogers had personally contributed more than five hundred dollars for apparatus, and Mr. Peckham even more. Some of this apparatus still remains as a part of the laboratory equipment. In those days no time was set apart for laboratory work in the school programme, and the most of this work for some years was regularly carried on after school. In the year 1878 some improvement was made in laboratory facilities by fitting up a room in the basement of the school building for work in chemistry, and the third floor for physiology

and biology. No further advance was made for laboratory instruction until the completion of the new building in 1887, when laboratory rooms and equipment were provided, unsurpassed by any high school in the country at that time.

On June 4, 1878, the board amended the rules to the effect that thereafter the committee on high schools should consist of five members beside the president and superintendent of the board, thus making the number composing the committee seven instead of five.

For the school year ending 1881, Mr. J. J. Mapel was appointed to succeed Mr. Albert Hardy as principal of the high school. Mr. Hardy went to La Crosse as superintendent of the schools of that city, where he still remains. Mr. Mapel continued as principal until July, 1885, when he was called to the presidency of the Milwaukee State Normal School, and Mr. George W. Peckham, who had been in the high school since 1873, was made principal. The continued demand for increased high school facilities finally brought the board to address a memorial to the Common Council, October 6, 1885, asking for the erection of a new high school building. Thereupon the council appropriated seventy-five thousand dollars for the erection of the new building, and it was commenced on the old site, corner of Knapp and Cass streets, in July of 1886, and was ready for occupancy February 1, 1887. The erection of the new building no doubt stimulated high school attendance, and we find in the report of Superintendent Anderson for the year ending 1888, that he urges the establishing of additional high schools on the South and West sides. He says: "The high school building is full to overflowing, and as many pupils have long distances to travel, the location of the building discourages attendance from the remote parts of the city." The average enrollment for the year was four hundred and twenty-eight pupils. In his report for the year ending 1888, Superintendent Anderson reports the high school in excellent condition. He remarks the absence of the military system of school government, which the layman in school work interprets as want of school order. He would not dispense with the formalities of opening exercises and would give more attention to rhetorical and English work. The complaint has long been made

that pupils do not get enough of English work. Preparation in English is deficient, and the time given to it in the courses of study is inadequate. All pupils receiving certificates or diplomas of graduation from the district schools were entitled to admission into the high school without examination, and by resolution of the board, June 7, 1892, it was granted to all graduates of any school in the city of Milwaukee where the course of instruction is equivalent to the district school curriculum. A certificate must be provided by the principal that the pupil is prepared to enter upon the high-school work, and his final examination questions must be submitted to the superintendent. Pupils are also admitted by examination at the beginning of each term or by a certificate of good standing in any well-known high-grade high school.

The requirements for admission from the district schools to the high school, which are still in force, were adopted in 1877. It is a custom of several years standing, but which is not distinctly covered by any rules, that pupils may be admitted without conforming to the above requirements, provided they have the requisite age and maturity in the judgment of the principal and superintendent to carry the special work they wish to pursue.

A. J. Rogers was appointed principal of the high school, April 1, 1892. Mr. Rogers had been teacher of physical science and mathematics since 1875, and vice-principal since 1887, and had been acting principal since the beginning of Mr. Peckham's absence, the last of November, 1891. Of the teachers still in the high school Miss Catherine Lilly was appointed by the board in 1888; Bernard A. Abrams and May M. Lakin, September, 1885; Miss Annie E. Chamberlain in 1871; Sigmund Kunderling, November, 1888; Harriet Post, January, 1888; Jane Passmore, February, 1887; Mary D. Shields, February, 1891; Leo Stern, January, 1891; George A. Chamberlain, September, 1892; Helen West, September, 1892; Emeline Hoffman, September, 1893; Abigail Wolcott, October, 1891; William H. Beach, October, 1891; A. J. Hogan, February, 1894; M. M. Shepherd, September, 1893; Percy H. Middleton, April, 1894. George Bergen, W. B. Huff and Helen Norton were appointed in 1895. Others who were teachers for a considerable time and who were important factors

in the school were, Henry D. Goodwin, Chas. E. McLenegan, Florilla Corbett, Anna L. Colman and Margaret S. Edington. Miss Edington was appointed to the high school October 29, 1888, and was a valuable and efficient teacher to the time of her sudden death in May, 1894. She was not only a good teacher, but also a beautiful character.

At a meeting of the School Board, August 2, 1887, a change in the rating of the salaries was made. For the first year of service, department teachers obtained fourteen hundred dollars and an annual increase of one hundred dollars was allowed until the maximum of seventeen hundred dollars was reached. The position of vice-principal was also created. To this position A. J. Rogers was appointed at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars, which increased to two thousand dollars September, 1889. The new rating gave H. D. Goodwin seventeen hundred dollars, Charles Douglas sixteen hundred dollars and Charles E. McLenegan fourteen hundred dollars. Salaries of assistants were fixed at seven hundred dollars for the first year and eight hundred dollars thereafter.

On June 29, 1889, the salary of the principal of the high school was made three thousand dollars. In recommending the salary the committee was "governed by the consideration of the increase in labor and responsibility which has attached to the position during late years, and by the fact that the salary as recommended is equal to and not greater than the average of salaries paid the principals of high schools in other cities." At the meeting of the board, July, 1894, the salaries of principals of high schools was fixed at two thousand dollars for the first year, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until twenty-five hundred dollars was reached. Department teachers start at thirteen hundred dollars and increase one hundred dollars per annum until seventeen hundred dollars is reached; and assistants commence with seven hundred dollars and attain to their maximum the third year, when nine hundred dollars is reached.

Originally, the high school had but two courses, the classical and general or English. These were gradually increased to the ancient classical, modern classical, general science, high school and normal courses, with no foreign languages;

then a business course, a German normal course, a more distinctly English course, and last of all a manual training course, were added. These were reduced in number in 1892 by uniting the English, High School and Normal into one. Mr. Anderson, in his report for the year ending 1884, suggests many changes in the high school curriculum. The first two years he thinks should have more of the practical studies, which will lead more directly to the store, the bank or the factory. He would make the order of the sciences—physics, chemistry, biology and physiology, since physics and chemistry are fundamental to biology and physiology.

A new feature was introduced by putting what was named Science of Common Things in the two terms of the first year. This work is still given by illustrated lectures to the English and business pupils.

During the last twenty years the text-books have been gradually changed. In mathematics Loomis was changed to Wentworth, in science we have Huxley and Younan's physiology, Gage's physics, Remsen's chemistry, Bidgood's biology, Sully's psychology, Fiske's civil government, Mac Vain's political economy and Young's astronomy. Dana's geology only, remains after twenty years. For ten years past laboratory guides in each of the subjects, physics and chemistry, prepared by Mr. A. J. Rogers, has been in use in the department of physical science. In English we find Whitney and Lockwood's grammar, Kellogg's rhetoric, Reed's etymology, Stopford Brooke's English literature and a variety of classics by different authors. Pitman's books are used in shorthand; Meyer, Montgomery, and Meyer and Allen in history; Allen and Greenough's Latin grammar and Goodwin's Greek grammar are still used, and different authors are used in the ancient classics.

In German, Stern's course is used for beginners, and later Wollinger's grammar, Spanhoof's grammatic and a variety of German classics. In French, Stern and Meras' are used for beginners and a variety of French classics with grammar work for advanced students.

Although the high school has had a hard struggle single handed, to represent higher education in the public school system and to justify its right of existence, it has gradually grown in popular favor and maintained and even created a de-

mand for higher education on the part of the great masses of our people.

The following table gives the attendance and number of graduates of the high school from its first organization in 1868:

	TOTAL ENROLL.	AVER. ENROLL.	AVER. ATT.	No. GRAD. 4 YRS.	No. GRAD. 3 YRS.
1868.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	100	.....	88	.....	.....
1870.....	88	.....	63	6	.....
1871.....	90	.....	.....	5	.....
1872.....	202	146	94	13	.....
1873.....	140	91	80	12	.....
1874.....	128	99	96	16	.....
1875.....	200	168	162	13	.....
1876.....	202	157	150	4	.....
1877.....	187	161	154	9	.....
1878.....	219	165	156	13	.....
1879.....	249	203	193	10	.....
1880.....	322	250	238	9	.....
1881.....	314	278	262	12	.....
1882.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
1883.....	289	246	238	19	.....
1884.....	294	265	253	21	.....
1885.....	260	241	232	24	.....
1886.....	368	330	318	10	20
1887.....	455	400	385	11	14
1888.....	513	428	409	10	33
1889.....	499	436	420	8	41
1890.....	553	496	469	22	36
1891.....	617	521	497	19	49
1892.....	635	543	518	30	64
1893.....	671	622	594	32	63
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	27	73

After the new building was completed in 1887 it was soon filled, and agitation at once commenced for additional high-school facilities on the South and West sides of the city. June 3, 1890, Commissioner Bruce moved the adoption of a resolution favoring the erection of a high-school building on the South side; and that the board approve the passage of the resolution already in the Common Council, making provision for site and building.

This resolution unanimously passed the board. A site was subsequently purchased for sixteen thousand dollars, on the corner of Madison street and Second avenue. The school building, costing forty-five thousand dollars, was ready for occupancy January 1, 1894.

At its meeting, August 1, 1893, the board appointed S. A. Hooper, principal of the South-side high school and L. M. Roberts, Mary B. Peterson, Edward Rissmann and F. J. Jack, instructors. Alida Goodwin, Louise Haessler and Pauline Richardson, were added to the corps during the school year ending 1894. Mr. Hooper succeeded Mr. W. E. Anderson as principal of the Fifth district school in 1883, when Mr. Anderson was elected

to the superintendency. This position Mr. Hooper held until his appointment to the principalship of the South-side high school. The school was opened in rooms in the Fifth and Eighth districts in September, and moved into the new building in January following. First and second-year pupils residing on the South side were admitted to the school. L. M. Roberts resigned at the beginning of the school year ending in 1895, and the following additions were made to the corps of teachers: Harriet B. Merrill, Edward H. Hardy and Winifred Sercomb.

The total enrollment of the East-side high school for the month of September, 1893, was seven hundred pupils, and of the South-side high school one hundred and thirty-five. For the first time in the history of the Milwaukee schools classes were graduated at Christmas and Easter, and additions were thus made to the two high schools during the year. In May, 1894, the average enrollment of the East-side high school was six hundred and eighteen and the South side two hundred and thirty-one. From the figures it was evident that high school attendance was rapidly increasing, and another high school must be provided on the West side in the near future. Thereupon, Commissioner Schoenleber introduced a resolution which was adopted by the board, July 3, 1893, to the effect that the Common Council provide for the erection of a high school building for the West side, to be ready for occupancy January 1, 1895. At the meeting of the board in May, 1894, temporary quarters were asked for by the board, and at the August meeting Mr. Charles E. McLenegan was made principal of the West-side high school. Mr. McLenegan had

been at the head of the English department in the East-side high school for seven years, and had occupied a similar position in the Brooklyn high school for the four last months of the school year ending, 1894. There was also appointed at the September meeting the following corps of teachers: Carl Engelmann, Freeman E. Lurton, Alice Todd and Ada Parsons. Temporary quarters are to be provided for the school in the library building on Grand avenue.

Of the causes which have contributed of late years to increased high school attendance, may be mentioned a greater range of studies and courses, and making the courses more flexible, so that they may meet the wants of a larger number in the community. Admission to college by certificate has also had much influence in stimulating pupils to finish a course that would entitle them to enter the leading colleges and universities without examination.

Another factor which has already been effective in increasing high school attendance, and which will no doubt continue to influence attendance in the future, is the system inaugurated by Superintendent Peckham, whereby promotions in the district schools are made more frequently, and greater opportunity is given for individual advancement in the grades. In this stimulus to more rapid advancement in the grades, great care will be necessary that the preparation for admission to the high schools is in no way diminished, as might be the case in hurrying the pupils through the lower grades. The sentiment of the community is no doubt also growing in favor of the higher education of the masses, and has an influence in adding to the numbers in our high schools.



John Bentley.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MANUAL TRAINING, NORMAL SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL STUDIES.

BY AUGUSTUS J. ROGERS.

THE Committee on Text-books and Graded Course of Instruction, in 1876, recommended the introduction of industrial education of some sort into the public schools. This idea was frequently revived and on April 4, 1884, Mr. H. J. Desmond introduced a resolution that a committee be appointed who should report on some practical method of introducing such instruction. At a meeting of the board in the following June a Committee on Industrial Training was named. Two months later this committee reported a resolution, which was adopted, that Professor Woodward of St. Louis and Col. Jacobson of Chicago, be invited to address the School Board and the citizens of Milwaukee upon industrial training. At this same meeting of the board a resolution by Commissioner Cary was adopted to appropriate not to exceed thirty dollars for the expense of a public meeting in the interest of industrial training. This proposed meeting, however, seems never to have been held.

At the meeting of the board, December 22, 1884, a memorial was adopted asking the Common Council to provide for manual training in the school budget for 1886. The council was hardly yet prepared for this step and refused to allow it in the budget. Commissioner Stirn introduced a resolution in the board, February 5, 1889, that the High School Committee should be instructed to recommend to the board such measures as they deem proper for introducing manual training into the high school. This resolution was referred to the High School Committee, who failed to make any recommendation upon the subject to the board. By motion of Commissioner Walter at the meeting of the board, June 3, 1890, a resolution was adopted to appoint a Special Committee on Manual Training. This committee was appointed by President Geuder and reported progress for several successive meetings, but the board took no action in the matter until March, 1891, when the Committee on Art and Industrial Education

were authorized to employ a suitable teacher for the proposed manual training school to be located in the high school building. At the meeting of the board in April, the High School Committee were authorized to appoint the manual training teacher. They carefully investigated the work in manual training in other cities and decided to make a start in the attic of the high school building.

Mr. H. M. Woodward was the first director of manual training in the high school, his appointment dating from August 22, 1891. The work commenced with a class of thirty-eight students in two divisions, working one hour and a half each. The department was provided with benches, lathes, a band saw and power from an Otto gas engine. During the winter of 1893, the seventh and eighth grades of the First district school, were given instruction in the manual training department of the high school, on alternate days of the week. There were more girls than boys, and they entered upon the work with as much zeal as the boys, and with nearly the same success. Their work was entirely at the bench, and included the use of simple tools in wood. That the public is interested in the extension of manual training is illustrated in a communication to Superintendent Peckham, April 14, 1893, from the Builders' and Traders' Exchange. They recommended strongly the establishing of manual training schools in the public school system and in the state normal schools. Mr. Woodward resigned at the close of the school year 1893, as director of manual training, and Mr. Mortimer M. Shepherd was appointed his successor, and began service September following. Mr. Shepherd still continues in that position. On recommendation of the High School Committee March 4, 1894, the board adopted the resolution to request the Common Council to purchase not more than twenty-five feet additional frontage on the north of the East-side high school site, and erect thereon a two-story building

for the purpose of giving additional facilities to and extending the work in the manual training department. In view of the financial depression, however, and the needs of the West-side high school, action upon the recommendation has not, to this writing, been taken. A proposition is now before the board to form a standing committee on manual training. This committee will doubtless consider the propriety of extending manual training to the lower grades. During the year 1893 improved facilities were given for vise and other work in iron, and in the spring of 1894 three lathes for iron and a shaper were added.

The graduating class of 1894 included five from the manual training course; the first manual training graduates in Milwaukee. There are now sixty pupils in this course in the high school, and although their work, including shop work and drawing, is more than in the other courses, they average about the same in their studies as the other pupils of the school. The advocates of manual training very well understand that to make it a success they must show that the boy or girl is not only developed morally and intellectually, but that it has a practical application to his life-work. The difference between the trade school and the manual training school is only known to those who have given some little attention to the subject. The man of affairs and the practical man, look upon a manual training school as an institution where the pupil learns to acquire facility with tools and to learn some mechanical trade. The educator on the other hand regards manual training as one of the means of individual development—morally, mentally, physically. Hence in the early attempts to introduce this branch of education into the schools, much confusion was likely to arise. All can generally agree that common knowledge, that which is of general applicability and usefulness should be taught in the common schools. Manual training must satisfy those demands before it can be generally adopted in the schools.

It was early recognized by the School Board that professional instruction in the art of teaching was one of the needs in the equipment of teachers for their work. We find that as early as May, 1858, Mr. Silas Chapman introduced a resolution in the board providing that the Examining Committee inquire into the expediency of attaching a normal school department to the high schools. In accordance with a similar resolution

adopted the following year, a normal class was organized in the Second-ward high school, of which E. P. Larkin was then principal. When the high schools were abolished as public schools, the normal department was continued for a short time in connection with the Second-ward high school. It was not until ten years later that any definite steps were taken to re-establish a normal class, though the lack of professional training of teachers was seriously felt, and its reinstatement was strongly urged by those knowing best the needs of the schools. In the last part of the sixties the first normal schools of the state were established, and there was a general awakening of the people to the importance of giving our common schools well trained and professionally trained teachers. By act of the legislature, approved March 10, 1870, the Board of School Commissioners of the city of Milwaukee were authorized to establish and maintain a normal department in the high schools of the city. No person could receive a certificate of graduation from the normal department who had not been a member of that department for at least one year, and who was not at least eighteen years of age. Certificates of graduation entitled the holder to teach in the public schools of the city. In 1871 the normal department of the high school was organized, with a course of study extending over a period of three years. Miss Sarah L. Denton was appointed head of the department, with Miss Sarah A. Stewart, assistant. In July, 1873, the first class graduated from the normal department, and consisted of Josie M. Clark, Annie M. Smith, Laura H. Brown, Ella F. Clark and John A. Diedrickson. No pupil could enter the normal department who was not at least fifteen years of age, nor receive a diploma of graduation until eighteen years of age. For the year 1873-74 the normal department was changed in its relations to the high school by making its academic work an integral part of the high school work. The principal of the high school was charged with the supervision and held responsible for the normal department, while the teacher in that department had charge of the professional work under the high school principal. For the year ending 1875, Miss Sarah Stewart was placed in charge of the department and was given an assistant in January, 1876. A model school was opened in connection with the department for the first time in April of 1875.

By the end of the school year, 1875, the rapid growth of this department had introduced difficulties into its administration in connection with the high school, which rendered a change in its relations to the high school necessary. Superintendent MacAlister recommended separating it entirely from the high school and making it a purely professional school; putting it in some ward school which would serve as a school of practice and observation for the normal students. This plan was adopted, and in 1876 it was removed to the Twelfth district, the only place where vacant rooms could be found at that time.

The course of study in the normal included mental and moral science in their relations to education, history of education, school management, organization and administration, principles of object teaching and the art of teaching. Practice and observation with criticism was required a part of each term. The kindergarten system formed a part of the course of instruction, and in 1879 the normal department was moved to the Second district school. Here more room was possible than in the Twelfth, and three assistants were given Miss Stewart as class teachers. By permission of the board, February 3, 1880, Miss Stewart went to St. Louis for a week to examine the kindergarten as a feature of the common school system of that city. She reported that these schools had been very successful in that city and that they were under the direction of skilled teachers, trained for special work. Miss Stewart recommended that the ideas, methods and philosophy of this system be at once introduced into the lower grades as far as possible, and that a professional kindergartner be employed to instruct the classes in the normal school and to have charge of a kindergarten, which should be formed in connection with the normal school. On the 8th of April following, the appointment of Miss Nellie Fisher, an experienced kindergartner of St. Louis, was ratified by the board. Those who were familiar with the qualifications of teachers, before and after the high school and normal department began to furnish teachers for the system, remark that the improvement in the quality of the teaching force was very great. In the annual report of the High School Committee May 7, 1878, it is recognized that the normal department is a very efficient agent in raising the standard of the qualifications for teachers in the district schools. Of

sixty normal graduates of the first five years of its work, fifty-five were employed during the year and were among the best and most successful teachers in the service of the board. Again, in 1879, the High School Committee report that the normal department is a good investment for the city. That its graduates who have had the three years' training in the high school are "in most cases better fitted for the work we require them to do than most of the graduates of the state normal schools." Although the normal school was practically separated from the high school, and its work was purely professional, it still remained in charge of the High School Committee, and its diplomas were countersigned by the principal of the high school so long as it remained a part of the city school system.

It early became evident that while Milwaukeee was contributing her quota to the support of the normal schools of the state, she was getting but little return since the great bulk of her teachers were trained in the city normal school. It was urged by many that the city normal school should be turned over to the state, still retaining its location in the city. By an act of the legislature in 1880, the city was given an opportunity to secure the location of the school within its limits, upon condition that it pay fifty thousand dollars for a site, and building. Accordingly the proposition was adopted by the Common Council and fifty thousand dollars appropriated as required. On the 15th of July, 1881, the Board of Normal Regents formally determined upon Milwaukee as a location for the fifth state normal school, and accepted the site offered by the city, upon which the present building now stands on Wells street in the Fourth ward.

For the school year ending 1881, Miss Lemira W. Hughes was made principal of the normal school, and Miss Nancy Wolverton, the director of the training class. They remained two years when they sent in their resignations to the board, which were accepted August 7, 1883, and Miss Sarah Stewart was made principal of the normal school. In the spring of 1884 the number of normal graduates in the employ of the board was one hundred and fifteen. This number had materially raised the quality of the teaching force; and as well-qualified teachers increased, the requirements were also raised. At first, pupils who had completed two years in the high school could

enter the normal department. This was raised to three years and again later to four, when they received one year of purely professional work in their normal course. In 1885, by act of the legislature, graduates of the city normal school who had taught successfully for five years were granted unlimited state certificates; and they received from the School Board what were known as "Full A Certificates."

In the fall of 1885, the state normal school building was ready for occupancy and the city normal school was discontinued. Mr. J. J. Mapel who had been for five years principal of the high school was made the first president of the normal.

By an act of the legislature, 1885 (chapter 364), an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars was allowed the Milwaukee State Normal School. "Such amount is to be raised by general state tax till the annual income of the normal school fund reaches the sum of one hundred thousand dollars over and above the amount appropriated by this act."

The school opened in September, 1885, with the following corps of teachers: J. J. Mapel, president and teacher of psychology and pedagogy; Alexander Beran, teacher of mathematics and natural science; S. Helen Romaine, teacher of English language and literature; Eleanor Worthington, teacher of geography and history; Mary S. Cate, teacher of methods and supervisor of practice teaching; Emily W. Strong, critic teacher in the third and fourth grades; Dora Hilliard, critic teacher in fifth and sixth grades; Mary Campbell, critic teacher in primary grades. The school had an enrollment the first year of forty-six pupils in the normal department and one hundred and twelve in the model school.

In June, 1886, the first class numbering fifteen were graduated. These were also graduates of the Milwaukee high school. The elementary course was omitted from the Milwaukee normal and only the advanced course of two years was adopted by the regents.

The educational advantages of Milwaukee probably influenced the normal regents in omitting the "elementary course," which is preparatory, while the "advanced course" is largely professional.

The requirements for admission to the Milwaukee normal, established by the regents in 1885, were as follows:

1. Certificate of having completed one of the three years' courses in the Milwaukee high schools.

2. By elementary certificate from any normal school in the state.

3. By diploma from such free high schools in Wisconsin as have adopted the four years' English and scientific courses of study prescribed by the state superintendent for such schools.

4. By examination in the branches of the above four years' courses except that English history be substituted for theory and art of teaching. This includes arithmetic, geography (political and physical), reading, English grammar and composition, United States history, algebra, geometry, physiology, physics, English or general history, English literature and civil government.

In 1886 Mr. S. Y. Gillan was added to the faculty as institute conductor. In January, 1892, President Mapel resigned and Mr. S. Y. Gillan was relieved from his position by the Board of Regents. These changes resulted from some unpleasantness that occurred between the faculty and students. In the spring of 1892, Mr. L. D. Harvey was made president. Mr. Harvey had been connected with the Oshkosh normal school for six years as institute conductor and teacher of civics and economics, and had been a teacher in the state since 1866.

When Mr. Harvey came to the presidency many changes took place in the faculty and some changes in the course of study. The present faculty consists of L. D. Harvey, president and teacher of psychology and pedagogy; W. H. Cheever, institute conductor and teacher of civics and economics; Miss E. Schreiber, teacher of English language and literature and of vocal music; Charles P. Sinnot, teacher of natural science; I. N. Mitchell, teacher of Latin and mathematics; C. P. Cary, methods, and supervisor of practice teaching; Miriam S. Faddis, physical training and drawing; Harriet Twitchell, director of kindergarten training department, and Jennie Ericson, teacher of Sloyd. In the model school, Miss Elizabeth Allen is teacher and critic in seventh and eighth grades and Alice E. Sanborn in the fifth and sixth grades, Emily W. Strong in the third and fourth and Winnifred E. Jones in the primary department. The courses of study include the English course, Latin or German course and the kindergarten training course. The Latin or Ger-

man course includes less of science and history than the English course, and two years' preparation is required in Latin or German for admission to the course.

Laboratories for instruction in the experimental sciences are provided and work in drawing and some work in manual training is given. Sloyd work is given in the third and fourth grades of the model school. The model school contains all the grades of the city district schools and each grade is in charge of an experienced teacher.

During certain periods of the day the normal students observe and teach in the model school under the direction of the critic teacher. A diploma of graduation is granted at any time that a pupil has finished the course and demonstrated to the faculty his fitness to teach. The diploma qualifies the holder to teach in any public school in the state for one year. It may then be countersigned by the state superintendent and becomes an unlimited state certificate.

The Milwaukee normal school has constantly grown in favor with the city school system and it now has a larger number of pupils than ever before.

The following table gives the number of graduates of the Milwaukee normal school and its successor, the state normal school:

1873 - - 5	1884 - - 23
1874 - - 7	1885 - - 21
1875 - - 15	1886 - - 15
1876 - - 13	1887 - - 17
1877 - - 20	1888 - - 21
1878 - - 11	1889 - - 19
1879 - - 13	1890 - - 22
1880 - - 20	1891 - - 25
1881 - - 11	1892 - - 31
1882 - - 14	1893 - - 35
1883 - - 23	1894 - - 55

In his report for 1891 Superintendent Anderson of the city schools says, if the supply of teachers from the normal schools were three-fold, they would all be welcome. The board had made the diploma of the full course equivalent to a year's experience, and rated the salary accordingly, showing that the normal graduate is at a premium. The board urged the introduction of kindergarten training for teachers in the normal school in 1890-91.

In 1857 the first action was taken toward the study of German in the public schools. Previous to that time, however, German and other foreign

languages had been taught where there was a demand for them, and the teacher was willing and qualified to instruct in them. In April of this year Mr. Ferdinand Kuehn, then a commissioner from the Sixth ward, introduced a resolution in the board which provided for a teacher of German in that ward. This resolution was modified by the committee to whom it was referred, and to the effect that the "Executive Committee was authorized and instructed to appoint a teacher whose duty it shall be to instruct in the German language in the Sixth-ward school, and such other schools as may be directed." The Sixth was the only ward that gave German instruction under this resolution, and it was discontinued there in 1861. In the German speaking wards the language was taught incidentally, but not by a regular teacher appointed by the board until several years after. Among the twenty-two prizes offered by Alexander Mitchell in 1867, there were three in German, which were competed for December 9, 1867, by sixty-eight pupils from the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards. These prizes were fifteen dollars, ten dollars and five dollars for translation of English into German. The successful contestants were F. C. Westfahl, Bertha Boguslawsky and Bertha Abraham, respectively. Again, on June 25, 1869, another competitive examination for the Mitchell prizes was held, at which there were thirty-six contestants, the successful ones being August Schattenberg, Herman Weeks and Albert Schloemilch.

After considerable discussion by the board, they became convinced that in view of the fact that German is desirable in any complete education, that a majority of the inhabitants of Milwaukee were German, and that their interest in the schools would be increased by the introduction of their language, it was desirable to offer to all children in the schools above the lowest grade a full course of instruction in this department.

In 1869 German was incorporated in the public school system with a special teacher of German in each full-graded school in the city, and a course of study complete and definite with uniform textbooks. By act of the board, November 1, 1870, it was required (1) that all applicants for German positions should be examined by the Examining Committee, and in addition to the usual requirements must be certified that "he can correctly

speak, write and teach in both English and German;" (2) that monthly reports be transmitted to the superintendent regarding the number, percentage and grade of pupils studying German; (3) whenever pupils are presented to the superintendent for promotion, those taking German must also be examined and a record kept of such examination; (4) all pupils were supposed to study German unless formal notice was given to the contrary by the parent or guardian; (5) pupils studying German were classified in the grade of the German course corresponding to the English grade to which they belonged, and were not permitted to enter a grade in the German course for which they were not qualified, except conditionally and with the consent of the German teacher. By the same act the course of study was revised and made uniform in the Juneau (First ward), Jackson (Third ward), Plankinton (Fourth ward), Mitchell (Fifth ward), Hadley (Seventh ward) and Douglas (Eighth ward) schools.

On July 30, 1872, the board changed the rule with reference to the requirements for examination of teachers of German. They were no longer required to pass an examination in the studies required for a B-2 certificate. They were now required to pass a rigid examination in English and German only. In the year ending 1872 German was put under the direction of a standing committee, of which Commissioner G. C. Trumpf was chairman, and from that time on a steady improvement in the study is perceptible. For the year ending 1871, out of a total enrollment of seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two pupils, three thousand five hundred and forty-three were studying German, of whom two thousand five hundred and ninety-six were of German parentage. For the year ending 1872 there were three thousand nine hundred and six studying German and for the year 1873 there were four thousand two hundred and fourteen. The German Committee for this year recommend making the study of German compulsory. They also recommended that pupils entering the German classes shall not be promoted, unless their progress in German qualifies them for a higher grade. Soon after German had become established in all the schools, with a special teacher on the subject, in each full grade school regular monthly and semi-monthly meetings were held by the teachers, and practical questions thoroughly discussed. The recommenda-

tions of this association of teachers of German were carefully considered and sought after by the superintendent and German Committee, and the changes which were made from time to time in the method and course of study, were brought about largely through their influence and effort.

Commencing with the year 1874, a course of study in German mapped out by the German Teachers' Association and adopted by the board, went into operation. This included two schemes: one for pupils of German parentage, and included reading, writing, translation and grammar, and was based mainly on Ruffett's series of books "für Schule und Haus." The second scheme was for pupils having no previous knowledge of the language. Comfort's primer, or "A Beginning in German," was used in the primary grades, first book in German in the intermediate grades and first reader in the higher grades. In 1877, the German Committee recommended that the series of text-books under preparation by the German Teachers' Association be adopted when completed. The advantages of this series were the decreased cost, the use of one set of text-books for all pupils, the elimination of theoretical grammar and the reduction of the number of reading books to three. All teachers of German in the early part of the seventies will remember Henry H. Oldenbake, teacher of German in the Fourth ward, who died December 20, 1877. He was not only an efficient and conscientious teacher, but was well known to the writer and many others in Milwaukee as a man of remarkable integrity of character and of superior intellect.

At a special meeting of the board, July 11, 1877, the rule was adopted that thereafter a permanent certificate be granted to all teachers of German after two years of satisfactory service. The salary for the first two years was eight hundred dollars and nine hundred dollars, respectively, and one thousand dollars thereafter when the permanent certificate was conferred, which could not be revoked except for incompetency or immoral conduct. The first teachers of German receiving the permanent certificate were Peter M. Bach, P. Tiefenthaler, Henry H. Oldenbake, Emma Kueper, Paul Binner, D. C. Luening, Frederick Hirsch, J. Baldauf, Robert C. Bardenwerper, Bernard Abrams, Chas. F. Groebel and Theodore Ulbricht.

It is probable that German, by forming an integral part of the course of instruction, was

introduced into the public schools upon the right principle to make it successful. In many cities it had been introduced into the school system in separate schools, where English was only taught incidentally. This had always and inevitably given rise to much dissatisfaction. A report was made October, 1880, by a special committee to look into the German instruction, in which it is recommended that the primary grades be supplied with instructors in German, by the appointment of regular class teachers as assistants to the teachers of German already in the school. These assistant teachers of German were to receive fifty dollars per year in addition to their regular salaries as class teachers. They must be duly examined and certified to teach German, and would have classes not higher than the fourth grade. A protracted discussion followed this report, but it was finally adopted in May, 1881. To carry out the purpose of the foregoing rules, a class in German was established in the normal school under Professor Bernard Abrams of the high school. In this way a number of teachers could be obtained each year from the normal school, who could perform the duties of assistants in German.

At about this time the German course of instruction was revised and the three books edited by the German teachers were introduced and used throughout all the grades. In December, 1884, the board accepted the very generous offer of W. W. Coleman to give the A. B. C. Post, Kindergarten-Post and Jugend-Post, for the use of the schools, gratis. They were formally adopted by the board as supplementary reading matter. Generous acknowledgment for this free gift to public education was made by the board and by teachers. Since the death of Mr. Coleman the publication of the juvenile papers has continued, but they are no longer distributed free to the schools.

At the board meeting on January 6, 1886, the report of the special Committee on German Instruction was adopted, providing for the annual election of a superintendent of German. He must devote three hours daily to supervision and the balance of the time to class instruction in the high school. At the following meeting in February, Bernard A. Abrams was appointed to this position at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum. Instruction based upon the oral method was adopted by the board. In grading his classes in German,

Superintendent Abrams, in his report to the superintendent of schools July 6, 1886, says: "The method used in the various classes and the subject matter of the lessons should always be adapted to the average child in the class, and this regardless of grades or limit of standing in other branches of study." He insists upon teachers of German conducting their work so that their pupils should be taught to speak German regardless of their nationality. This is the essential part of the teacher's work, and to "this end his energies must be untiringly devoted." In this same report Mr. Abrams remarks that, prior to the discontinuance of the city normal school, those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching German spent four years in the high school, where a full four-years' German course was open to them; and in addition to this he gave two lessons a week to these pupils after entering the normal. When the normal became a state institution, the course in the high school was made three years, and no instruction in German was given in the normal school. The fact that German had no place in the curriculum of the state normal was deplored, and a memorial was sent to the Board of the Normal Regents by the School Board, urging the introduction of German into the normal, whereby graduates of the high school could there continue their German instruction and fit themselves for teaching the language in the public schools. This demand was not met by the normal school and subsequently, by recommendation of the joint high school and German committees, a German normal four-years' course was established in the high school. This action was in response to a demand for more competent teachers of German. Upon graduation from this course they receive a diploma and certificate from the superintendent of German, which entitles them to receive from the board a "Special Assistant's Certificate of German." Their compensation was made the same as that of teachers from the first to the sixth grade.

By authority of the School Board, March 1, 1887, five hundred copies of the "Manual of Primary and Oral Instruction in the German Language," prepared by Superintendent Abrams, were printed. This manual was for the use of teachers of German in the schools. The employment of special assistant teachers of German, commencing in 1886, proved much more satisfactory than the

instruction given by the class teachers. On July 5, 1887, the salary of the superintendent of German was raised from eighteen hundred dollars to two thousand dollars per annum, and remains the same to the present time. During the winter of 1889 an attempt was made in the legislature to prohibit the teaching of the German language in the public schools. The School Board adopted resolutions against the proposed legislation at its meeting, March 5, 1889, and the project met with a decided defeat in the legislature. The conservative and efficient manner in which instruction has been carried on in the Milwaukee schools has given it a strong position in the system.

On December 6, 1892, a rule was adopted by the board permitting pupils to omit geography in the sixth and seventh grades, and book-keeping in the eighth grade, and substitute German. Many pupils now entering the high school, even of American parentage, have a good conversational acquaintance with German. They are divided into beginners, intermediate, and advanced, in the first year of the high school. In response to a communication from the director of German, December, 27, 1893, the Committee on German, with the Committee on Rules recommended that each district school having an average enrollment of not less than sixty pupils studying German, in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades together, shall have one teacher of German, and if below sixty an assistant teacher of German. By this plan a material reduction in the cost of German instruction was made possible.

It may be seen, by referring to the tables of the School Board reports and proceedings, that the study of German in the schools has not only held its own, but has gradually advanced in popularity as measured in attendance upon German instruction. For the school year 1870-71, out of a total enrollment of eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine pupils attending school, thirty-one per cent. were studying German; for 1880-81, with a total enrollment of fourteen thousand five hundred and eighty-six pupils, fifty per cent. were in German classes; for the year 1890-91, out of a total enrollment of twenty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-six pupils, sixty per cent. were in German, and for the last month of the school year ending 1894, sixty three and one-half per cent. were in German classes.

A resolution of the Common Council was sent

to the School Board, September, 1876, recommending establishing and maintaining an inexpensive kindergarten in connection with the branch primary school in the Second ward. The board failed to carry out the recommendation of the council, but a year and a half later permitted Miss Sara Stewart, principal of the city normal school, to visit St. Louis to study the workings of the kindergarten system in that city, and to adopt such features as would be desirable in the training of the young teachers under her charge. The following month, by recommendation of the High School Committee, the board appointed Miss Nellie Fisher as director of the kindergarten department in the normal school. The model kindergarten, under Miss Fisher, was the beginning of that class of work in the public schools.

It had always been a serious problem to the board to know what to do with the little wards placed in their care under the age of six years. In October, 1881, the superintendent reports one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-eight of these children in the public schools. The kindergarten or Froebel plan seemed to be exactly suited to their needs, and to those who had investigated the system the only question seemed one of expense. In December, 1881, Miss Sara Stewart was appointed, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year, director of kindergartens. She was to manage the model department of the normal school, train local directors and supervise the work of the kindergartens when they were opened and put into operation. On February 7, 1882, Mr. J. G. J. Campbell, chairman of the Committee on Kindergartens, and Superintendent MacAlister reported to the board the results of their visit to St. Louis to inspect the working of the kindergarten system there. Miss Blow had been working single-handed for eight years and during that time had given of her time and strength and money, and established sixty kindergartens in the city, which were under the direction of trained directors and assistants. These gentlemen were of the opinion that the kindergarten should be made an organic part of the school system, with trained teachers in charge of the work. They regarded the advantages much greater in Milwaukee than in St. Louis for introducing the system, since the minimum legal school age in Milwaukee is four years and in St. Louis six. They also recommend a more intimate connection between the kindergarten and primary

work, so that it may better adapt itself to the regular graded course of instruction.

In March, 1882, a kindergarten was organized in the Eighth district and placed under the direction of Miss Mary J. McCullough, who received the first certificate as a kindergartener ever issued by the School Board. She was a graduate of the city normal and had had training under Miss Blow of St. Louis. Before the beginning of the school year in September following, directors' certificates were issued to Misses Helen Warren, Kate Nichols and B. M. Levings, they having demonstrated their fitness for the kindergarten work. By April, 1883, four kindergartens had been established, and at this time sixteen were graduated from the training class. The kindergarten classes and the first-grade pupils attended only one session, making it possible for the teacher to have one class in the morning and one in the afternoon. By this method the cost of kindergarten instruction (two classes of sixty each day) in the four kindergartens in actual operation in April, 1883, was six dollars and four cents per pupil per year, while that of primary instruction, according to apportionment of teachers (one class of sixty-six pupils per day), was seven dollars and ninety-five cents. Instruction in the seventh and eighth grades cost twenty-one dollars and eleven cents per pupil, and in the high school forty-four dollars and forty-two cents. This showing was sufficient defense for the existence and maintenance of the kindergarten from the basis of expense. In view of the fact that only nine out of twenty of the kindergarten teachers had found employment from the board, the training class was given up and no appointment made of general director of kindergartens for the years 1883-84. But it was recommended that pupils attending normal classes, should receive kindergarten training. The central kindergarten under Miss McCullough was used for observation and practice for the normal class, and the normal graduates were given supplementary certificates as kindergarten teachers. By act of the board, March, 1884, a knowledge of music was required of all kindergarteners, sufficient to render upon the piano correctly all the music of the songs of the kindergarten work.

By recommendation of the superintendent, the board adopted the resolution August 4, 1885, to organize and train a class of kindergarten assistants under the direction and instruction of Miss

Mary McCullough. The practice work of this class included actual teaching in the several kindergartens of the city schools, and the theory consisted of analysis of the various occupations of the kindergarten, study of songs and games, methods of teaching form and color, exercises in the narration of stories, blackboard sketching, and a study of the general aims and principles of the kindergarten system. The retirement of Miss McCullough in July, 1886, concluded all efforts of the board for some years in preparing teachers for kindergarten work. By a rule of the board adopted December 6, 1887, kindergartens having two sessions daily were entitled to a director for fifty pupils, and an assistant for each thirty pupils over fifty. No kindergarten could be opened unless an enrollment of fifty pupils could be secured.

In 1888 Superintendent Anderson urged the importance of more supervision in the kindergarten and in the lower grades. The teachers in the kindergartens at that time were generally persons of less education than in the grades, and the board, in order to get teachers for the work, were obliged to base the examination largely upon the occupations of the kindergarten. Inasmuch as it was found difficult to obtain educated young women for the kindergarten work, at the beginning of the spring term of 1889 a class of thirteen young ladies was formed, eleven of whom had finished three years of training in the high school. These were placed under the instruction of Miss Alpha O. Smith, who also had charge of the Second ward kindergarten.

The system had now become a permanent part of the school organization. There were then twenty-two kindergartens connected with the public schools, and Superintendent Anderson urges their introduction into all the schools where primary instruction is given. He observes a marked benefit upon the primary grade instruction where kindergartens are found. The kindergarten principle was contagious, and prevented mechanical methods wherever its influence was felt.

Miss Smith remained in charge of the training class and of the Second ward kindergarten for nearly two years, having resigned September 2, 1890. She was succeeded by Miss Anna Littell, who remained until the close of the school year ending 1892. The maintaining of a training class was then discontinued, and the preparation of

teachers for kindergarten work was left to the Milwaukee State Normal School. The number of kindergartens now connected with the public schools is thirty. In the kindergarten course, the gifts, first to the ninth are given; physical, mental and moral training are received through the games, the calisthenics, the marching and the singing. The occupations include folding, weaving, pricking and sewing. Exercises are given in sense perception, and ideas of surface, direction, position, size, color, form, lines, angles, number and time are developed. The kindergarten has gradually grown without interruption from the time of its first introduction to the present. It has been a branch of the system for eleven years and there has been an almost regular increase in average enrollment of three hundred per year, and for the month of June, 1894, the average enrollment was three thousand three hundred and five pupils. While the average cost of instruction in all the schools per pupil, on the average enrollment for the year ending 1893, was twenty dollars and eighteen cents, the cost per pupil in the kindergarten on the average enrollment was only ten dollars and sixty-two cents. Serious objections cannot therefore be made to the kindergarten on the ground of expense.

In 1854 the first steps were taken toward the study of music in the schools by a course of lectures on music, given by S. T. Sanford; and in the following year an attempt was made, but failed, to have a regular instructor in singing. It was many years before any regular systematic instruction was attempted in all the schools, though much voluntary work was done by individual teachers having the ability to impart musical instruction. In the annual report of the board in 1871, it was recommended that instruction in music, drawing and gymnastics be given in the schools. Accordingly a committee of the board, to whom this matter was referred, recommended that music be introduced into the schools at the beginning of the school year in September, 1872. In accordance with this recommendation there were appointed three teachers of music, one for each side of the city, at a salary of five hundred dollars each. For the following year F. W. H. Priem was appointed as superintendent of music in all the schools at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

On March 5, 1874, the first annual concert was given under the direction of Professor Priem,

which awakened considerable interest in this branch of popular education. The superintendent gave instruction to teachers, the three highest grades of all the schools, and daily instruction to pupils in the high school. He also gave instruction in the art of teaching music to the normal graduating class. Rules were adopted by the board, November 5, 1873, defining the duties of the superintendent of music, and of teachers and pupils in receiving musical instruction. Pupils were excused from music only on certificate from a physician or permit from the Committee on Music. The text-books used were mainly Mason's series of music readers. The salary of the superintendent of music was raised to eighteen hundred dollars for the years ending 1875 and 1876, and then placed at fifteen hundred dollars, where it remained to the end of Professor Priem's connection with the schools in 1880.

For the year ending 1881, Professor William Ehlman succeeded Professor Priem as superintendent of music, and still occupies that position. He introduced a new method of instruction—the Tonic-Sol-Fa system—and Superintendent MacAlister reported at the end of the first year a decided improvement in the matter of vocal culture. In 1888 the instruction in music was changed to the old method of staff notation employed before the Tonic-Sol-Fa system was introduced. This change President Oberman says was welcomed by both teachers and pupils, and greater progress was made in vocal music. Mr. Ehlman, however, still uses the Tonic-Sol-Fa in teaching primary pupils to read music at sight, as he regards it the most natural for the child to learn. At the re-appointment of Mr. W. A. Ehlman in 1889, as superintendent of music and singing, it was decided by the board that Mr. Luther W. Mason be requested to lend Mr. Ehlman his assistance, for the first two months of the year, to introduce the National system of singing in the schools.

Instruction in music was formerly compulsory in the various grades of the schools, and pupils were marked according to the results of an examination in that branch. Of late years, with the increased number of pupils and no additional assistance to the director, it has been made optional in the main. The director instructs in the high school twice a week for a period of twenty minutes each, and gives those wishing it an opportunity for chorus practice. Pupils are also drilled for special



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occasions, such as commencement exercises and other special entertainments.

Drawing first became a part of the regular instruction in the schools at the time of the appointment of Mr. Charles Zimmermann as superintendent of drawing in the fall of 1873. Mr. Zimmermann received a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Before taking charge of the department Mr. Zimmermann was sent to Boston to study the Walter Smith system of drawing, which was now introduced in the Milwaukee schools. According to the rules adopted by the board November 5, 1873, all teachers were to meet for music and drawing at such times and places as the committee and superintendent of drawing should designate. It was also required that all pupils in the five upper grades receive one hour and a half instruction in drawing per week, and in the high school including the normal department, two hours per week. The text-books used were Walter Smith's "American Text-books of Art Education." The work included free hand, model and object drawing, geometrical and mechanical drawing and designing.

The instructor in drawing found time only for teaching pupils of the high school and normal department, and for instructing teachers and supervising their work. At the end of the second year after the introduction of drawing with a superintendent, a committee of citizens was appointed to inspect the drawing work. This committee consisted of W. H. Bishop, William H. Metcalf, F. A. Luitich and James Douglas. They examined fourteen thousand drawings which had been carefully arranged for their inspection, and in an elaborate report made July 24, 1875, they most "heartily commend both the system in use and the progress made in the city schools." The custom of placing the work of the year on exhibition at the close of the year still prevails. In the last year of Mr. Zimmermann's superintendency he gave lectures to teachers in their various sections of the Saturday institutes.

The subjects of historic ornament, geometrical design and primary methods of teaching drawing were presented, and a class in mechanical drawing was organized in the high school. The superintendent had very little time for the mechanical drawing in the high school, and it was not until several years after that much attention was given to that side of the subject.

For the year commencing September, 1878, Mr. Zimmermann was chosen by the board to the principalship of the Eighth district school and Miss Hannah M. Brown was named as his successor in the department of drawing. September 4, 1883, Miss Brown resigned as superintendent of drawing and Mr. Caleb Harrison was appointed as her successor. In recommending the new appointment the committee had in view the plan of making mechanical drawing an especially strong feature of the work. Mr. Harrison was a graduate of the mechanical engineering department of the Wisconsin State University and introduced more mechanical drawing, especially in the high school, where he did considerable work with his pupils in descriptive geometry and in graphical statics. The Committee on Industrial and Art Education had Mr. Harrison instruct teachers in drawing on Saturdays. They suggested the obtaining of an assistant for the high school, where he had given a large proportion of his time. This suggestion was carried out by the appointment, February, 1891, of Miss Mary D. Shields as such assistant. Mr. Harrison still continued to give instruction twice or three times a week, while Miss Shields took the free-hand work. The Prang system has always continued in the schools, and their books and apparatus used. On May 3, 1887, the board authorized thirty-three sets of Prang's Models for primary schools, with one hundred teachers' manuals on the use of the models, at a cost of seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Mr. C. N. Harrison resigned as director of drawing in December, 1892, to continue his mathematical studies in the Johns Hopkins University, and Mr. I. L. Summers was appointed as his successor. Since Mr. Summers assumed charge of the work he has aimed to systematize and strengthen the work in the grades, but has not been able to do much in the high school work. On April 1, 1894, Mr. Percy A. Middleton took the mechanical drawing in the East-side high school, and still continues in charge of that branch of the drawing. Since the introduction of the manual training into the high school, the mechanical drawing has become a more prominent feature, and the effort is now made to offer superior advantages in that line of work.

At the last meeting in December, 1876, the Committee on Music, Drawing and Calisthenics recommended the appointment of Professor

George Brosius, to give instruction in physical exercises in the public schools, at a salary not to exceed six hundred dollars for the balance of the school year. This recommendation was approved by the board. The teacher of calisthenics was to give instruction to teachers and such grades of pupils as he deemed advisable. It was required of all class teachers, not holding certificates of examination in music, drawing and calisthenics, to attend Saturday institutes in those subjects.

For many years physical exercises had formed a part of the course of instruction. This had been given in a very irregular and unsatisfactory manner, and only became regular and systematic by the appointment of a teacher of calisthenics who should have charge of the work in all the schools. Professor Brosius was one of the most accomplished teachers in that department in this country, and his work was considered highly efficient, though many were opposed to the introduction and maintenance of the subject in the schools, believing that the sports of the play-ground are far preferable, and where a variety of home duties are required it is unnecessary. Mr. Brosius prepared a very complete elementary course in calisthenics, which was partly published in the annual report of the board for the year ending 1877, and the remainder of the course published in the report for the year ending 1878. On recommendation of the Committee on Music, Drawing and Calisthenics to the board on December 5, 1882, the services of the superintendent of calisthenics were discontinued. It was maintained by the committee that the work with the teachers had been so proficient that they—under the direction of the superintendent of schools—could carry on the exercises successfully. Miss Laura Gerlach was thereupon appointed special teacher of calisthenics, to give lessons twice a week to classes in the normal department, and to such teachers as might be necessary to maintain the calisthenic training in the schools in a satisfactory manner. The work was carried on in this manner for several years under the direction of Mrs. Maxon and Miss Maria Vette.

In a communication from the Milwaukee Turnverein, June 2, 1885, the School Board was urged to re-introduce gymnastic exercises into the public schools. This communication was referred to a committee and later considered by the board, which finally decided that the principals of the several

schools supervise the practice of calisthenics. In a report to the board, February 7, 1888, Superintendent Anderson expressed the opinion that the principals and teachers in the schools were competent to conduct such calisthenic exercises as were practicable under the given conditions of the public schools. He thought it possible that professional training might be given to such teachers as were deficient in the calisthenic movements. The manual of Carl Baetz, director of calisthenics in the public schools of Kansas City, was introduced in 1889. At a meeting of the board, May 5, 1891, the Committee on Industrial and Art Education recommended the German system of calisthenics as presented in the Turnverein school. This system was adopted and went into operation the following September. The instruction was given by four teachers to the four upper grades of the schools and to the class teachers. This branch of physical education and development is still carried on by four special teachers, with the assistance of principals and class teachers, and without any superintendent or general director.

Mr. Lau strongly urged during his administration, the establishing of evening schools for pupils between the ages of fourteen and twenty during the winter months.

In 1873 a standing Committee on Evening Schools was appointed by the board, but as no funds were available to establish such schools the committee was discontinued in 1876. In the annual report of Superintendent MacAlister for the years 1875-76 he very strongly urges the board and Common Council to use every effort to provide for this class of schools in the near future. It was not, however, until 1880 that the board was able to meet these recommendations. In November of that year five evening schools were opened. These soon became crowded, and the committee in charge was forced to increase the number, so that in December, eleven schools for boys and young men were in progress, with a total enrollment of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, and an average of one thousand four hundred; and two schools for girls and young women with an average enrollment of one hundred and ninety-five. All pupils above fourteen years of age were admitted. The schools for the season closed in February and their success has been more than was expected. The cost of their maintenance, which included the furnishing of all supplies,

including text-books, was at the rate of two dollars and sixty cents per pupil on the total enrollment, and three dollars and thirty-six cents per pupil on the average attendance. A large portion of those attending the evening schools were young Germans, desirous of perfecting themselves in reading, writing and speaking English. The schools were held three evenings in the week from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. Instruction was given in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, and in a few schools in other branches. Principals were paid two dollars and fifty cents per night and assistants two dollars.

In the year following, although not up to the first year in interest and attendance, the evening schools were fairly well supported. Since the renting of books to pupils in the evening schools had become burdensome to teachers and consumed much of their time, it was deemed advisable to discontinue supplying to pupils, and on February 6, 1883, the board so ordered. It would seem that this produced no marked effect upon the total attendance nor upon the regularity of attendance.

Superintendent Anderson in 1891 called attention to the fitful and irregular attendance at the evening schools. When the evening schools were opened ten years previously, books and stationery were furnished free. The charging of a rental, and finally the requiring of the pupil to furnish his books and materials, he says, made no perceptible difference in regularity of attendance. He attributes the irregularity to the fact that most pupils are engaged in hard, physical labor during the day and are in no fit condition for mental effort in the evening. By inspecting the tables of attendance in the reports of the School Board for the different years, we find the average attendance is about one-third of the total enrollment. For the year ending 1881, the whole number enrolled was two thousand and thirty and the average attendance one thousand two hundred and five, and for the year ending 1893, the total enrollment was two thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the average attendance was one thousand and ninety-two. Besides irregularity of attendance, another defect of the evening schools has always been that of obtaining capable teachers without adding to the labors of day-school teachers, and thereby impairing their efficiency in their day-school work.

An evening high school was established as a part of the evening schools in the fall of 1888,

where instruction in algebra, geometry, book-keeping, arithmetic, drawing, physics and chemistry was given. History and civil government were also afterward added.

An evening cooking school was maintained during the year ending 1892. Previous to the year 1892 the evening schools commenced generally in October and closed in February. But the falling off was always very great after the holiday vacation, and for the past three years the schools have opened in September and closed in December. In the fall of 1892 the length of session was reduced from two hours to an hour and a half for each evening. The schools are generally held three evenings a week. The report of the Committee on Evening Schools for the year ending 1894 says, that the classification of pupils was better by concentrating them in a few schools, and the average attendance on the total enrollment was better, having been forty-three per cent., while for the year 1882 it was only thirty-eight per cent. It is possible that the school sessions and concentrating the work in the fall term may have been factors also in bringing about the increased average attendance.

The question of maintaining evening schools free of expense to those who patronize them, is one of the most difficult problems that confronts the school authorities. The city provides qualified teachers, proper appliances and comfortable buildings, well heated and lighted. A large proportion of those who enter at the beginning of the term drop out before the close of the term. Something unforeseen has intervened to prevent their continuance in the school, or they do not get from the work what they had expected. Usually they become tired or discouraged, their curiosity has been satisfied and they withdraw. An objection to the evening school has been urged that it encourages parents to remove their children from the day school at an earlier period than they would otherwise, expecting they can repair the loss in the evening school. Beginning with the fall of 1895, the number of evening schools will be reduced to three, one on the East, one on the West and one on the South side of the city. This is a great falling off in the evening school opportunities over previous years, when the number of schools ranged from ten to twenty-five.

In 1880 it was learned that there were sixty deaf mutes in the city, and in the winter of 1887

an effort was made to secure the passage of a law whereby the city could secure an appropriation for their education. The plan was to follow the example of Massachusetts, to appropriate a fixed sum per pupil toward the maintenance of the school. The measure failed to pass the legislature at that time, but was revived the following year. On January 3, 1882, a memorial addressed to the legislature of Wisconsin, and prepared by Commissioner Spencer, was adopted by the School Board, strongly urging the enacting of a law empowering "School boards in incorporated towns and cities of more than four thousand inhabitants to establish and carry on schools for deaf mutes as a part of their public instruction, with state aid not to exceed one hundred dollars per annum for each deaf mute pupil instructed and trained in such school by duly qualified teachers.

Inasmuch as the legislature failed to act in the matter during the session of that year, the School Board again, January, 1883, adopted a memorial to the legislature of Wisconsin to provide for the teaching of deaf mutes throughout the state under the management of school boards, believing this to be the most efficient method of providing instruction for that class of children. At the next meeting of the board Mr. Paul Binner, teacher of German in the Seventh district, was granted leave of absence for one week, to enable him to present to the school boards of adjacent cities the claims of deaf children to education, in accordance with the provisions of the bill then pending in the state legislature upon that subject.

It was not, however, until the winter of 1885 that this measure passed the legislature. The law then provided for the maintenance of day schools for deaf mutes by any city or village upon application by the proper authorities to the state superintendent. The sum of one hundred dollars for each deaf mute instructed for nine months in the year, was allowed to be appropriated to defray the expense of such school. Even before the passage of this act, Mr. Spencer and others urged upon the board the establishing of a day school for the deaf in Milwaukee without state aid. The board was not prepared to undertake this responsibility at that time, and it was left to private enterprise in the Wisconsin Phonological Institute for Deaf Mutes to inaugurate the work. This society, on September of 1883, asked to rent

one of the rooms of the board in the normal school building on Prairie and Seventh streets, and to have the school under the general oversight of the Superintendent of Schools. This was accorded them, and Professor Paul Binner, who had given the subject of instruction to deaf mutes much study, was made principal, and Miss Wettstein assistant. The school included eleven pupils for the first term, and they were taught by the oral or German method. A special committee of the board, consisting of H. J. Desmond and Dr. E. W. Bartlett, was appointed to examine the work of the school. They recommended that the passage of the pending bill in the legislature for the establishing of a school for deaf mutes at Milwaukee be strongly urged by the board, and they took occasion to commend in high terms the school and the praiseworthy work of the institute—"illustrating, as the institute did, how private beneficence may supplement the work of the state."

It was in the autumn of 1885 that the public day school for instruction of deaf mutes was opened in Milwaukee, with Mr. Paul Binner principal. From the report made by Professor Binner to Superintendent Anderson in 1886, we find there were then one hundred and twenty deaf mutes in Milwaukee, of whom seventy were of school age. Thirty-five of these were in the Milwaukee day school for the deaf, eleven in the state institution at Delavan, fourteen in the St. Francis Institution for the deaf and the German Lutheran Institution at Norris, Michigan, and ten at home.

When the day school first started under the auspices of the Wisconsin Phonological Institute in October, 1883, it had eight pupils; in the following year two more were added, and when it was accepted by the city in 1885, the number increased to twenty-six. All the instruction was given according to the oral method. Their education was carried on along the same or similar lines of work as the education of other pupils in the public schools. The first two years were especially given to instruction in speech and lip reading. They learn to read, write and spell. The eye is trained by kindergarten work and drawing. There had been difficulty in getting trained teachers to successfully carry on the work in the school for the deaf, and accordingly, at the meeting of the board February 2, 1886, a memorial was addressed to the Normal School Regents, asking that provision be made for preparing teachers

to teach in the day school for the deaf; but the normal schools have never yet seen fit to provide that class of teachers. It was at first thought that one instructor for twelve pupils would be sufficient, but the Committee on Day Schools for Deaf Mutes recommended to the board March 1, 1887, that the appointment of teachers be made one to every ten pupils, and one for five or more pupils over this number. The individual attention necessary for each pupil materially enhances the cost of instruction.

Mr. Binner was granted leave of absence to visit the European schools for teaching the deaf, from September 1 to October 15, 1887, said absence of Mr. Binner to be without salary. He was sent to Europe under the auspices of the Phonological Institute and his expenses were defrayed by the institute. In a communication to the board Mr. R. C. Spencer, president of the Wisconsin Phonological Institute, urged the payment of Mr. Binner's salary by the board during his absence in Europe for the months of September and October. He stated that the institute had defrayed Mr. Binner's expenses at a cost of five hundred and fifty dollars, and further that the institute had aggregated thirteen thousand dollars in work for the deaf up to March, 1888. At the meeting of the board in April the recommendation by Mr. Spencer was approved by the board, and Mr. Binner received his full salary for the month of September and the first half of October. During the last half of the year ending August, 1892, he was again given leave of absence on account of ill health, and Miss Annie C. Allen was appointed acting principal during his absence.

For the year ending 1888, Louise Slocum acted as principal in the absence of Mr. Binner, and Frances Wettstein, Mary Marvin and Emma Rogers were assistants. By reference to the accompanying table it will be seen that the number of pupils has gradually increased. Since the school was first organized the enrollment and average attendance have been as follows:

	Total Enrolled.	Average Attend.		Total Enrolled.	Average Attend.
1885	- 23	- 11	1890	- 41	- 33
1886	- 31	- 26	1891	- 35	- 30
1887	- 37	- —	1892	- 34	- 28
1888	- 43	- 32	1893	- 44	- 34
1889	- 40	- 33	1894	- —	—

Instruction is carried on in lines parallel to that

given in the grades of the district schools. By a rule of the board the tuition for non-residents was made forty dollars for the first term and thirty dollars for each of the two following terms of the year. Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and other cities of the state now contemplate establishing schools for the deaf in their respective localities, upon the same basis as the Milwaukee school.

On November 1, 1887, the "Milwaukee Public Cooking School Association," composed of a large number of the leading women of the Seventh ward, petitioned the board for the use of a room or rooms in one of the school buildings for the purpose of giving free instruction to a class of public school pupils in cooking and domestic economy generally. In response to this petition the use of a room in the Seventh district school was granted. The first cooking class met for instruction November 12, 1887, twenty-four pupils being admitted and divided into two classes. The association was granted the use of the room only one day in the week, but subsequently formed classes in the First and Third districts.

By act of the board, September 4, 1888, the Milwaukee Public Cooking School Association was granted permission to use any vacant rooms in the Second ward school for giving lessons in cooking and domestic economy. The school was open every week day from nine to twelve A. M. and one to four P. M., and lessons given, without cost to the city, to such pupils as received a permit from the Superintendent of Schools. On January 8, 1889, the Cooking School Association reported one hundred and forty-seven pupils attending the cooking classes from the various wards of the city. These pupils were divided into ten classes, each class getting one lesson a week. In a report to the board on April 8, 1889, on the work of the cooking school, Superintendent Anderson remarks that the instruction is carried on in a scientific manner, and he regards it not only of high value from the standpoint of utility, but also as a means of culture and in the cultivation of moral habits and of habits of neatness, diligence and order. At the same meeting of the board, in accordance with the recommendation of the special Committee on Cooking Schools, thirteen hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose of teaching the science of cooking and domestic economy in the public schools. At the following meeting of the board in May, the cooking school was turned over

to the board by the association with all the furniture and apparatus connected with it. Miss Polson, whom the association had previously employed, was re-appointed teacher for the balance of the year, and the ladies of the association were invited to supervise and conduct the work as before.

The cooking school was moved to the Second district building, and Miss Emeline Torrey was appointed director of the class for the year ending 1890 at a salary of one thousand and fifty dollars. She remained for two years, but resigned at the beginning of the school year 1891-92. Mrs. Emma Walsh was appointed her successor, and still conducts the cooking classes on the West side in the Second-ward school building. A second cooking school was opened in the Fifth district building in February, 1892, and has since been maintained. Miss Agnes L. Corbett was appointed teacher of the South-side cooking school, and still continues in that position. An evening cooking school was organized in November, 1891, and maintained during the remainder of the school year. Evening classes have been held each season since, under the instruction of Mrs. Walsh and Miss Corbett. Classes in the cooking school are formed from the upper grades of the different district schools. Only those pupils can attend whose class work will permit their absence

from class for one half day in the week, for twenty weeks, to attend the course in cooking. There are fifteen pupils in a section and ten sections a week; thus permitting one hundred and fifty pupils to complete the course in each cooking school in twenty weeks or one-half year. The number of lessons each girl receives is not sufficient to give her great skill in the art nor profound knowledge of the science, but she does get a beginning in both, and, what is still more important, an interest in the subject is awakened in the mind of the child which is likely to continue through life. The labor of preparing the meal becomes a work of art and not a menial employment. In the cooking school every step is directed to a definite practical purpose, and illustrates some general and scientific principle. As cooking is the application of heat to the preparation of food to make it more nutritious, digestible and palatable, the proper use of fuel and heat is first considered.

The idea of the cooking school was first practically carried out in this country by Miss Juliet Carson in New York City, and from there spread rapidly in the West and was taken up by several institutions where young women were educated, and in many places carried on through private enterprise. Mrs. Emma P. Ewing established a cooking school in Chicago in 1881, and soon after it was taken up in Milwaukee.



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Milwaukee.

CHAPTER XXIX.

PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

BY AUGUSTUS J. ROGERS.

IN the following brief sketch of the private schools of Milwaukee, we may classify them into those that are incorporated and make reports to the state superintendent, and those unincorporated which include the parochial schools. These parochial schools give elementary secular instruction and make religious instruction prominent, and are supported by a congregation or congregations. There are also denominational schools, where the organic support of the denomination is pledged which yet may not call themselves sectarian. The private schools are frequently of a more or less transient character, and do not feel that responsibility in keeping records that influences public schools. The courses of study too, in their secular instruction, are generally in accord with those in the public schools, and to a considerable extent are modeled after those adopted in the public schools. Reports of private schools were first obtained and published in the annual report of the School Board for the year ending 1867. The principals of the several schools gathered the statistics of attendance at private schools for that year, and reported a total enrollment of six thousand four hundred and twenty-nine, while the census reports gave five thousand two hundred and sixty-seven. There were forty-two schools and one hundred and fifty-one teachers. The cause of this difference in the reports is probably due to the fact that some pupils, reported by the principals of the private schools, attended more than one school and were reported in all the schools they attended. In connection with the taking of the annual school census, statistical information was also obtained concerning the private schools. This included the name of the school and denomination if a church school, the location of the school, the number of days taught, the name of the principal, the number of pupils and the number of teachers. Commencing with the annual report of the School Board for the year ending 1874, the number of pupils enrolled

between the ages of four and seven, seven and fifteen, and fifteen and twenty were given.

The founder of the first academy in Milwaukee was Professor Amasa Buck. From early youth he had been engaged in educational pursuits, having been a teacher for nearly forty years. He came to Milwaukee in 1848 and founded the Milwaukee Collegiate Institute, which was opened at what is now 453 Broadway. It was afterward moved to the place now occupied by the Central Fire Station on Broadway. The institution flourished until the death of Professor Buck on the 20th of September, 1852. Professor Buck is mentioned as a man of fine presence, scholarly attainments and a very successful teacher.

The Milwaukee Female Seminary was opened September 14, 1848, in a two-story frame building in the middle of the block on Oneida street, between Broadway and Milwaukee streets. It was back of what was then known as the Free Congregational Church, which stood upon the site of Engine House Number 1, on Broadway. Mrs. W. L. Parsons, wife of the pastor of the Free Congregational Church, was its founder and first principal. The object of this enterprise was to establish a permanent institution of high order for young ladies. The course of instruction embraced all subjects beyond the primary schools, and included the higher mathematics, the sciences, philosophy and evidences of Christianity. A boarding department was conducted by the parents of Rev. W. L. Parsons. Here the girls were given "parental supervision over their health, habits and manners." The cost of board was two dollars per week and twenty-five cents for washing.

In 1850 the seminary was removed to more commodious quarters on the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Oneida streets, and it was here and at this time that the names of Catherine Beecher and Mary Mortimer were first associated with the institution. Catherine Beecher had for nearly twenty years previous been working out a plan

for the education of women, and had gathered contributions in the eastern cities to establish an institution where women could be prepared for the professions and other remunerative employments in life. She came to Milwaukee and became interested in the seminary, and the people became interested in her and in her comprehensive plans. The school was incorporated in March, 1851, when it was removed to its new quarters and became known as the "Milwaukee Normal Institute and High School." The list of trustees included I. A. Lapham, J. P. Graves, G. P. Hewitt, J. H. Tweedy, A. Finch, Jr., G. J. Fowler, J. H. VanDyke, W. P. Flanders, Rev. W. L. Parsons and Rev. A. L. Chapin. The teachers included Mrs. L. A. Parsons, Mary Mortimer, Miss E. B. Warner and Mary J. Newcomb.

Miss Beecher's policy was that the institution should be religious, but non-sectarian. She had a broad idea of what education should be for women. She firmly believed in normal training and wished to have a faculty of teachers equal in authority and each at the head of his department. The first graduating class, two in number, were given diplomas in the summer of 1851.

The institution was now receiving financial aid from the friends of Miss Beecher in the East, including Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. A. B. Stone and other members individually, and collectively, of what was known as the "American Woman's Educational Association" of New York. In May, 1852, through the efforts of this association and of Miss Beecher with the people of Milwaukee, the present site on the corner of Milwaukee street and Juneau avenue was purchased, and in June the corner stone of the main building of the college was laid. In the autumn of the same year the school opened in the still unfinished buildings.

*The aid which was received from the East amounted to seventeen thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars, and that received from citizens of Milwaukee was thirteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars. The corps of teachers was in accordance with the plan of Miss Beecher and was made up as follows: Miss Mary Mortimer, department of superintending instruction and teacher of normal school; Mrs. L. A. Parsons, department of classification and arrangement and teacher of geography, history, mental and moral sciences; Miss A. Loomis, department

of government and teacher of mathematics and natural science; Miss J. Millard, department of finance and correspondence and teacher of language, literature, etc.; Mrs. E. B. Warner, department of primary instruction. There were various assistants in the different departments and in music and drawing. From this time on until 1857, Miss Mortimer was practically at the head of the institution, giving her entire strength and talents to its advancement. In April of 1853, by act of the legislature, the name was changed to Milwaukee Female College. In 1876 it was again changed to Milwaukee College, which name it now bears.

The financial crash of 1857 and the opening of the public high school at about that time, weakened the support which the college received, and Miss Mortimer retired from the institution and accepted a similar position at Baraboo. Miss Mary and Caroline E. Chapin were then given the management of the college and remained until 1861. During their administration the college home was erected north of the main building, and has since been occupied as a home for teachers and pupils wishing to live at the college. The Misses Chapin remained until 1863, and were assisted the last two years by Elizabeth Watson. Up to this time the college had not met the hopes of Miss Beecher. She complained that it was no more than a high school, and was carried on by a principal instead of a faculty having equal powers, and she suggests that it might as well be merged into the public school system. In September, 1862, but sixty pupils were enrolled in the college, the revenues were very much reduced, and in June, 1863, the ladies severed their connection with the college. At the beginning of the school year in the fall of 1863, Professor S. S. Sherman, one of the trustees, took charge of the college. He paid a small annual rental and made the institution self-supporting. He remained for three years and added much during that time to its prosperity. The trustees were also able to make many needed improvements in the building and equipments. Professor Sherman had been very successful in the South in the management of a girls' school at Marion, Alabama, and returned North when the war broke out. He was a man of high ability as an educator and in the practical management of school affairs. He was in the Milwaukee School Board for many years after, and the author remembers

* History of Milwaukee, 1881.

his strong and conservative influence as a member of the High School Committee. Miss Beecher said that the college was not being run according to the original plan and protested against it. This caused the resignation of Professor Sherman. Upon the retirement of Professor Sherman, in 1866, Miss Mortimer was recalled, though not precisely upon the terms desired by Miss Beecher and the Woman's Educational Association. Miss Mortimer leased the institution for three years at five hundred dollars per year, and there was a division into departments, according to the original method. She had a faculty of four teachers of equal authority, and an attendance the first year of two hundred and ninety-six pupils, the largest number in the history of the college. Miss Mortimer remained at its head until 1874, when she retired to a quiet home on the Milwaukee river, near the limits of the city. Here she lived until the time of her death three years after.

Miss Beecher died in 1878, and with her the American Woman's Educational Association. These two women were of opposite natures. Miss Mortimer was of a quiet, gentle disposition, while Miss Beecher was more spirited and aggressive. Both were alike in that they were women of the highest character and aims, and unselfishly devoted their lives to the improvement and education of girls and young women. Upon the recommendation of Miss Mortimer, Professor C. S. Farrar was invited by the trustees to take charge of the college. At the end of the first year Professor Farrar was given a lease of the entire property for ten years, free of rent, he being required to pay all the expenses of the institution, including repairs and taxes, assessments, insurance and interest on the debt of two thousand dollars. He was given the entire management, making his own terms as to tuition and adopting his own course of study.

Professor Farrar remained until 1889 and made many improvements in buildings and equipment during his administration. In 1876 Mr. Hiram Barbar of Horicon, Wisconsin, presented the college with a telescope, and W. P. McLaren built an observatory on the college grounds in which it was placed. In 1879 an additional building was erected on the college grounds, containing a large hall and rooms for the art department and for science. Many of the collections in science and art, contributed by President Farrar and others,

were destroyed by fire in 1883. In 1886 Professor Farrar enlarged the home at his own expense. This seemed to have been unnecessary, as the number of boarders fell off rather than increased.

In 1877 the alumnae of the college and other friends of Miss Mortimer founded the "Mary Mortimer Memorial Library," which now numbers more than a thousand volumes. In 1874 the "Ladies' Art and Science Class" was founded with Professor Farrar at its head. This organization still exists and includes and has included many of the strongest and most earnest and cultivated women in the city. Their studies have been largely confined to art and they have collected a large and valuable art library.

It is affirmed that Professor Farrar spent fourteen thousand dollars in making improvements and in trying to build up the college, and, becoming discouraged because no endowment was made by the trustees or other friends, he resigned in 1889. He was succeeded by Professor Charles F. Kingsley, who was a young man twenty-eight years of age, and had been in charge of a collegiate school for young ladies in Rochester, New York. Soon after the accession of Professor Kingsley the Milwaukee College Endowment Association was formed, consisting of more than one hundred women. Seventy-five thousand dollars have been raised by the association. The very generous gift of thirty-seven thousand dollars was made by the late Mr. E. D. Holton, and the remainder has been subscribed in smaller amounts. Professor Kingsley remained as president of the college until 1893. President Kingsley's aim was to raise the standard of the college and make it such in fact as well as in name. The lower classes of the preparatory department were discontinued. This policy, however, decreased the revenues of the college without increasing the number in the upper classes. During its entire history the institution had been obliged to depend for its income upon the receipts from tuition of the pupils attending; and it was the hope of Mr. Kingsley that the endowment might become sufficient to enable them to be less dependent upon pupils in defraying the expenses of the college.

Mrs. Louise R. Upton was appointed to succeed Mr. Kingsley in the fall of 1893, and is still at the head of the institution. It has had a prosperous year under Mrs. Upton, and now has an enrollment of seventy-five students. The classes are doing

elementary work, largely, and the attempt is not yet made, as formerly, to put all the energy of the institution into higher work.

It has a preparatory department and offers two college courses—a classical course and a literary course. It has been, and now is, the aim of the friends of the college to make it the leading educational institution in the West for the education of women, and it is hoped that the recent endowment is but the beginning of a fund which shall put the institution on a higher plane of influence and usefulness.

Scores of the best women in Milwaukee received their education in Milwaukee College, and it has had a powerful influence in the past, which is felt even now in elevating the intellectual, esthetic and moral tone of society. Not a little of the culture of our city has emanated from those who unselfishly devoted their best energies, the best part of their lives, in sustaining and maintaining the high character, name and fame of the institution.

The only distinctively college preparatory school in Milwaukee is Milwaukee Academy. The project of founding such an institution originated with Mr. Albert Markham, who became its first principal in 1864, and continued to hold the position until his death in 1887. The first academy building was located on the site of the present East-side high school. Several prominent citizens were interested in establishing the academy. The first Board of Trustees were Charles F. Ilsley, president; B. K. Miller, secretary; T. W. Goodrich, treasurer; J. H. Imbusch, Dr. H. H. Button, John A. Dutcher, John H. Van Dyke, Joseph T. Bradford and John Nazro. Of these Mr. B. K. Miller has maintained his connection with the school to the present time. In the summer of 1877 the academy building on Knapp street was transferred to the city to be used for the public high school, and measures were immediately taken to erect another and better edifice. The new building was located on the southwest corner of Van Buren and Oneida streets, and is still occupied by the school.

After the transfer of the old school property to the city, the corporation styled Milwaukee Academy was dissolved, and the school came under more strictly private management, taking the name of Markham Academy. At the death of Mr. Markham in 1887, the academy passed into the hands of Cyrus F. Hill and Isaac Thomas,

graduates of Yale College. Under their administration the original name and corporate organization were resumed, and the school was again called Milwaukee Academy, by which name it is known to-day. Mr. Hill died in 1889, and in the fall of 1890 Mr. Thomas was joined by Dr. J. H. Pratt, who a year later became sole principal. In 1893 the value of the school property was enhanced, and the work of the principal made more efficient by the erection of a residence for the principal on the lot adjoining the school building.

The work of fitting young men for college has always been made a prominent feature of the school, and in this line of work, especially, the academy has made for itself a good record. In the list of alumni of the academy are found the names of distinguished graduates of the University of Wisconsin, Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins and other colleges and universities. The instruction afforded by the academy is not, however, confined exclusively to college preparatory studies. The school carries on a well-planned and comprehensive graduating course, which includes studies in English, mathematics, the physical sciences, French and German, and such other branches as conduce to general culture. The courses in English language and literature are especially broad and comprehensive. The study of the English language is begun with the youngest pupils and is continued until graduation. By this an intimate knowledge of the principles of English grammar and of the foundation of rhetoric, as well as an acquaintance with the works of the best writers of English prose and poetry, is secured.

The school is managed on the basis that preparation for college begins when a boy begins to read, and the courses of study are arranged with reference to receiving boys of earliest school age and directing their studies until they are ready for university work.

The educated liberal Germans who came to Milwaukee previous to 1851, felt the need of a high-grade German and English school which should be conducted upon a plan similar to the schools of Germany. The German-English Academy was incorporated under state laws, May 10, 1851, and a small fund was raised for its support. It opened in rented rooms on the West side—where it remained but a few months—with Peter Engelmann as principal and F. Regenfuss as assistant

and having an attendance of forty pupils. It was intended to have the instruction free, but the fund was insufficient and a tuition fee of fifty cents per month was required.

A building was purchased on Grand avenue in which the school found quarters in September, 1851. In the winter of 1852-3 a lot was purchased on Broadway, between Juneau avenue and Knapp street, and a building erected which was occupied in October, 1853, but was not completed until 1856. From this time on the school grew in numbers and usefulness, and from 1864 to 1871 a considerable addition to the building was completed on the north of the main building. In 1852, a ladies' society was incorporated for the purpose of giving financial aid to the academy, securing funds by membership fees, subscriptions and entertainments. They supported a teacher for instructing in all kinds of needle work and other useful domestic arts. This organization still continues to exist, and has given material aid to the institution during the forty-three years of its existence. Mr. Engelmann continued at the head of the academy until the time of his death, May 18, 1874. He was a man of high character and learning, and was educated at the University of Heidelberg. He became identified with the German revolutionists of 1848, and on account of the aid he gave to that movement was obliged to leave Germany. Mr. Engelmann was interested and active in all educational agencies, and was very active in aiding to form and maintain the Wisconsin Natural History Society, and in making the collections for the society called the Engelmann Museum. This collection of books and specimens in all departments of natural science was turned over to the city in 1882, and with the additions since made is known as the Milwaukee Public Museum.

Mr. Engelmann was succeeded by Mr. W. N. Hailmann, who remained until February, 1878. Mr. Hailmann founded the first English kindergarten in Milwaukee in 1875, which was maintained in connection with the academy. In the year 1876 the German-Americans of the United States subscribed to a fund for the establishing of a normal school for the training of teachers according to the most approved principles of pedagogy. As a model school was necessary it was decided to put the normal in connection with a school already established, and the German-

English Academy of Milwaukee seemed most advantageous and was selected by the trustees.

In September, 1878, Mr. I. Keller was chosen principal of the two institutions. Mr. Keller was succeeded by Dr. H. C. Dorner of Milwaukee, and Mr. Dorner was followed by Mr. Emil Dapprich in 1888, who still remains the very efficient head of the institution. In 1890 Mrs. Elizabeth Pfister and Mrs. Louisa Vogel donated the present grounds and beautiful and commodious building to the use of the academy and seminary. The two institutions are now on a good financial basis and are able to do excellent work. The academy teaches all the branches ordinarily taught in the public schools, and has good laboratory facilities in science, kindergarten, manual training for boys, needle and fancy work for girls, drawing and modeling, and an excellent gymnasium for physical culture. The academy serves as a model department for the seminary. Instruction in the seminary is free, but tuition in the academy is from twenty to eighty dollars a year. In 1890 it was decided to unite the normal department of the North American Gymnastic Union with the National German-American Teachers' Seminary, and accordingly a first-class gymnasium was built on the same grounds as the German-English Academy, then being built. In September, 1891, it was opened for classes with Prof. George Brosius as director.

The academy is now in a very flourishing condition, financially, and in the work it is doing. There are now nearly two hundred pupils in attendance. The academy has in prospect a donation of one hundred thousand dollars; fifty thousand of which is given by Mr. Charles Pfister and Mrs. Elizabeth Pfister, on condition that fifty thousand more is raised by the German-Americans of the United States. Of the latter thirty thousand has already been raised. Of those in Milwaukee who have assisted in building and sustaining the academy may be mentioned, Henry Mann, Christian Preusser, Ferdinand Kuehn, T. J. Jacobi, Bernard Stern, Ignatz Friedmann, Albert Walber, William Frankfurth, C. H. Boppe, Fred Kasten, B. A. Abrams, Val. Blatz, Guido Pfister and Charles Pfister.

Among the institutions for girls that had a great influence during their existence, upon the culture and education of society in Milwaukee, were the schools of the Misses Wheelock for American

girls, and of Madame Anneke for Germans and Americans. Miss Martha Wheelock—afterward Mrs. William S. Trowbridge—and Miss Fannie Wheelock were accomplished women, and carried on their school at the corner of Jackson street and Juneau avenue.

Madame Anneke was a highly-educated woman, with advanced ideas in pedagogy and with rather pronounced ideas on freedom of religious opinion. The school continued in various localities and under different names, from its beginning in 1866 until 1888, when she was obliged to abandon the work on account of ill health. Madame Anneke was a woman of fine education in German, French and English; she was also a woman of high ideals and great force of character, and produced a life-long impress upon all young girls who came under her care and instruction.

The West-side German-English high school was established in 1851, with J. Losse as the first teacher. Three years later a site was purchased on Fifth, between State and Prairie streets, and the school was incorporated. In 1861 this property was sold and a lot purchased on the corner of Seventh and Prairie streets, upon which a commodious building was erected. The school was in successful operation until 1877, when it was sold to the city, and has since been occupied for School Board offices and supplies, kindergarten and normal school work. A similar school was formed on the South side in 1853, on the corner of Hanover and Ogden streets, with F. Geilfuss as its first teacher. The next spring the school was moved to Reed street, between Florida and Virginia streets, where it flourished for four years and was then closed. In 1863 it was reorganized and incorporated, and in September it opened in a new frame building on the corner of Greenbush and Walker streets. In 1872 the frame building was replaced by a brick structure. In 1873 a kindergarten was established in connection with the school. In 1877 the school building was sold to the city and became the Fifth district primary. The school did not change its corporate name, but it continued as a kindergarten on Greenbush street, between Mineral and Washington streets. It has since been known as the South-side kindergarten.

The first business college was established in Milwaukee in January of 1856, by Lowell Lincoln and Aaron Baylies, Jr., and in 1857 the institution was chartered by legislative enactment. Mr. Lin-

coln was born in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, and received a good education. He conducted his school successfully until 1867, when he disposed of his interest in the institution and it was merged into the Spencerian Business College, which is still in existence.

In 1863 the Spencerian Business College was established in Milwaukee, one of the series in many large cities known as Bryant, Stratton & Company's. Mr. R. C. Spencer was the resident principal. In June, 1865, the college was placed on an independent basis and assumed its present name. In 1867 Bryant & Stratton purchased the assets of the "Lincoln Commercial College." Mr. Lowell Lincoln had established the pioneer commercial college in Milwaukee, but was drowned on the steamer "Sea Bird," which burned in the spring of 1867 on a trip from Milwaukee to Chicago. The next year Mr. Stratton died and the college was absorbed by the Spencerian College. Soon after, what was known as "Larigo's Mercantile College" was also merged in the Spencer College. In 1870 a charter was granted the college to grant diplomas, confer degrees, establish model business houses and open business connections with other cities of the country. Mr. Spencer still retains the management of the college, and has always taken an active interest in all educational matters connected with the city and state. He has left an impress upon the education of Milwaukee which will long be felt and appreciated.

Bayer's Commercial College was founded by Doctor William Bayer in 1868, and has since continued under the same name at 528 Market street. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five and the school is carried on with the idea of individual rather than class instruction.

Mayer's College was founded in 1876. This institution has increased rapidly in attendance since it was first started in quarters in the Public Library building. It admits pupils of both sexes, and includes in its courses of study German and phonography.

The McDonald College was organized in Milwaukee in 1883, and their claim is that they were the first institution in Wisconsin to introduce shorthand. The institution now occupies quarters in the Matthews building on Grand avenue. It offers courses in book-keeping, shorthand, and in language, science and mathematics. It numbers one hundred and seventy-five pupils.

The Milwaukee Business University is comparatively young, and has quarters in the University building, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. H. M. Wilmot is principal, and it has an enrollment of one hundred and seventy-four pupils. There is also in Milwaukee Anton Rhende's Business College, Sixth and Chestnut streets, with one hundred and forty pupils, and the South-side Business College, Second and National avenues, with seventy pupils.

The first kindergarten in Milwaukee was started in the German-English Academy under the direction of Mr. Peter Engelmann about 1873. This was the third kindergarten established in this country. The first, it is claimed, was in New York and the second in St. Louis. In 1874 the Milwaukee Kindergarten Association was formed, which did much to extend the work in Milwaukee. At this time Mr. W. N. Hailmann came to Milwaukee, and with his wife actively pushed on the kindergarten work. As many as eight kindergartens were soon established in different parts of the city through private munificence, and since that time many more have been established and maintained. The private kindergartens are generally supported by charity and are located in the poorer sections of the city and where there are no public school kindergartens. The public school kindergartens have become so fixed and important a part of the public-school system, that the necessity for the private kindergartens has not the urgency of former years. There were, however, in 1893, from the reports to the secretary of the School Board, eight mission kindergartens in Milwaukee, having in the aggregate about one thousand pupils in attendance. The Milwaukee Kindergarten Association was formed years ago, and opened their first kindergarten in the old Bethel Mission on Erie street, September, 1884. There are now six kindergartens under the direction of the association. Cooking schools are also connected with the most of these kindergartens, and in some, day nurseries are attached, where very young children are brought and made happy and cared for while their mothers are at work.

The association has also maintained a free kindergarten training school since its organization. Mrs. Isabel Carpenter was in charge of the training school for eight years and was succeeded by Mrs. L. A. Truesdell, about two years ago. Mrs. George C. Swallow is president of the associa-

tion, and has been from the first among the most active in its support. Some of these kindergartens are maintained by individuals, as the one on Broadway by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Catlin, the one on Clinton street by Mr. J. T. Gilbert and the one on North Water street, by the "Wheelock girls."

One of the most thorough and successful of the private schools at the present time in Milwaukee is that at 659 Marshall street. This school has been in operation for the past ten years under the direction of Mrs. J. E. Van Tassel. It numbers nearly one hundred pupils, and embraces all the departments from the kindergarten to the academic. It is a girl's school, but boys are admitted to the kindergarten and primary classes.

The education of the child is an important and leading feature in the Lutheran church. Lutheran congregations everywhere generally establish a school in each parochial district. While they willingly support the public schools, recognizing it as necessary to the public welfare, they at the same time insist that the education of their children shall be given within the church, and shall include moral and religious education as well as intellectual.

The oldest Lutheran congregation in Milwaukee, when ministered to by the Rev. E. G. W. Keyl, established a school in connection with the church some time in the forties. The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin was founded in Milwaukee in December, 1849. The Rev. J. Muehlhaeuser, of the Gnaden-Gemeinde in Milwaukee, was the first president. Mr. W. Weigle, one of the first teachers of the Gnaden school, is still in active service in Milwaukee.

There are other Lutheran synodical bodies represented in Milwaukee, as the Buffalo synod and the Missouri synod, but most numerous of all is the Wisconsin, and of the twenty Lutheran parochial schools in Milwaukee about fifteen are of the Wisconsin synod. According to the report of these schools to the secretary of the School Board there are nearly six thousand children in attendance. Among the largest of these schools are Zion's school with six hundred and fifteen pupils enrolled; St. Martin's school with three hundred and ninety-eight pupils enrolled; Immanuel school with four hundred and sixty-two pupils; St. Jacobi school with three hundred and twenty-six pupils; St. Marcus school with three hundred and fourteen;

St. Matthews' school with three hundred and thirty-six pupils; St. Peter's school with three hundred and three pupils; St. Stephen's school with three hundred and six pupils. These schools are mostly elementary. They are owned and controlled by the congregation to which they belong. In many of the schools a monthly fee of twenty-five cents is charged for each pupil. The branches taught are similar to those taught in the public school, with the addition of considerable religious instruction. In many of these schools no English was formerly taught. Instruction in English is now almost universally given in the Lutheran schools.

A committee appointed by the synod lays out and publishes the course of study for the different grades of schools. In order to supply these schools with suitable teachers a normal department was established in connection with the Northwestern University, of Watertown, Wisconsin. The teachers of the Wisconsin synod hold regular quarterly meetings or institutes, and a yearly annual teachers' meeting is held in connection with the meeting of the synod. The teachers of the Wisconsin synod have the "Lutherische Schulzeitung" as their school journal. This has been in existence for about eighteen years, and is now edited by Dr. F. W. A. Notz and his colleagues of the Northwestern University, and is published at 310 Third street, Milwaukee.

Concordia College is situated near the western limits of the city between State and Wells streets. It was founded in 1881 by the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. At that time Trinity-German Lutheran congregation placed at the disposal of the college its school on Ninth street. Mr. C. Huth, C. R. M., graduate of the Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, was appointed professor in the spring of 1881. In September of the same year the college was opened with an enrollment of thirteen pupils. In the second year of its existence the number of pupils had so increased that a second professor was necessary, and a large building was erected for the accommodation of the school.

The Rev. E. Hamann was appointed to the chair of mathematics and natural science. Its present location was then purchased for nine thousand dollars, and a building was erected at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, which was ready for occupancy in January, 1883. In the fall of the

same year the Rev. W. Mueller was made professor of English language and literature. Two residences for the use of professors were built on the college grounds. In 1885 a dormitory was erected costing four thousand dollars, and Mr. O. Hattstaedt C. R. M., graduate of the Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, was made head of the German department. In the fall of 1885, Rev. C. H. Loeber, pastor of St. Stephens, was made president of the college. Although a six years' course had originally been contemplated, the course now embraced only four years, and graduates were compelled to pursue their studies for two more years at Fort Wayne, Indiana, before they could qualify for Concordia Seminary in St. Louis. In 1890, however, the joint synod, which met in Milwaukee, arranged a six years' course for the Milwaukee institution. In this year a fifth class was organized, and in 1891 a sixth, and Concordia became a full grade college. The class of 1892 was the first to graduate from the full course. The Rev. C. Ross was chosen professor of Hebrew in 1890, and Dr. E. G. Sihler professor of classics and history in 1891. In 1892 Dr. Sihler resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Gottlieb Kroenig, professor of classics in Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois. The grounds of the college includes somewhat more than six acres. They are intersected on the south by Cedar street, and the southern portion contains the residences of the professors, now six in number. These grounds were secured and sold to the college at a minimum cost by John C. Koch—the present mayor of the city—who had done much for the college in a business and pecuniary way. Concordia College is a classical institution, and aims to fit young men for the "advanced courses in the best universities of the country, as well as to instruct and preserve its charges in the true Christian faith as taught in the Evangelical Lutheran Church."* Instruction is given in religion, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English, German, French, mathematics, natural science, music and drawing. The college has steadily grown since its foundation in 1881. For the year ending 1893 it had two hundred and twenty-one pupils enrolled, who were taught by seven teachers.

The Catholic schools include a large proportion of the children attending school in Milwaukee,

* See G. W. Mueller in *Columbian History of Education in Milwaukee*.

having, as they do, an enrollment of about twelve thousand pupils. Their courses of study are similar to those pursued in the public schools with the addition of religious instruction. Their schools have constantly grown with the city's growth, and if their teachers have not received the same technical training as those employed in the public schools, they enter upon their work with a zeal and devotion which makes their teaching effective.

They enter the profession not so much to gain a livelihood but rather to be of service in training the children of their church, not only intellectually but morally and religiously, and expect their reward in the hereafter.

The Right Reverend August Zeininger, states in the *Columbian History of Wisconsin*, that English is now taught in all the Catholic schools of the state. Even in parishes composed entirely of those whose mother tongue is not the English, the latter language predominates in school. In the majority of these English is the only language heard, excepting the instruction in religion and in the mother tongue."

From the report to the secretary of the School Board for the year ending 1893, we find twenty-six parochial schools with an attendance of about twelve thousand pupils. Among the largest of these schools are St. Boniface, with five hundred and ten pupils; St. Anthony's, with seven hundred and eighty-one pupils; St. Hedwig's, with eight hundred pupils; St. Hyacinth, with twelve hundred pupils; St. John's Cathedral school, Brothers' department, four hundred and seven pupils; Sisters' department, four hundred and sixty-nine pupils; St. Josaphat's school, eight hundred pupils; St. Michael's school, nine hundred and fifteen pupils; and St. Stanislaus' school, nine hundred and seventy-five pupils.

Many of these schools have been in existence from twenty-five to fifty years, including St. John's school, St. Gall's, Holy Trinity church, St. Mary's church school, St. Mary's institute, St. Joseph's school, and St. Stanislaus.

Marquette College is a Catholic educational institution, under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The college property includes the entire block bounded by State and Prairie, Tenth and Eleventh streets. It had its beginning as far back as 1848, when the Rt. Rev. John Martin Henni, then bishop of the diocese of Milwaukee, was given in trust the sum of sixteen thousand

dollars by Chevalier J. G. DeBoeye of Antwerp, Belgium, to establish in his diocese an institution under the direction of the Jesuits. In 1855 the school was opened in St. Gall's church, and there it struggled until 1864, when it became known as St. Gall's academy. In 1855 the bishop purchased a part of the present property with the money donated by Chevalier DeBoeye, and transferred it to the Jesuits, who purchased the remainder of the block in 1863. In 1864 a charter for Marquette College was obtained from the legislature, but it was not until 1875 that the Holy Name church parochial school was built on the present site. It was August 15, 1880, that the corner stone of Marquette College proper was laid. A year later the first of the college buildings was completed and opened for the use of students. A preparatory department, and the three lowest classes of the college course was opened with about one hundred pupils. A higher class was added each succeeding term and the first class was graduated. The degree A. B. was conferred upon thirty-three young men, and A. M. on seven. The attendance of the college has steadily increased, and is at present nearly three hundred.

The curriculum of studies is the same as that of other colleges of the United States under the direction of the Jesuits. It embraces two courses, the commercial and classical. The commercial course is completed in four years, and is calculated to impart a practical knowledge of those branches which are requisite for business life. The classical course is more comprehensive, and the main one. It is divided into departments: the academic, covering a three years' course of thorough training in the rudiments of English and the classics, arithmetic, algebra and accessory branches; and the collegiate, embracing three years of classics, English, rhetoric, oratory and literature, and one year of mental and moral philosophy, English literature, higher mathematics and sciences. The completion of this course entitles the graduate to the degree of A. B., and fits him to enter upon any career of life. Thorough and systematic instruction in Catholic doctrine is continued throughout both courses, while the study of German and French is optional.

The college has many societies for recreation and for physical, intellectual and religious development. To foster piety and religious spirit there are several important societies, the Sacred Heart,

the Acolythical society and the Sodality. The college is still heavily in debt, and is dependent mainly upon the tuition fee of sixty dollars per annum from each student for its support.

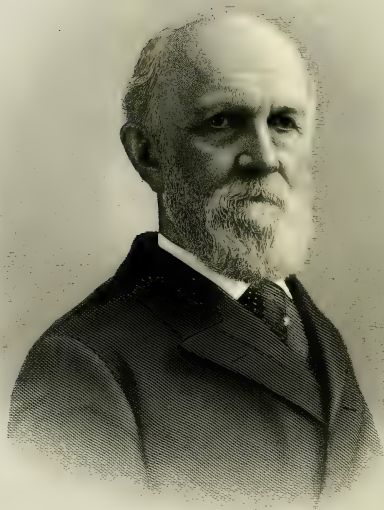
Just outside the southern limits of Milwaukee stands a beautiful group of buildings on a large tract of land overlooking the lake and city, and it is one of the most picturesque spots in the vicinity of Milwaukee. The group of buildings includes (1) The Provincial Seminary of St. Francis of Sales; (2) The Catholic Normal School of the Holy Family and Pio Nono College; and (3) St. John's Institute for Deaf Mutes. The Provincial Seminary of St. Francis is an ecclesiastical institution for the education of young men for the priesthood, and ranks among the most prominent of the Catholic seminaries in the United States. The seminary had its beginning through the efforts of the Rev. Joseph Salzmann and the Rev. Michael Heiss. It was open for students in January, 1856, and in the first year there was an attendance of twenty-five. The Very Rev. M. Heiss was the first rector, and Rev. J. Salzmann the first procurator of the seminary.

The first decade of the institution was a period of struggle, and the financial troubles of the time often imperilled the existence of the seminary. In 1868 Rector Heiss resigned, and the Very Rev. J. Salzmann succeeded him. He held the office to the time of his death in 1874. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Waplehorst, who remained until 1879, and was followed by the Very Rev. K. C. Flasch, who had once been a pupil of the seminary. He remained until 1881, when he went to the Episcopal section in La Crosse. The Very Rev. A. Zeininger succeeded him and remained until 1887, when he was appointed chancellor of the archdiocese of Milwaukee, and the Very Rev. Rainer succeeded him and is still at the head of the seminary. More than six hundred priests have graduated from the seminary, including many of the prominent bishops in this country. Among them is Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee.

The Catholic Normal School of the Holy Family and Pio Nono College, has for its object the fitting of teachers for the Catholic parochial schools. "Until now it is the only institution of its kind in the United States." It owes its existence to the efforts of Dr. Joseph Salzmann, who received, in

1863, three thousand florins from Louis I., King of Bavaria, and other sums from various sources for a Catholic Teachers' seminary in the United States. The corner-stone of the present building was laid June 12, 1870. It was dedicated January 2, 1871, and opened the same day with nineteen students. Dr. Salzmann was the first president and procurator of the institution. After his resignation, on account of ill health, the position was occupied by the Revs. Theodore Bruener, William Neu, John Friedl, Charles Fessler and M. M. Gerend, successively. The institution has gradually improved in its appliances and numbers, and now has about one hundred and fifty students.

St. John's Institute for Deaf Mutes was established through the efforts of the Rev. Theodore Bruener and was opened May 10, 1876. The present commodious building was erected in 1879. This is a diocesan institution, and deaf mutes of the diocese of Milwaukee are admitted without charge for tuition, if unable to pay. All others pay a small tuition fee. The institution has gradually grown in number and has done, and is doing very excellent work. Rev. M. M. Gerend was appointed to the protectorate of the institute August 15, 1889. By his recommendation shops were erected in February, 1890, for the manufacture of all kinds of church furnishings. This has admirably served as a source of revenue for the institute, while giving industrial training to the boys. The work in the shops includes carving, cabinet making, carpentering, painting, decorating, gilding, drawing, designing, etc. At present the institute has three departments, educational, industrial and domestic. Prof. L. W. Mihm has charge of the boys of the educational department, and the Sisters of St. Francis instruct the girls. The industrial department, where the boys are taught the various trades, is under the direction of Mr. E. Brielmaier, who has a high reputation as an architect and altar builder. The domestic department, in which the girls learn household duties, including cooking and serving, is under the supervision of the sisters. The sisters giving the instruction to the girls belong to the convent of the Novitiate of the Third Order of St. Francis Assisi, of St. Francis. In the group of buildings at St. Francis are also St. Emilianus' Asylum and Boys' Home, a reformatory and orphans' home.



Joshua Starr

CHAPTER XXX.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

BY JOSHUA STARK.

THE-administration of justice during the first three or four years of the life of Milwaukee was unique in character and strikingly illustrated the love of justice and good order characteristic of Americans of that period.

Until 1835, the eastern half of what is now the state of Wisconsin was known as Brown county, of which the county seat was Green Bay. In that year that part of Brown county lying south of the present counties of Sheboygan and Fond du Lac, and including an area of more than eighty miles square, was set off by the territorial legislature of Michigan as "Milwaukee County," with its county seat at the mouth of the Milwaukee river. For judicial purposes, however, this district remained attached to Brown county until after Wisconsin became a separate territory. Milwaukee county at this time was virtually an unbroken wilderness of forest and prairie. The title of the native Indian tribes had just been extinguished by treaty, by the terms of which the territory south and west of the Milwaukee river remained still in their rightful occupation. The lands in that part of the present Milwaukee county, described as Townships seven and eight, in range twenty-two, were surveyed in the winter of 1834-5, and were offered for sale in August, 1835, at the government land office in Green Bay. The survey of the rest of the county was begun in the winter of 1835-6, and completed in 1837, but the lands were withheld from sale until February, 1839.

Solomon Juneau had maintained an Indian trading-post on the site of the present City of Milwaukee for several years prior to 1834. The first indications of a permanent settlement of the region manifested themselves in the latter part of the year 1834, when emigrants from the Eastern and Middle states began to arrive at the post and in its vicinity. Their number increased quite rapidly in 1835, and the land sale of that year found many purchasers eager to invest in and about the future city. Anticipating the speedy organization

of the new territory of Wisconsin, and expecting that the lands about the Milwaukee settlement would be at once opened to occupation and purchase, and allured by reports of the extraordinary beauty and fertility of the region and the brilliant prospects of the infant colony at the mouth of the river, emigrants came flocking into the district in 1836 and 1837 in rapidly increasing numbers. Many located in Milwaukee, but the greater number struck out into the forest, and sought to establish by occupation and improvement a certain proprietorship—or priority of right—over portions of the public domain. Controversies, of course, quickly arose among these pioneer settlers. What amount of land each person should be entitled to claim, what improvements must be made to secure his claim, within what time such improvements should be made and similar questions quickly came up for settlement. Conflicts arose respecting the boundaries of claims, and the possession of claimants was frequently disputed by those desiring to secure their land. Disputes of this sort grew more frequent and serious as people realized that there was neither law nor court to regulate the rights of parties and adjust their differences. There was no statute securing a right of pre-emption. The policy of the government on this question was not yet settled. The lands had not been offered for sale, and were not subject to entry. The settler could not buy until the government chose to sell, and his very occupation meanwhile was unlawful—a trespass upon the public domain of the United States. Congress gave no heed to the appeals of the settlers for an extension of the pre-emption laws to this territory. In this condition of affairs the people of Milwaukee and vicinity proceeded with wise deliberation to provide for themselves a remedy for the evils of lawlessness and violence which threatened them. They met at the court house in Milwaukee, March 13, 1837, and solemnly adopted a code of laws prepared by Byron Kil-

bound—one of their number—which assumed in brief and clear terms to define the rights and duties of the settlers upon the public lands and to provide machinery for their adjudication and settlement.

By this code the county of Milwaukee—then including Waukesha county—was divided into precincts, each having its “precinct club.” Committees were appointed by these clubs to hear evidence and decide disputed claims. Aggrieved parties to such disputes were given the right of appeal to a “judiciary committee” of the county which sat in Milwaukee, and whose decision was final. A formal registry of claims was provided for, and Doctor I. A. Lapham—afterward eminent as a scientist—was appointed register, and served as such without charge until after the public land sale in February, 1839, when the settlers had their first opportunity to secure the title to their lands by purchase. Fifteen prominent residents of the county served as the judiciary committee.

Under this code of laws the county was settled and improved without serious trouble. These laws (so-called) and the decisions of the tribunals established by them, were implicitly obeyed, or were enforced with exemplary justice and rigor. Each man holding a certificate of the registry of his claim felt as secure in his homestead as if he had the government patent in his pocket. Under the protection thus afforded the forests were cleared away, fences were made, cabins, stables, barns, and even more stately structures were built; fields were cultivated, and considerable progress was made in farming and in many other industrial pursuits, while the settlers were waiting for an opportunity to purchase their lands from the government. As a result, each of the settlers, whose claim was duly registered under the settlers’ code, finally secured his land and his improvements without difficulty at the minimum price. In all this the only aid or support given to the pioneers of Milwaukee by legislation or the established courts, was that afforded by an act of the territorial legislature approved January 19, 1838, which gave to any person who might be settled on any of the public lands in the territory, where the same had not been sold by the general government, the same rights of action for the protection of his assession, to the extent of his claim, without proof of actual enclosure, as if he had the title in fee; *provided*, that such claim should not exceed in number of acres the amount limited to

any one person “according to the custom of the neighborhood” in which such land was situated, and should in no case exceed three hundred and twenty acres, and that such claim should be marked out so that its boundaries could be readily traced, and that no person should be entitled to sustain any action for possession of, or injury to, his claim, unless he had actually made an improvement “as required by the custom of the neighborhood” in which his claim was situated.

This experience of the pioneer inhabitants of Milwaukee county during the years 1834 to 1839, as above sketched, was strong evidence of their superior intelligence and high sense of right and justice, and augured well for the future of the district occupied by them, as a law-abiding and self-governing community. Without these rules and the orderly administration of justice under them, the settlers would inevitably have been exposed to the rude and violent conflicts which have so often disgraced the first years of settlement on our frontier.

Wisconsin became an organized territory July 4, 1836. The act of Congress creating the territory provided for a Supreme Court consisting of three judges, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for District Courts to be held by the judges of the Supreme Court, and for Probate Courts and Courts of Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction of the several courts so provided for, both appellate and original, was to be prescribed by the legislature of the territory, except that the jurisdiction of justices of the peace was not to be extended to controversies involving the title or boundaries of land, or where the debt or sum claimed should exceed fifty dollars. The territory was to be divided into three judicial districts, in each of which terms of the District Courts should be held by one of the judges of the Supreme Court, at times and places to be prescribed by law.

The laws of Michigan—of which Wisconsin had been a part—were extended over the new territory, subject to be modified by its legislature, and suits, civil and criminal, pending and undetermined on the 3rd of July, 1836, in the County Courts of the several counties of Michigan territory, included within the territory of Wisconsin, were transferred by the organic act to the district courts thereby established for the districts including such counties, to be there tried and determined.

At the first session of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin territory, held at Belmont, in October, 1836, the counties of Brown and Milwaukee—then including virtually the eastern half of the present State of Wisconsin—were constituted one of the three judicial districts, and William C. Frazer, one of the judges for the territory—then lately appointed by President Van Buren—was designated to perform district duties in that district, and required to hold annually two terms of the District Court in each county of the district.

Solomon Juneau and Morgan L. Martin, the original proprietors of the town of Milwaukee—east of the Milwaukee river—had, in 1836, erected for the use of the courts of the county a large and convenient two-story frame building upon the site of the present court-house, and presented it to the county. The gift was gratefully accepted, and the building served its original purpose, without enlargement or alteration, until it was displaced by the present statelier, but ill-designed structure.

Judge Frazer opened his first term of the District Court in Milwaukee county June 14, 1837. He was a resident of Pennsylvania at the time of his appointment, and never removed to the West. Although a man of fair ability and many years' experience as a lawyer, he had fallen into intemperate habits, and his health, both physical and mental, had become seriously impaired by excesses. He was sixty years old, and nervous, impatient, arbitrary and often harsh, overbearing and offensive in his judicial conduct and in his treatment of the members of the bar. The few lawyers who appeared before the judge at his first term were nearly all young men, but men of unusual ability and preparation for professional life. Leaders among them were Jonathan E. Arnold of Rhode Island, a graduate of Brown University, and John H. Tweedy of Massachusetts, who had been graduated from Yale College. Both of these gentlemen had taken up their residence in Milwaukee in 1836. The first term lasted but two weeks. In November, 1837, the second term was held, at which the disagreeable traits and habits of Judge Frazer were so emphasized as to arouse a general feeling of disgust, and to induce the bar and many citizens to exert themselves to secure his removal. A committee was appointed to wait upon him and request his resignation, which he refused in offensive terms. The winter following

was spent by the judge at his home in Pennsylvania; but in June, 1838, he reappeared and held the term. Little business was done. There was no confidence in the court or in judicial proceedings as conducted by the presiding judge. In September, 1838, the report became current that Judge Frazer, in a card addressed to the publisher of a Green Bay paper, had announced his intention to resign his office, to take effect October 2nd, "according to a determination long since made."

The satisfaction felt and freely expressed by the bar and people of Milwaukee at this welcome news was short-lived. For some reason the judge changed his plans, and on the 14th of October, 1838, returned to the city by steamboat from Buffalo, via Chicago, intending to hold the fall term of the court. The passage had been very rough, and his weak and debilitated frame could not endure the excessive strain of illness and fatigue to which he was exposed. He was taken on shore in a dying condition, and on the 18th of October, 1838, died.

Many stories are told of eccentric orders and judgments of Judge Frazer which, if authentic, would fully justify the charge of gross unfitness for the office he held. The records of the court while he was judge show no trace of these singular proceedings. On the contrary, they indicate a strict regard for judicial forms and proprieties. This is perhaps largely due to the fortunate circumstance that the clerk who kept its records during this time—Mr. Cyrus Hawley—was a man of superior intelligence and carefulness in the discharge of his duties.

A somewhat peculiar judgment entered by Judge Frazer at his first term, in a criminal case, would seem to indicate special solicitude for the rights of the accused. An Indian named "Ashecoboma" was tried for murder, convicted and sentenced by the judge to be executed on the 1st of September, 1837. Ashecoboma and another were next tried for an assault with intent to kill, and both were convicted. Each was sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution, "and be imprisoned by solitary imprisonment in the common jail of the county of Milwaukee for the full term of five years from this date;" but the judge carefully provided against double punishment by adding as part of the sentence, "The latter sentence to go into effect in the case of Ashecoboma if he is

pardoned on the sentence previously pronounced for murder by His Excellency, the Governor."

Early in November, 1838, Andrew Galbraith Miller of Pennsylvania, an utter stranger to the Milwaukee colony, was appointed by the President to succeed Judge Frazer. Not a little solicitude was expressed as to the character of the new incumbent, in view of the unhappy experience with the late judge. Soon after receiving his appointment, Judge Miller, with characteristic energy, undertook the difficult journey of a thousand miles to the field of his new labors. On the 10th of December, 1838, he took the oath of office at Milwaukee, too late, however, to hold the fall term of court in his district. After a brief visit in Milwaukee he returned home, having announced his intention to become a permanent resident of the town. This announcement gave the liveliest satisfaction, as his dignified, urbane and gentlemanly bearing had made a very favorable impression. On the 13th of May, 1839, Judge Miller arrived with his family and established his home in Milwaukee, where he continued to reside until his death. He was at once overwhelmed with official labor. During the three years since the organization of the territory business requiring judicial action had rapidly increased. The wild and reckless speculation of 1836, followed by the financial crash of 1837, had plunged all classes into serious difficulties, from which there seemed little hope of relief except through the courts. Until the June term of 1839 Milwaukee county had been virtually without a court of justice, and when Judge Miller entered upon his duties at that term he found several hundred cases pending and parties impatiently awaiting the ministry of justice under the forms of law. He was a man of large frame, of robust constitution, of cultivated intellect, untiring in industry, methodical in habits and conscientiously devoted to official duty. During the ten years of his service as district judge of the territory, ending with the organization of the state, his labors were arduous and unremitting, but were performed with singular ability and carefulness and with the most patient attention to every detail of judicial responsibility, as the records of the court during that period abundantly show. The administration of the bankrupt law of 1841 devolved largely upon him and added much to his official burdens.

When Wisconsin was admitted into the Union as a state in June, 1848, it was made by the act of

Congress one judicial district of the United States, to be called the district of Wisconsin. A District Court was required to be held therein, to consist of one judge, who should reside in the district and be called the district judge. The district was not attached to, or made part of, any federal circuit; but the act provided that the district judge should have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers in his district vested by law in the circuit courts of the United States—except jurisdiction of appeals and writs of error—its decisions being subject to review only by the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Miller was appointed district judge of the new district, and for fourteen years discharged all the functions of the federal judiciary in the state. His decisions during all this time were virtually the end of the law for litigants, as the difficulties and expense of appeal to the only court competent to correct his errors, sitting at the national capital, were in most cases insuperable. The business of the court embraced the whole range of federal jurisdiction, legal and equitable, including patent causes, cases in admiralty and bankruptcy, and all actions and prosecutions arising under the revenue and criminal statutes of the United States. The large and nearly absolute power vested in the district judge could not fail to excite the jealousy of lawyers and their clients, especially those living at a distance from the seat of justice. This feeling was greatly increased by the fact that Eastern merchants found the court and its process and officers efficient help in enforcing payment of their demands by delinquent debtors. It is just to say that during this period the great powers of the court were exercised with signal ability and a sincere purpose and effort to do equal and exact justice within the rules and limitations of the law. The court had to deal with questions of the gravest importance. In 1854, an effort to enforce the odious *Fugitive Slave Act* of 1850, led to a series of proceedings in the federal courts and the courts of the state which assumed national importance and contributed not a little to preparing the way for the conflict of arms between the free and the slave states in 1861. A negro named Glover, claimed by one Garland of Missouri to be his fugitive slave, was arrested by a United States deputy marshal at his home in Racine county, under process issued by the district judge, and was brought to

the jail of Milwaukee county. The news of the arrest quickly spread, and it was reported that the negro had been roughly beaten by his captors, and might be turned over to the supposed owner and hurried out of the state without a public examination, a crowd of excited and sympathetic citizens was drawn together in the court-house park by the efforts of two or three men—Sherman M. Booth and John Rycraft being the most active—and after listening to brief addresses, proceeded to break into the county jail and liberate Glover and aid his escape from United States territory. The chief rescuers, Booth and Rycraft, were prosecuted criminally in the District Court for violation of the act of Congress for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and were both convicted. These trials excited the most intense interest, and were attended by crowds of citizens. The feeling in the city against the law was very strong, and most of those who thronged the court-room daily were in warm sympathy with the accused. Judge Miller presided with calm dignity and unflinching firmness and courage. He believed the law to be valid and his duty to enforce it plain under his official oath, whatever he might think of its wisdom or abstract justice. In these cases and others which grew out of the same rescue Judge Miller exhibited in a remarkable degree the qualities of firmness and unswerving devotion to duty as he saw and apprehended it, which always characterized him.

In 1859 bills were filed in the District Court for the foreclosure of trust mortgages upon the road, property and franchises of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee railroad company, including the lands granted by Congress to the state and by the state to that company in 1856, to aid in the construction of portions of the road. These suits were the beginning of a prolonged struggle for the possession and title of the mortgaged property, in which every effort which the talent and skill of very able lawyers could suggest was employed to secure advantage, and, if possible, victory. Novel and intricate questions were pressed upon the court for solution. The management of the road by the court through its receiver, and the adjustment of conflicting equities between contesting claimants were matters of the gravest difficulty, and little help could be derived from the practice of other courts in like cases, for precedents at that day were few. Here the calm, deliberate and un-

ruffled temper of the presiding judge was maintained throughout the contest. His decisions were often bitterly assailed. Appeal after appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, but he was rarely reversed. Feeling ran so high at one time that one of the parties interested attempted to set on foot impeachment proceedings. The effort, however, utterly failed for lack of the slightest evidence of improper conduct or unworthy motive in any official act of the judge.

By an act of July 15, 1862, Congress established a Circuit Court for the district of Wisconsin, making the district part of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and transferred to it all actions pending in the District Court which might have been brought or could have been originally cognizable in a Circuit Court. From that time the District Court was deprived of all circuit-court powers.

In February, 1863, by a change in the law, the district was made a part of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and Hon. Samuel F. Miller of Iowa, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, was assigned to circuit-court duty in the district. July 23, 1866, the district was made part of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, to which it is now attached, and Mr. Justice Miller gave place to Justice David Davis of Illinois.

An act of Congress, passed June 29, 1870, divided the state into the Eastern and Western districts, and the Eastern district, with the seat of justice at Milwaukee, was reduced to its present limits.

Under the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, providing for the appointment of separate judges of the circuit courts, Hon. Thomas Drummond of Chicago became the first circuit judge of the Seventh Circuit, which office he held until his retirement at the age of seventy-five, in 1884. He was succeeded by Hon. Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana, who resigned in February, 1893, to enter the cabinet of President Cleveland as Secretary of State.

Judge Miller continued in active and uninterrupted service until January 1, 1874, when he retired at the advanced age of seventy-two years, having been upon the bench thirty-five consecutive years as territorial and district judge. Although apparently in vigorous health at the time of his retirement, he survived but a few months. He was succeeded by Hon. James H. Howe of Kenosha, a nephew of Senator Timothy O. Howe.

Judge Howe was born and educated in Maine, was admitted to the bar at Green Bay in 1848, and practiced his profession there several years. In 1859 he was elected attorney-general of the state and served from January 2, 1860, until October 7, 1862, when he accepted the command of the Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went into active military service. For several years before his appointment as district judge he had been general solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, having his office in Chicago and his residence in Kenosha. It was understood that he accepted the judgeship as a relief from the strain of professional labor, but judicial life and duties proved less congenial than he expected, and he resigned after a service of little more than a year, resuming the active practice of his profession. Judge Howe was a courteous gentleman and a sound and able lawyer.

On the 10th of February, 1875, Hon. Charles E. Dyer of Racine was appointed to succeed Judge Howe. He was a native of western New York, but became a resident of Wisconsin at a very early age. He entered upon the practice of the law at Racine in 1859, and very soon advanced to the front rank of his profession. He assumed the judicial office at the age of forty, with not a little hesitation, so exalted was his estimate of the dignity and responsibility of the station he was called upon to fill. The selection was a most happy one. To a mind cultivated and enriched by years of close study of the principles of our jurisprudence, and disciplined in the school of active and successful practice, he added great industry, judicial fairness and impartiality, a genial and patient temper and a keen sense of right and justice. He speedily won, and held to the end of his service, the respect and confidence of the bar of the district in a remarkable degree. In May of 1888, Judge Dyer resigned to accept the office of General Solicitor of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, which office he still holds. For thirteen years he had struggled to sustain and educate his family upon the meager salary of his office, in the hope that it might be increased to a sum approaching a just reward for the arduous service required and faithfully rendered. His retirement at last in the prime of life, enforced by the unwise parsimony of Congress, was a source of profound regret to the bar and people of the district. This

regret was much relieved by the selection by President Cleveland of Hon. James G. Jenkins of Milwaukee as his successor, a lawyer of more than thirty years' practice and eminent for his learning and professional attainments. A grandson of Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, formerly chancellor of New York, and educated and raised to the bar in the city of New York, Judge Jenkins came to Milwaukee in 1857, at the age of twenty-three, well equipped by native endowment and early training for the successful career on which he entered. Soon after he was associated for a short time with Hon. Edward G. Ryan and later with Hon. Jason Downer, both of which gentlemen were afterward elevated to the Supreme bench of the state. He was elected to the office of city attorney in 1863, and discharged its duties so ably that he was continued in office by repeated re-elections for eight years. In 1879 he was selected as the candidate of his party, then in a hopeless minority, for the office of governor of Wisconsin, and in several speeches delivered during the political campaign, discussed public issues in a spirit so manly and dignified as to add greatly to his reputation as a lawyer and a citizen. The career of Judge Jenkins at the bar was highly successful. He was an able and astute lawyer, thorough in investigation, fertile in resources, and forcible and eloquent in argument before the court and in address to juries. His diction was graceful and his style finished and pleasing. Coming to the bench ripe in years, experience and culture, he was quickly recognized as an able, dignified and accomplished jurist, admirably fitted for the discharge of judicial functions. Ill health limited his activity during the first three years, yet he had so established himself in the respect and favor of the bar, not only in his own city and district, but in Chicago, where he had often been called to render judicial service, that his promotion to the rank of circuit judge of the Seventh judicial circuit in March, 1893, was received in both cities with genuine satisfaction by the profession and the public at large. The vacancy thus created in the office of district judge was filled by the appointment of William H. Seaman of Sheboygan, a lawyer of marked ability and ripe experience, gained by many years of close application to the practice of the law.

With the organization of the state government came a radical change in the judicial system.



John G. Jenkins

By the Constitution of Wisconsin, which took effect the first Monday of June, 1848, it was provided that the judicial power of the state, both as to matters of law and equity, should be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and Justices of the Peace. The legislature was also empowered to vest such jurisdiction as should be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction; provided, that the jurisdiction vested in such municipal courts should not exceed that of the Circuit Court in the same municipalities, and that the judges of such municipal and inferior courts should be elected by the qualified electors of their respective jurisdictions for terms not exceeding in length the term of judges of the Circuit Court.

The constitution divided the state into five judicial circuits, subject to be increased or diminished in number by the legislature, for each of which circuits a judge should be chosen by the qualified electors therein. The five circuit judges first elected were to be classified so that their terms should expire respectively in two, three, four, five and six years, and circuit judges were thereafter to be elected for six years. For five years, and thereafter until the legislature should otherwise provide, the judges of the several circuits were constituted the Supreme Court. The legislature was empowered, if it should think it expedient or necessary, to provide by law for the organization, after five years, of a separate Supreme Court, to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, elected by the qualified electors of the state, and so classified that but one of them should go out of office at a time, and their term of office should be the same as provided for the judges of the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court was given a general superintending control over all inferior courts, and power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari* and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same. With these exceptions, its jurisdiction was declared to be appellate only. The Circuit Courts were given original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within the state, not excepted in the constitution and not thereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts and tribunals and a supervisory control over the same, with power to issue

the writs above named and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions. The governor was to fill vacancies in the office of judge of the Supreme Court or Circuit Courts by appointment, until a successor should be elected and qualified for the residue of the unexpired term.

A judge of probate was to be elected in each county for a term of two years, with powers and jurisdiction to be prescribed by law; but the legislature was authorized to abolish the office in any county and confer probate powers on such inferior courts as it might establish therein.

Justices of the peace were to be elected at town and charter elections in towns, villages and cities, to hold for two years, and to have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as should be prescribed by law.

The constitution further made the Senate of the state "a court for the trial of impeachments by the 'House of Representatives' of civil officers of the state for corrupt conduct in office or for crimes and misdemeanors," the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Senate present being required to convict.

Milwaukee county, with the counties of Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane, was made the Second Judicial Circuit. The first legislature of the state was convened on the first Monday of June, 1848, and provided for holding an election for judges on the first Monday of August following. At this election, Levi Hubbell of Milwaukee was chosen judge of the Second Circuit, and his term was fixed at three years. Judge Hubbell came to Milwaukee in 1844, at the age of thirty-six, from the state of New York. He had received a liberal education, graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1827, and after his admission to the bar practiced law for a time with a brother in Canandaigua, New York. He early became interested in politics, and being a strong partisan and a ready and popular speaker, was soon recognized as a man of mark. In January, 1833, he was appointed by Governor Marcy of New York adjutant-general of the state, and held the office nearly four years. He was afterward elected to the assembly of New York. In Milwaukee he became associated in the practice of law for a time with Asabel Finch and William Pitt Lynde, then, as afterward,

leading men in the profession. His political experience, pleasing address and accomplishments as a public speaker soon gave him prominence and leadership in Democratic circles, then dominant in the city and state. In 1848 he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, and in July of the same year was elected the first judge of his judicial circuit.

A man of the temperament of Judge Hubbell could not fail to gather about him devoted friends, or to provoke unfriendly judgments if not open hostility. He was a man of ability and force of character, but by nature and training warmly partisan. He became prominent in political and social circles of which he was the recognized center. While probably unconscious of any failure in act or intent to discharge his official duties uprightly and with impartial justice, he was indiscreet enough to give some occasion for feelings of distrust, which grew in time into positive unfriendliness on the part of many members of the bar and other citizens.

An election was held in the circuit, in April of 1851, to fill the vacancy about to occur by the expiration of his first term. Judge Hubbell was candidate of his party for re-election. Asabel Finch was put forward as the opposing candidate. The canvass was earnest, and became, as it advanced, extremely bitter and grossly personal, although it resulted in the re-election of Judge Hubbell by a fair majority. The opposition, which had been very decided and outspoken during the contest did not abate, but rather increased in intensity. Early in the legislative session of 1853 an act was passed, at the instance of lawyers in his circuit, making it the imperative duty of the judge of any court of record in the state to which an application should be made for a change of the place of trial of an action there pending, on account of the prejudice of such judge, to award such change. At the same session articles of impeachment were preferred by the Assembly and brought to trial before the Senate in June of the same year.

The grounds upon which the impeachment was sought were, mainly, alleged partiality and arbitrary conduct in the administration of justice, and free consultation with favorites out of court respecting matters pending before him as judge. The trial was notable for the great ability displayed in its conduct, and especially for the

vehemence and fierceness of the attack and the masterly skill of the defense.

The Assembly employed Hon. Edward G. Ryan to assist its chosen managers in the prosecution of the impeachment, and Judge Hubbell was defended by Jonathan E. Arnold of Milwaukee and James H. Knowlton of Grant county, Mr. Arnold having the laboring oar.

Ryan and Arnold were both members of the Milwaukee bar, and in their prime, physically and mentally. Both were men of great intellectual endowments, and both had enjoyed the advantages of classic culture and of the thorough training and discipline of their times in the principles and practice of the law, and they entered the lists fully armed to contend as champions in a mortal conflict. Both were men of nervous temperament, sensitive, alert and proud, but otherwise most unlike. Ryan was vehement, passionate, severe, merciless in denunciation and terrible in invective, while Arnold was outwardly calm and deliberate, but intensely earnest, seeming to repress an inward fire which would now and then flame out in a burst of eloquence which startled and overwhelmed his hearers.

The final arguments of these gentlemen before the Senate were masterpieces of forensic oratory, and the record of the trial, published in full by the state, is carefully treasured in many libraries as proof of the extraordinary legal ability and power of the chief actors in the drama.

Judge Hubbell was acquitted, and after the trial continued in the exercise of his functions as circuit judge. Although he sought earnestly to wipe out the memory of the past, the confidence of those who had been arrayed against him was not easily restored. In 1856, a year and some months before the expiration of his term, he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession in the city. Upon the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he came promptly to the support of the government with voice and whatever influence he possessed, and heartily upheld the administration in its struggle with rebellion and disloyalty everywhere. In 1864 he represented the Seventh ward of Milwaukee in the Assembly, and in 1871 was appointed by President Grant United States district attorney for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, which office he held until 1875.

The vacancy in the circuit judgeship caused by the resignation of Judge Hubbell in 1856, was

filled by the appointment of Alexander W. Randall of Waukesha, who held until the expiration of the term. Judge Randall was a native of the state of New York and became a resident of Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1840. His abilities and superior professional acquirements placed him at the head of his profession in his county and gave him prominence among the men of influence in the territory and state. During his brief service as circuit judge he discharged the duties of his office ably and with dignity. His subsequent career as a member of the state legislature, governor of the state, Postmaster-General in the cabinet of President Johnson and United States Minister to Rome, are too well known to need comment.

On the first of January, 1858, Hon. Arthur MacArthur entered upon the duties of the circuit judgeship in Milwaukee as the successor of Judge Randall. He had been elected in 1857 for a full term. Judge MacArthur was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he received his early education. Coming to Milwaukee in 1848 at the age of thirty-three years, his popular social qualities and

rare gifts as a public speaker soon made him widely and favorably known, not only in Milwaukee, but throughout the state. In 1852 he was elected city attorney and in 1855 was nominated as the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor and elected, although Barstow, the head of the ticket, was defeated.

The judge presided over the Senate of the state in 1856 and 1857 with dignity and grace. He was elected circuit judge for a second term in 1863, and continued upon the bench until the end of the term. He then removed to Chicago, intending to practice his profession in that city. A little later, however, he was appointed by President Grant an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which office he held until his resignation and retirement in 1888, at the age of seventy-three years. He was an able jurist and much inclined also to literary studies. The delights of social life had great attractions for him, and he was a gentleman of charming manners, warmly patriotic in sentiment, a ready and popular orator and very genial and courteous in social intercourse.

CHAPTER XXXI.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY AS A JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

BY JOSHUA STARK.

IN 1869, David W. Small of Waukesha county was chosen by the electors of the circuit to succeed Judge MacArthur. Judge Small was a native of Pennsylvania, had practiced as a surveyor and lawyer residing in Oconomowoc from 1850, and had held the office of district attorney of his county several years. He was judge of the Milwaukee Circuit Court from January, 1870, until the expiration of his second term, the first Monday in January, 1882. During all this time he resided in Oconomowoc, never having identified himself with the bar of Milwaukee.

By an act of the legislature approved March 6, 1882, Waukesha county was detached from the Second circuit, leaving Milwaukee county a circuit by itself. Hon. Charles A. Hamilton succeeded Judge Small, and presided as circuit judge until the first Monday of January, 1888. He was a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, born and educated in the city of New York, and came to Milwaukee in May of 1851. He soon after formed a law partnership with Jonathan E. Arnold, which continued several years. He was afterward associated with the firm of Emmons & VanDyke, men of long practice and eminent in the profession. Judge Hamilton entered the military service in August, 1861, soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, as major of the Seventh Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served nearly two years in the army of the Potomac, was severely wounded at the battle of Gainesville, Virginia, and was compelled by consequent disability to resign his commission in 1863.

He was a cultivated gentleman, a sound lawyer and an upright and conscientious judge. At the end of his term he retired in feeble health. His successor, Daniel H. Johnson, assumed the office of circuit judge in January, 1888; was re-elected in 1893, and is now serving his second term. Judge Johnson came to judicial honors with the experience of many years of active and successful law practice. Born in Canada, he came early to

the states; was educated at Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois, located at Prairie du Chien in 1849, represented his district in the Assembly in 1861, and was assistant attorney-general during the last half of that year. He located in Milwaukee in 1862, and was associated professionally at different times with D. G. Rogers, Hon. Edward G. Ryan, Hon. R. N. Austin, and Messrs. Rietbrock & Halsey. In 1869-70 he served in the state legislature as a member from Milwaukee. As a member of the School Board of the city and as city attorney, he had rendered able and valuable public service and justified the confidence in his ability and fidelity in official station, which was expressed in his elevation to the high office he now holds. Of the gentlemen who have successively presided as judges of the Milwaukee Circuit Court, all except Hubbell and Randall—the first two—are still living.

Until January 1, 1850, the circuit courts were the only courts of record in the state having civil or criminal jurisdiction, and until June 1, 1853, the circuit judges also constituted the Supreme Court of the state sitting as such to review their decisions, rendered at the circuit, upon appeal or writ of error. Judges of probate indeed there were, with the usual functions of courts instituted for the administration and settlement of estates, but their jurisdiction embraced nothing else.

Under authority of the state constitution, before referred to, county courts were created by the revised statutes of the state which took effect January 1, 1850, with limited civil jurisdiction. The office of judge of probate was abolished from that date, and full probate powers were conferred upon such county courts.

In June, 1853, a separate Supreme Court, consisting of a chief justice and two associate justices, was organized, which relieved the circuit judges of their duties, as such court. While Wisconsin remained a territory, the office of probate judge of Milwaukee county was filled by several cit-



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izens, some of whom were not lawyers. The first was Nathaniel F. Hyer, appointed in 1836. He was followed by William Campbell in 1837; Daniel Wells, Jr., in 1838; Cyrus W. Dunbar in 1839 to 1843; Joshua Hathaway in 1843 and 1844; Clinton Walworth in 1845 and 1846, and Isaac P. Walker in 1847 and 1848.

The election of Judge Walker to the United States Senate, in June of 1848, caused a vacancy in the office, and the legislature, then in session, provided by special act for an election to be held July 10th to fill the vacancy. James Holiday, an able and prominent lawyer, was chosen and served to the end of the term.

James B. Cross succeeded him January 1, 1849, having been elected at the general election in 1848 for the regular term of two years. He served, however, but a single year, as the act abolishing the office and conferring all its powers upon the County Court took effect January 1, 1850. This act (R. S., 1849, chap. 86) conferred upon a County Court to be organized in each county in the state, "original jurisdiction concurrently with the Circuit Court to try and determine according to law all civil actions arising within the county, * * * and all transitory actions, although the same may not have arisen within the county, where the debt or damages demanded do not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars (excepting actions of ejectment), and exclusive appellate jurisdiction of all cases of appeal and *certiorari* from justices of the peace."

Such court was also empowered to "enter judgments by confession and to grant new trials, and, by the consent of parties, to try any civil actions without limitation as to amount;" and its judge was, from and after the first day of January, 1850, "invested with full and exclusive probate powers."

The legislature evidently regarded the court thus created as but little above the ordinary justice of the peace. Not only was its jurisdiction as to amount absurdly limited, but no provision was made for a trial of issues of fact by a jury, except in case of a demand by either party, and then the jury was to consist of not more than six persons selected from a list prepared by an officer or other person designated by the court, the procedure being the same as that in courts of justices of the peace. The term of office of the county judge was made four years, and he was to be compensated by fees only.

In 1854, the jurisdiction of the County Court of Milwaukee county was extended, by an act of the legislature, to all civil cases not involving more than five thousand dollars in value or amount, with a proviso expressly excluding equity and criminal jurisdiction; and, it having been held by the Supreme Court that the provision for a jury of six was unconstitutional, the law was amended so as to provide a regular panel of petty jurors for each term of the court.

Until October, 1856, the distinction between legal and equitable actions as to pleadings and practice had been carefully maintained in Wisconsin. This distinction was abolished by the legislature in October, 1856, and the New York code of procedure was adopted almost without change. The provision of this code permitting equitable defenses to be pleaded to actions at law, made necessary the conferring of some equity jurisdiction upon the Milwaukee County Court. This was done by the revised statutes of 1858, "so far only as to enable said court to hear and determine any equitable defense, which may be set up by defendant as a defense only, to the plaintiff's action."

In 1860 the legislature further enlarged the jurisdiction of this court so as to include all civil actions, both as to matters of law and equity, equal to the Circuit Court, and to authorize such court to exercise the same powers and jurisdiction in all civil actions as exercised by the Circuit Court, the only limitation being that the value of the property or the amount of money in controversy should not exceed twenty thousand dollars. The rules of practice prescribed by the Supreme Court for circuit courts were also made applicable to said County Court. In 1868, the limitation was again enlarged to one hundred thousand dollars, and in 1871, to five million dollars, and from that time the County Court and its successor, the present Superior Court of Milwaukee county, have exercised within the county virtually the same original jurisdiction as the Circuit Court in all civil actions, both in law and equity.

The first judge of the County Court was Hon. Horatio N. Wells, elected in September, 1849, for a term of four years. He was one of the little band of lawyers who came with the first settlers of 1836, and helped to lay the foundations of the city of to-day. He was an astute and well-trained lawyer, with the experience of several years' practice before coming to Wisconsin.

His free and popular manners, unusual tact and shrewdness in the trial of causes, keen and ready wit and unreserved familiarity in intercourse with the early settlers, won him speedily their confidence and good-will. His practice was large and important from the outset, and he was for several years a man of great influence and the acknowledged leader of the bar. In 1839-40 he represented Milwaukee in the Territorial House of Representatives, and in 1847 and 1848 was a member and president of the Territorial Council. Before his election as county judge, the standing as well as the health of Judge Wells were somewhat impaired by habits contracted during the pioneer days. However, his natural wit and acuteness of judgment did not desert him, and he completed his term of four years and retired from the office and from professional life with the sincere regard and good-will of the bar.

Charles E. Jenkins succeeded Mr. Wells as county judge in January, 1854. He was one of those who were attracted to Milwaukee as the metropolis of a new-born state, arriving in 1848. His evident talent and fine address quickly gained for him popularity and professional success. He was elected a member of the State Assembly in 1849 and re-elected in 1850, serving during the sessions of 1850 and 1851. He became the trusted counsel of Hon. Byron Kilbourn, one of the founders of the city, of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company and other important undertakings in which Mr. Kilbourn was concerned. After a service of nearly three years as county judge, he resigned in the fall of 1856 to engage in a business enterprise, in which he became interested with others, and has since resided in the city of New York.

Hon. Byron Paine was appointed by the governor to fill out the term, and was in 1857 elected for the full term, commencing January 1, 1858. June 1, 1859, not yet having reached the age of thirty-two, he assumed the duties of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the state, to which he had been elected in the spring of that year. The remarkable career of Judge Paine, at the bar and on the bench, deserves a larger place in the history of Milwaukee than seems appropriate in this connection.

Albert Smith succeeded him as county judge, by appointment in June, 1859, and continued in the office, being repeatedly elected as his own succe-

sor until his death, August 29, 1870. Judge Smith had been prominent and influential in professional and public life while residing at Batavia, in western New York, for many years prior to his removal to Milwaukee in 1846. He was a man of large frame and commanding presence, with a Websterian brow and austere bearing. He had represented his district in Congress and came to Milwaukee at the close of his term, being then forty years of age. Engaging in law practice, he failed to gain here the high position, professionally or socially, which he had held in his earlier life. In 1853 he accepted the office of justice of the peace in the Seventh ward of the city, which he retained through repeated re-elections until his appointment as county judge in place of Judge Paine, as already stated.

Alpha C. May, born and educated in Vermont and resident in Milwaukee from 1853, was commissioned by Governor Fairchild to serve as county judge for the remainder of Judge Smith's term, which expired January 1, 1874. Judge May had not been prominent in legal circles. He was a modest gentleman of refined and cultivated tastes, well instructed in the law, but rather averse to the conflicts in which the active lawyer is forced more or less to engage. At the close of an honorable service of more than three years as a wise and upright judge, he gave place January 1, 1874, to Hon. Henry L. Palmer, who had been elected for the full term beginning at that date. Judge Palmer had for many years held rank as one of the ablest men at the bar of the county or state. Coming to Wisconsin from West Troy, New York, in 1849, at the age of thirty, he soon formed a law partnership with Abram D. Smith, a man of distinguished ability in the profession—who came from Ohio—which continued with a large and increasing practice until Judge Smith went upon the bench as a member of the separate Supreme Court of the state, June 1, 1853. He was afterward associated at different times with Erastus Foote, Joshua Stark, John R. Sharpstein and David G. Hooker, and continued in active practice until he became county judge. During all this time he was prominent in Masonic circles, giving much time and energy to the interests of the order, and receiving its highest honors. He was also an influential leader in political life, yielding loyal and unswerving support to the Democratic party, to which he gave his allegiance.

He represented his district in the Assembly in the years 1853, 1860, 1862 and 1873, and in the Senate of the state in 1867 and 1868, and presided over the Assembly as speaker during the sessions of 1853 and 1873. He also served the city as school commissioner and city attorney. Judge Palmer became identified with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at its establishment in Milwaukee in 1860, was its legal counsel for many years and one of its executive officers, and did much to shape the early policy which has made it one of the strongest and soundest institutions of the kind in this country. His judicial career was brief. Though eminently fitted to adorn the bench, the offer of the presidency of the insurance company opened to him a career of usefulness so much more congenial and attractive that he could not decline it. He resigned the judgeship in February, 1874, after a few weeks' service, and entered upon the duties to which he has ever since given his undivided attention. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, the pride of the city, is a living witness to his ability, industry and fidelity in the administration of sacred trusts.

Again the appointing power was invoked to fill the office of county judge, and in February, 1874, Hon. John E. Mann was named by the governor. Since then there has been no change. By election after election Judge Mann has been maintained in the office so easily and securely that the office and the man seem united by an indissoluble band. He was born in Schoharie county, New York, March 4, 1821, educated at Williams and Union colleges—graduating from the latter in 1843—and was admitted to the bar in 1846. After a few years' practice in the state of his birth, he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and located in West Bend, where he was associated with L. F. Frisby—afterward attorney-general of the state—until 1859. In that year he was appointed judge of the Third judicial circuit in place of Charles H. Larrabee, resigned. He held this office until he removed to Milwaukee in 1867, and there resumed practice at the bar as head of the well-known and successful firm of Mann & Cotzhausen. As judge and as lawyer, Judge Mann has always commanded the highest respect and confidence. Calm and deliberate in judgment, conscientious and upright in motive and faithful in attention to official duties, he has won an enviable place in the regard of his fellow citizens.

Until 1888, the circuit and county courts of Milwaukee county, each having but a single judge, were the only courts of record in the county with jurisdiction of civil actions. The Circuit Court was, indeed, relieved of most of its criminal business from 1859, but the County Court was burdened with all the probate business of the county, increasing rapidly.

It must ever be a matter of surprise that for so many years the judicial requirements of a prosperous and growing community, with a population of one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven in 1875, increasing to one hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred in 1885, could be fairly met by these two courts thus constituted. It may justly be taken as conclusive proof of the general integrity and law-abiding spirit of the people who laid its foundations and have built upon them the fair structure of industries and institutions which constitute the Milwaukee of to-day.

In 1887 it became apparent that the county judge could no longer discharge properly the duties of probate judge and also those of judge of a court for the trial of civil actions. With the growth of population probate business had so much increased as to demand the undivided attention of a competent officer. A register in probate had indeed been provided for, but with very limited powers, making him in effect merely a general clerk in the office of the judge. This failed to relieve.

At the legislative session of 1887, an act was passed creating a Superior Court for the county of Milwaukee, with a single judge, to be elected for a term of six years and to receive a salary of five thousand dollars payable by the county. The act transferred to this court, from January 1, 1888, all actions then pending in the County Court and all the powers and duties which that court had exercised in civil actions, saving to the latter only its probate functions.

In April, 1887, George H. Noyes was elected the first judge of the Superior Court. He was a native of the state of New York, came to Wisconsin with his family in 1855, graduated from the state university, and was admitted to the bar in 1874 after completing a course of study in its law department. The same year he commenced practice in Milwaukee as a member of the firm of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes, at the head of

which was Hon. Luther S. Dixon, ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state.

Judge Noyes had established a high reputation as a sound, able and upright lawyer when he was induced to accept the judicial office. From the first of January, 1888, he so discharged its duties as to win the entire respect and confidence of the bar, who learned with sincere regret of his decision, in 1890, to resign and enter upon active practice as a member of the law firm of Miller, Noyes & Miller. Frank L. Gilson was appointed his successor. Born in Ohio in 1846 and educated at Hiram and Oberlin colleges in that state, Judge Gilson was admitted to the bar at West Bend, Wisconsin, in 1870, and from 1872 to 1883 practiced at Ellsworth, Wisconsin. He was district attorney of Pierce county from 1874 to 1880; was a member of the Assembly in 1881 and 1882, and speaker of that body in the latter year. He took up his residence in Milwaukee in 1883 and practiced law in association with L. F. Frisby and afterward with Eugene S. Elliot, until he was elevated to the bench of the Superior Court. He had been chiefly known as an ardent and active politician, and fears were expressed by many that he might not possess that judicial balance so essential to a successful career upon the bench. All such fears were speedily removed. The judge brought to the discharge of his new duties such kindliness and urbanity of manner, such evident candor and sincerity and such industry and conscientious effort in the examination of all questions which came before him, that he quickly won the warm regard of the bar. Upon his sudden death, June 6, 1892, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of John C. Ludwig, who was afterward elected to the office for the full term commencing January 1, 1894. In 1891, the legislature provided for an additional judge of the Superior Court to be first elected in April of that year. Robert N. Austin was elected such judge, and he and Judge Ludwig are the present judges of the court. Judge Austin is a native of Otsego county, New York, graduated from Union College in 1845, was admitted to the bar of New York in January, 1848, and settled in Milwaukee in May of the same year. He brought to the judicial office the garnered experience of more than forty years of varied and successful practice. Judge Ludwig is a native of Milwaukee; born in 1850, educated here in private schools and in the

law office of Mann & Cotzhausen, and admitted to the bar in 1875. Both judges are esteemed as able, upright and conscientious men in the discharge of their high duties.

The legal provision for the orderly administration of justice in cases of crime in Milwaukee have been anomalous from the time of the incorporation of the city. The original charter passed in 1846 provided that the Common Council should designate one of the justices of the peace elected within the city to be a police justice, and conferred upon such police justice, in addition to the ordinary powers and duties of a justice of the peace, "sole and exclusive jurisdiction to hear all complaints and conduct all examinations and trials in criminal cases within the city;" and also "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases in which the city was a party." Other justices in the city were authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases returnable only before the police justice, but without fee.

In 1850 an act was passed giving the justice of the peace of the Fifth ward concurrent jurisdiction with the police justice, of criminal offenses committed within his ward. This act was repealed by the new and revised city charter passed in 1852, which made the police justice a city officer to be elected as such annually, and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases only, within the city, cognizable before a justice of the peace.

The office of police justice was held by Clinton Walworth, one of the pioneer lawyers of 1836, from 1846 until it was superseded in 1859. Mr. Walworth was a native of Otsego county, New York, and a nephew of Chancellor Walworth of that state. He came to Milwaukee at the age of twenty-one and identified himself early with its life and interests. He was modest and retiring, of courteous manners and dignified bearing. His long service as police justice by virtue of repeated annual elections proves the high esteem in which he was held as a citizen and magistrate.

In 1859 an act was passed by the legislature creating the Municipal Court of the county of Milwaukee, with jurisdiction concurrent with the Circuit Court of said county, "to hear, try and determine all cases of crimes and misdemeanors of whatsoever kind—except such as may be punishable with death or in the state prison for life—that are or may be cognizable before the Circuit Court, which may be committed in the county of Mil-

waukee." This court was also invested with the powers and jurisdiction of the police justice of the city, and that office was abolished upon the election and qualification of the municipal judge.

Under this act the municipal judge was made "chief magistrate of the city of Milwaukee," and the powers of a justice of the peace in criminal cases not indictable, and in city prosecutions, were vested in him; and the same court was made a court of record, with power to try indictments for all criminal offenses not punishable with death or life imprisonment, and with exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace of the county in criminal cases; all examinations, recognizances and commitments from justices of the peace were to be certified and returned to such court instead of the Circuit Court. All laws conferring powers and jurisdiction upon circuit courts or the judges thereof, in criminal cases, or regulating the proceedings of such courts or the judges therein, were extended to such Municipal Court and its judge, and the judgments of such court were declared to be subject to examination and review by the Supreme Court in the same manner and to like extent as the judgments of the circuit courts of the state. In substance and effect, the act combined in one court and one and the same judge, all the powers and jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in criminal cases—capital cases only excepted—with the exclusive powers and jurisdiction theretofore exercised by the police justice in the city.

The act creating this court was approved by the governor March 18, 1859, but it was not officially published until June 29th of the same year. As directed by the terms of the act, the first election of judge and clerk of the court was held on the first Tuesday of April, 1859. Erastus Foote, having been elected judge, proceeded at once to organize the court, empanel juries, receive and try indictments, sentence persons convicted, and in short to exercise all the powers conferred by the act.

About this time, the Supreme Court, construing a provision of the state constitution, decided that any act affecting general public interests, though in terms applying only to a particular county or city, must be deemed a general law in the sense of that provision of the constitution requiring that every general law must be published before it shall take effect. Attorneys quickly perceived the

bearing of this decision upon the new court. The election for judge and clerk had been held before the act creating the court was published, consequently before the act went into force. The validity of the election and the authority of the judge were questioned and soon boldly denied. Proceedings were begun for the discharge of men imprisoned under sentence of the court. The greatest confusion prevailed to the prejudice of criminal justice until February 21, 1860, when the Supreme Court, on a *quo warranto* proceeding prosecuted by the attorney-general, held the election invalid and gave a judgment of *ouster* against Judge Foote. The Supreme Court held, however, that his judicial acts, done after the date of publication of the act creating the court, were valid, as the acts of a *de facto* judge or court.

To meet the emergency the legislature, then in session, promptly passed an act which was approved and published March 1, 1860, directing that a special election be held on the first Tuesday in April to fill the vacant offices of judge and clerk, and authorizing the governor to fill the vacancies meanwhile by appointment. James A. Mallory was both appointed and elected judge under this special act, and early in March, 1860, entered upon a period of judicial service which continued without interruption for nearly thirty years.

Judge Mallory was admirably fitted by character and training for the duties of this important office. Educated for the bar in Buffalo, New York, he came to Milwaukee in January, 1851, after a brief practice in his native state. He was elected district attorney of the county in 1854, and re-elected in 1856 without opposition. As judge he was prompt, able, efficient and fearless; dealing out justice fairly and impartially, but with a positiveness and decision which struck terror to the hearts of the criminal classes.

In 1865 the legislature gave the court jurisdiction, concurrent with the Circuit Court, of all actions for breach of any recognizance given in the court in any criminal prosecution, requiring, however, that a transcript of the judgment in any such action should be filed and the judgment docketed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county to make it a lien on real estate. In 1879 the jurisdiction was further enlarged so as to be "concurrent and equal with the

Circuit Court of the county in all cases of crimes and misdemeanors arising in the county." Since then the Circuit Court of Milwaukee county has exercised no criminal jurisdiction whatever, except in cases removed to it from the Municipal Court, or from some other county for legal cause. For thirty-five years, virtually the whole administration of justice in cases of crimes and misdemeanors of every grade, including prosecutions for violations of city ordinances and all sorts of petty offenses, was the function of this court exclusively.

The municipal judge devoted the morning of each secular day to the summary hearing and disposition of all cases brought before him by the city police or otherwise, with or without process, for violation of the criminal laws of the state committed in Milwaukee county, or of the ordinances, laws, rules, regulations, resolutions and by-laws of the city of Milwaukee, and to preliminary examinations of persons charged with indictable offenses; and then, at the same place and in the same atmosphere, putting on the airs and assuming the dignity of a court of record, took up the formal trial of the gravest crimes. The only relief afforded the judge from the pressure of these varied and incongruous duties was found in the power given him in case of his absence, sickness, or inability for any cause to attend to his official duties, to designate one of the justices of the peace of the city to temporarily discharge any of such duties, except the holding of a term for the trial of indictable offenses.

Judge Mallory was succeeded as municipal judge in January, 1890, by Hon. Emil Wallber, the present incumbent of the office. Judge Wallber has been a resident of the city from early boyhood. He was educated here, studied law with Smith & Salomon, was chief clerk of Hon. Edward Salomon

while governor in 1862-3; was assistant to Attorney-General Winfield Smith in 1864 and 1865; a member of the Assembly in 1872; president of the School Board of the city from April, 1871, to April, 1873; city attorney from April, 1873, to 1878; and mayor of the city from 1884 to 1888. In all these positions he served with credit, and as municipal judge he has proved a worthy and able follower in the footsteps of his veteran predecessor.

The multifarious powers and functions of the Municipal Court remained unchanged until the legislative session of 1895, when the office of police justice was again created and vested with the usual powers and jurisdiction of such inferior courts, the Municipal Court, over which Judge Wallber has been again chosen to preside, retaining only its appellate jurisdiction and its power, concurrent with the Circuit Court, for the trial of informations and indictments.

In the foregoing sketch of the organization and growth of the courts and of the administration of justice in Milwaukee during the sixty years past, the reader will find abundant evidence of the conservatism and solidity of the social and business life and activities of its citizens, and of the absence of that contentious spirit or recklessness of conduct which are so fruitful sources of litigation. Probably no community in the United States ever reached so high a rank in population and wealth with so little display or use of legal machinery. What is true of the general spirit and character of the population of the city has always been true no less of the quality, standing and temper of the members of its bar. Those who joined the band of pioneer settlers in 1836 and during the territorial period, and two or three years immediately following the admission of Wisconsin into the Union of states, were chiefly young men of exceptional talent, education and acquisitions.



Emil Wallber

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE BAR AS IT WAS AND IS.

BY JOSHUA STARK.

IT was most fortunate for the young community that so many of its early lawyers were able and cultivated men from the homes and colleges of New England and New York. Bred in an atmosphere of intelligence and refinement, they were not men to stir up strifes and encourage useless litigation for selfish ends. The bar of 1836 included Jonathan E. Arnold, John H. Tweedy, Horatio N. Wells, Clinton Walworth, Hans Crocker, William N. Gardner and John P. Hilton. Arnold, Tweedy and Walworth had but just attained their majority. Wells and Crocker were both under the age of thirty. Mr. Arnold was a native of Rhode Island, a graduate of Brown University and a student of the Harvard Law School, gaining admission to the bar before he reached his majority. Mr. Tweedy was a native of Connecticut, graduated at Yale at the age of twenty, and was admitted before he was twenty-two after a two years' course at the Yale Law School. Horatio N. Wells was educated and made his preparation for the bar in Vermont, his native state. Hans Crocker, born in Ireland, was brought to the United States when very young, and spent his youth in Utica, New York, where he received an academic education. Mr. Walworth was a native of Otsego county, New York, of distinguished family, and well fitted by education for his chosen profession.

Gardner and Hilton are both reputed to have been men of superior ability and professional attainments. Hilton ranked high among his fellows, and was associated in practice with Mr. Arnold as senior partner for a brief time. His death in August, 1838, was deemed a serious loss to the young community. Gardner was appointed the first district attorney of the county in 1836 by Governor Dodge, and was a prominent citizen and leading lawyer until he died in August, 1839, "universally esteemed for his kindness of heart and urbanity of manner," and as a man "irreproachable in his private character."

In 1837, Don A. J. Upham, born in Vermont, a graduate of Union College and trained to the law in the cities of New York and Baltimore, settled in Milwaukee at the age of twenty-eight, having had three or four years previous practice.

In 1838 came Wilson Graham, from Ashtabula, Ohio, at the age of twenty-three. Of Irish birth, he was educated in Ohio and there admitted to the bar in 1837. A law partnership soon after formed by him with Mr. Upham continued until 1864, when the failing health of Mr. Upham compelled his retirement from active life. In 1839 came Hon. Andrew G. Miller, the newly appointed district judge, with his family; also Asahel Finch, Jr., a native of Genoa, New York, who was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1838 at the age of twenty-nine. In 1841, William Pitt Lynde, of Sherburne, New York—having graduated at Yale College with the highest honors in 1838 at the age of twenty-one, and received a thorough education for the bar at the Harvard Law School under Judges Story and Greenleaf—took up his permanent residence in Milwaukee. Early in the following year, Messrs. Finch and Lynde formed the well-known firm for the practice of law, which continued for more than forty years. The ranks of the profession were further increased in 1841 by the arrival of James B. Cross, Francis Randall and Isaac P. Walker. Cross was a native of Geneva, Vermont, and Walker of Virginia.

Abram D. Smith, Jason Downer and Peter Yates were the important accessions to the bar in 1842. Of these, Smith was born in western New York and educated as a physician. After practicing a short time as such in Cleveland, Ohio, he studied law and came to Milwaukee soon after his admission to the bar. Mr. Downer was a native of Vermont, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1838 at the age of twenty-five. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Louisville, Kentucky, where he practiced a short time.

James Holliday came in 1843 from Pennsylvania, his native state, at the age of twenty-five; and in 1844 James S. Brown, a native of Maine, but trained in the legal profession in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Levi Hubbell of New York, adopted Milwaukee as their professional home.

Such were the men who, during the first ten years, virtually constituted the bar of Milwaukee. A few others came, but their stay was short or their professional rank and influence unimportant. A brief reference to the subsequent career of the men thus named will serve to show the very high grade of talent and acquisitions of these pioneer lawyers. The lives of Judges Wells, Hubbell and Walworth have already been sketched.

In association with Hans Crocker, Mr. Tweedy had a large and lucrative practice in the courts until 1844, about which time both he and Mr. Crocker withdrew from active professional life, Mr. Tweedy, it is said, for reasons of health, and Mr. Crocker on account of distaste for the experience and details of active practice. Both were strong men intellectually and continued to be actively engaged in labors of a public character, contributing with zeal and energy to the advancement of the interests of the town. In 1840 Mr. Tweedy was appointed receiver of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal grant, and for several years after was closely identified with the canal enterprise. In 1841-2 he ably represented Milwaukee in the territorial council. In 1846 he was an influential member of the first convention to frame a state constitution, and in 1847 was sent by the territory as its last delegate to Congress. He represented his assembly district in the legislature in 1853, and a few years before his death served in the School Board of the city. He was actively engaged in the early efforts to secure the building of railroads leading out from the city, and at all times gave intelligent and earnest support to measures that he deemed conducive to public welfare.

Mr. Crocker was an ardent politician and edited for a short time in 1836 the "*Milwaukee Advertiser*," the first regular newspaper published in the town. He was also deeply and actively interested in the railroad enterprises centering here, and from 1859 to 1865 held and operated the LaCrosse & Milwaukee railroad, or some portion of it, as receiver, appointed by the United States District Court in foreclosure proceedings. He was

a member of the Territorial Council in 1842-4, mayor of Milwaukee in 1852, and held other positions of trust.

Mr. Arnold devoted himself unreservedly to his profession from the outset, and advanced rapidly to leadership among his fellows. His intellectual gifts were of a high order, and by study and discipline he had acquired ability to use them with great power. He was a master of logic, was graceful and polished in diction—able, however, with consummate art, to suit expression to the mental capacity and culture of his hearers—was grave, earnest, and often impassioned as an orator, but was most skillful in the examination of witnesses and adroit in the art of winning the confidence and sympathy of an unsuspecting jury. In the conduct of criminal causes he was soon without a peer. Some of the notable trials in which he was engaged and won surprising triumphs while in the fullness of his strength as a lawyer, are remembered by those who witnessed them as marvelous exhibitions of legal and forensic genius and power. Mr. Arnold served several years as district attorney before Wisconsin became a state. In 1840-1 he represented the county in the Territorial Council. In politics he was an enthusiastic Whig and an ardent admirer of the great leaders of that party, especially of Mr. Webster, whose defeat as candidate for the Whig nomination for president in 1844 by General Scott caused him bitter disappointment. When the Whig party was broken up, his conservatism forced him into the Democratic ranks until the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, when his sincere patriotism triumphed over all other sentiments and led him to give cordial support to the cause of the Union against armed treason.

Mr. Upham early secured prominence and influence both as a lawyer and a citizen. Being a Democrat in politics, he was sent to the Territorial Council in 1841-2, was made county attorney in 1843, a member and president of the first Constitutional Convention in 1846, mayor of the city in 1849-50, United States District Attorney in 1857 to 1861, and Democratic candidate for governor in the fall of 1851 against Leonard J. Farwell.

Mr. Finch was for two or three years associated with Wells and Crocker in law practice. Crocker retired from the firm in 1841 and entered into partnership with John H. Tweedy, and in 1842 Wells also retired, and the partnership between

Mr. Finch and William Pitt Lynde was formed, which lasted while they lived. Mr. Finch was a shrewd and able lawyer, of excellent judgment, intimate practical familiarity with general business and untiring industry and energy.

Mr. Lynde was a man of superior scholarship, of refined tastes, a lover of books, and studious and learned in the law and in the arts, sciences and general literature. Mentally and morally upright and sincere, he possessed the entire confidence of his clients and respect of all the courts in which he practiced. He was a gentleman in the truest sense, cultivated and accomplished. The firm of Finch & Lynde soon took the first rank as lawyers in general practice. Mr. Lynde gradually acquired high reputation as a successful chancery lawyer, and secured also a large practice in admiralty and patent causes, for which he showed special aptitude. He was also honored with repeated elections to places of public trust. He represented his district in the Senate of the state in 1869-70 and in the Assembly in 1866; also in the Thirtieth, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, having important duties assigned him in connection with the legal controversy over the result of the presidential election in 1876. He was also mayor of the city in 1860, and in all public positions acquitted himself with high honor. In January, 1857, the firm was enlarged by the admission to membership of Henry Martyn Finch, a nephew of Asabel Finch, Jr., and Benjamin Kurtz Miller, a son of Hon. A. G. Miller, the judge of the United States District Court, the new firm taking the name of Finches, Lynde & Miller.

James B. Cross gained little distinction as a lawyer, but was active in public and political affairs, being probate judge in 1849, member of the Assembly in 1855, mayor of the city from 1855 to 1857, and the candidate of his party for governor in 1857. Francis Randall held high rank in his profession while he remained in the city, but returned at the end of a few years to the state of New York, where he formerly lived.

Isaac P. Walker was more prominent in political than in professional life. He was judge of probate in 1847, was elected United States Senator in 1848 for the short term, and re-elected in 1849 for a full term of six years, at the expiration of which he withdrew to country life. After several years of retirement he resumed legal practice in Milwaukee for a time with fair success.

Abram D. Smith was a man of distinguished ability and attainments. Learned in the principles of jurisprudence, strong in argument and gifted with extraordinary grace, fluency and eloquence as an orator, he was soon recognized as a worthy compeer of Arnold and Wells in forensic skill. The law firm of Smith & Palmer was formed in 1849 and continued until Mr. Smith, senior partner, went upon the bench of the Supreme Court June 1, 1853. The career of Judge Smith at the bar before his election to the bench was brilliant and successful. As judge, his great powers of intellect and force of will gave him commanding influence, and the decisions of the court seemed often in a striking manner to be the expression of his personal convictions. Grave questions of national interest, involving the rights of the states and of the general government, respectively, came before the court while he sat as a member, and were discussed by him in elaborate opinions, replete with learning, able argument and fervid rhetoric. He maintained extreme views of state rights with great earnestness and power. All his opinions were well written and gave evidence of careful study and of conscientious effort to do even and exact justice. The first eleven volumes of the reports of decisions of the court were edited by him. Upon his retirement, impaired health prevented his return to practice.

Jason Downer was an astute, learned and skillful lawyer, a wise and conservative counselor and a thorough man of business. For many years he gave very close attention to his profession and to his business interests, and in both achieved a marked success. In November, 1864, when Hon. Byron Paine resigned the office of justice of the Supreme Court to enter the army, Mr. Downer was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy, and in April, 1865, he was elected to the office for a full term of six years. After a service of nearly three years upon the bench, Judge Downer resigned in September, 1867, and resumed practice as a lawyer. On the bench he was a sound, conservative and able jurist, but the confining duties of the position were not wholly congenial to him or favorable to his health, impaired by too close and constant application to professional labor. His gifts in later life for educational and religious purposes were generous.

James Holliday was a man of great energy, able, eloquent and high-spirited, and commenced

his professional life in Milwaukee with well-grounded hopes of a brilliant career. In 1849 he formed, with James S. Brown and Thomas L. Ogden, the firm of Holliday, Brown & Ogden. Mr. Brown was a young man of precocious talent, barely twenty-one years of age when he became district attorney of the county in 1845. He was an intense worker, of nervous temperament, but tenacious and undaunted under whatever circumstances. While reading law in Cincinnati he had acquired familiar use of the German tongue, which proved of great advantage to him in a community embracing a large and increasing German population with little knowledge of English. In 1848, he was elected, at the age of twenty-four, attorney-general of the new state. The standing of the firm of Holliday Brown, & Ogden was high and its prospects bright, when Mr. Holliday, its senior member, was taken suddenly ill in May, 1851, while engaged in an argument before the Circuit Court, and died within an hour. Mr. Brown continued his practice with his partner, Ogden, with distinction and success, holding, while his health permitted active service, a conspicuous place in public esteem. In 1861 he was mayor of the city, and in 1862-63 representative in Congress.

Peter Yates was mentally acute, ingenious and eccentric. He believed that he had great inventive talent, and wasted most of his time and means in the early years in efforts to perfect inventions which were to revolutionize trade and bring him great wealth. At intervals he sought clients for a time in order to earn means for continuing his experiments, but he was finally forced to give up his visions of fortune and rely upon the rewards of professional labor for his support.

Of all these bright and able men who established themselves in the practice of law in Milwaukee prior to 1846, but one survives. Wilson Graham, long the partner of Don A. J. Upham, though now in his eightieth year, follows loyally the path he has trodden for more than half a century, giving each day the same wise, patient and conscientious service to his faithful and trusting clients as in former days. His tall form, slightly bent with age, moving about the city which he has helped to build from its very foundation, intent upon the every-day business of our times, is ample proof of a well-spent life. Mr. Graham was always, as now, of kindly disposition and man-

ners, modest and unpretentious, a good lawyer and a safe and honest counsellor. Few lawyers have won greater respect and confidence than he. He was town clerk in 1842, and has been alderman of the city. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and of the Assembly of the state in 1855.

Such men composed the bar of Milwaukee during the first ten years of its history. With scarcely an exception they were men of marked ability and superior education, and endowed with qualities which entitled them to rank with the lawyers of any city in the land.

For many years following, the legal profession in the growing city was still recruited mainly from the Eastern states. The city was incorporated in 1846, and the act of Congress providing for the admission of the state into the Federal Union was passed the same year. These events invited public attention anew to this, as a promising field for professional labor. In the fall of 1846, Ammi R. R. Butler located in the city, coming from Genesee county, New York, immediately after his admission to the bar. He was a native of Vermont, but educated in western New York. Being of the mature age of twenty-five, and well prepared for his profession, he soon became prominent as an able and successful lawyer. He was the first district attorney of the county under the state constitution, being elected in 1848, and was twice re-elected, holding the office nearly six consecutive years. He was elected mayor of the city in 1876 without opposition, and was for several years president of the Bar Association of the county.

John P. McGregor also came to the city in 1846, from Madison county, New York, and with Henry W. Tenney practiced law in the city from 1848 until 1854, the firm being McGregor & Tenney. Both were good lawyers and men of liberal culture. Both left the city in 1854. Mr. McGregor returned in 1860 and resumed professional work as junior partner with Hon. E. G. Ryan, until 1865. For the last twenty years he has been secretary of the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

Mr. Tenney went to Portage City, and later to Chicago, where for several years he was associated with his brother, Daniel K. Tenney, in the practice of his profession. He is now a resident of Appleton, Wisconsin.



Portrait
Charles D. Dyer

Norman J. Emmons and John H. Van Dyke removed from Detroit, Michigan, in 1847, and commenced practice as the firm of Emmons & Van Dyke. They were young men, able and well-equipped, and held a conspicuous place in the professional and business life of the city for more than twenty-five years. Mr. Van Dyke, having acquired wealth, has turned over to his two sons, G. Douglas and William D. Van Dyke, trained under his tutelage, the labors and emoluments of strictly professional pursuits. Mr. Emmons retired from active practice about the year 1880, and soon after returned to Michigan where he died.

In 1847, came also James H. Paine from Painesville, in Northern Ohio, with his two sons, Hortensius J. and Byron Paine. The latter was then but twenty years old. The father was a sincere and outspoken abolitionist, and his sons were both by inheritance and education strong and uncompromising opponents of human slavery and of all means employed for its extension or support. The father was a man of limited education, but of much native talent, and his earnestness, boldness and sincerity won him confidence and respect. Byron was admitted to the bar in 1849, and the firm of J. H. Paine & Sons practiced in a modest way until 1854, when the attempt to enforce the fugitive slave law of 1850 in Milwaukee, in the case of the negro Glover, awakened and called into energetic action, intellectual power and forensic ability of the modest young man of twenty-six, the existence of which had been little suspected. The history of the "Glover rescue" case, as it developed in the courts of the state of Wisconsin and of the United States during the six years that followed, is no insignificant part of our national history, embracing incidents and events which did much to hasten the inevitable crisis of 1861 and the final doom of African slavery in the Union. The subsequent career of Byron Paine, his elevation to judicial honors, his military service and his death, have already been adverted to.

Thomas L. Ogden came to the city, in 1848, from New York city. He became a member of the firm of Holliday, Brown & Ogden, and after the death of Mr. Holliday, in 1851, continued with James S. Brown in practice as the firm of Brown & Ogden for ten years or more. Later his firm was Ogden & Pratt. Mr. Ogden gave special attention to the law of real estate and to causes

in equity, and in both branches of the practice was able and successful.

Milwaukee furnished the first attorney-general of the state, in 1848, in the person of James S. Brown. His successor, S. Park Coon, also a member of the Milwaukee bar, was elected in 1849. Mr. Coon was a native of New York and had been a resident of the city for several years. He was subsequently district attorney of the county in 1864 and 1865, and was employed for several years, in the futile effort to secure through the legislature and courts, the release of the farmers and others who had mortgaged their lands to aid in building railroads in the state, from their obligations.

The bar of Milwaukee received many accessions in 1849. Among those who settled in the city during that year were Daniel H. Chandler, Harlow S. Orton, Charles K. Wells, Edward G. Ryan, Henry L. Palmer, Myron H. Orton, Arthur MacArthur, Charles K. Watkins, Otis H. Waldo, Burr W. Griswold, Winfield Smith and John J. Orton. All of those named were for longer or shorter periods conspicuous in the active practice of their profession. Mr. Chandler was advanced in years, but had ranked well, especially as a solicitor in chancery, in western New York. He was actively employed in important equity suits for a few years after he came to Milwaukee, and served as official reporter of the Supreme Court of the state from 1848 to 1853. Harlow S. Orton remained in Milwaukee but a few years and removed to Madison, where he resided with brief interruptions until his death, July 4, 1895. In 1865 he was associated with his brother, John J. Orton, in the practice in Milwaukee. He represented Madison in the State Assembly in 1854, 1859 and 1871, was circuit judge of his circuit from 1860 to 1865, became an associate justice of the Supreme Court, April 18, 1878, and was a member of that court as long as he lived, being chief justice at the time of his death. Charles K. Wells was born in Maine, in December, 1817, graduated from Yale College in 1842, and spent the next three or four years as a teacher and law student in the "Old Dominion," where he was admitted to the bar in 1846. In April, 1847, he located in Milwaukee. In 1852 he formed a law partnership with Jerome R. Brigham, which continued until his death in 1893. Horace A. J. Upham, a son of the pioneer lawyer Don A. J. Upham, joined the firm in 1880. Mr.

Wells' attainments as a lawyer were of a high order in those branches of professional work to which he gave special attention. He was very familiar with the law relating to real estate and to municipal corporations. Inclination, as well as ill-health, kept him from active service in the courts, but his judgment upon legal questions was sound and wise and his counsel was much sought. His partner, Mr. Brigham, became a member of the Milwaukee bar in 1852, after serving from August, 1848, to December, 1851, as clerk of the Supreme Court of the state. He was long an active officer of the Young Men's Association, organized to establish and maintain a circulating library and courses of public lectures. He has been a member of the School Board, has represented his district in the Assembly, and has served as city attorney.

Edward G. Ryan was born in Ireland in 1810, and came to America before reaching his majority. He had received a collegiate education and some legal training in the land of his birth; was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1836; for a few years was employed in editorial work and as law clerk, and in 1841 was prosecuting attorney. Removing in 1842 from Chicago to Racine, he engaged earnestly in law practice, and in 1846 became a member of the first Constitutional Convention, where his extraordinary intellectual powers began to attract public attention. In 1848 he was sent as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and in the same year he removed from Racine to Milwaukee. From this time until his death, his professional and judicial record are part of the history of the Milwaukee bar. He quickly took the place to which he was entitled by virtue of his great learning and intellectual power, in the front rank of the profession. He had many early opportunities for the exercise of his commanding talent in both civil and criminal cases of great importance. He was associated at different times during his professional career in Milwaukee, as partner, with Ex-Chief Justice A. W. Stowe of the Supreme Court, with J. R. Brigham, with James G. Jenkins, with Matthew H. Carpenter, with John P. McGregor and others. None of his partnerships endured long; that with Mr. McGregor was probably the most lasting. His imperious temper made intimate business association with him difficult without a speedy breach of harmony. In the year

1871, Mr. Ryan accepted the office of city attorney, which he held until June 17, 1874, when Governor Taylor appointed him chief justice of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Dixon, resigned. This office he retained by election until his death, October 19, 1880. Judge Ryan, during the six years of his service as chief justice, delivered many opinions which are remarkable for their clearness and strength, and for breadth of legal learning and exhaustiveness of research. His opinion in the "Granger cases," so-called, decided in 1875, in which the power of the legislature to regulate railroad tariffs was maintained, is a masterly discussion of legal and constitutional principles. It was said by one who at one time held close professional relations with him:

"A mind comprehensive and powerful in its grasp; quick of perception; profound learning in the law; close familiarity with the writers of the past; thorough mastery and precision of language; classical beauty of diction; wonderful power of imagery; great nervous force and energy, were the marked characteristics of him who towered above all others at our bar—the lawyer among lawyers.

"His arguments were models of their kind—clear in statement, clothed in the garments of classic thought and speech, rich in metaphor, scathing in invective, terrible in denunciation."

Myron H.orton was a native of Madison county, New York. Removing to Ohio when young, he graduated at Kenyon College, studied law and located at La Porte, Indiana, where he engaged in the practice until he located in Milwaukee, in 1849, being then thirty-nine years of age. He remained here, being associated part of the time with Charles E. Jenkins, until 1853, when he removed to Madison and there continued in practice until his death in 1860.

Charles K. Watkins was from Waterloo, New York, where he had been a practicing lawyer several years before removing to Wisconsin. He was a man of bright intellect and a sound lawyer, thoroughly Democratic in spirit, hating oppression and despising sham and deceit in whatever form. His ability as a speaker, whether before a jury or the general public, was unusual. In 1857 he took an active part with other citizens in the preparation of amendments to the charter of the city, intended to remedy existing municipal abuses. During the few years preceding his death his

attention was largely given to the interests of the Milwaukee & Chicago Railway Company, builder of the Lake Shore Railroad from the city of Milwaukee to the Illinois state line, of which company he was a director and at the time of his death president. He died in 1858.

Otis H. Waldo was born in Prattsburgh, New York, in 1822, and graduated at Union College in 1842 with high honors. Soon after, his health being poor, he located in Natchez, Mississippi, and there studied law and was admitted to the bar. The institutions of the South were so distasteful to him that he determined to find more congenial surroundings in the West. His professional career in Milwaukee was highly honorable and successful. He was much and actively interested in public affairs, rendering most valuable service in effecting a re-adjustment of the heavy indebtedness of the city in 1862, and the establishment of its credit upon a sound basis. He was also an efficient actor in the enterprise of building the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, to which he gave much of his time and strength during the last years of his life. His death, October 30, 1874, at the age of fifty-two, from nervous prostration, was due to excessive and unremitting work.

Winfield Smith engaged in practice in Milwaukee at the age of twenty-two, having graduated from the university of Michigan and read law with Judge Christiancy of that state. In 1855 he formed a law partnership with Edward Salomon, which continued until the latter removed to the city of New York in 1870. The office of governor of the state having devolved upon Mr. Salomon—who had been elected lieutenant-governor in 1861—by the untimely death of Governor Harvey, Mr. Smith was appointed by him attorney-general of the state to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. James H. Howe, and in 1863 he was elected to the same office for the full term expiring January 1, 1866. In this position he acquitted himself with much credit. Mr. Smith was also a member of the Assembly in 1872, and was subsequently associated in law practice with Joshua Stark from 1869 until 1875, and afterward with Matthew H. Carpenter and A. A. L. Smith, as the firm of Carpenter & Smiths. He continued in active practice until about the year 1890, and since then has enjoyed the leisure earned by an active professional life of more than forty years.

John J. Orton was a brother of Harlow S. and

Myron H. Orton, a graduate of Yale College, and was admitted to the bar in 1846 at the age of thirty-four. He was a member at first of the firm of Orton, Cross & Orton; in 1865 was for a time associated with his brother Harlow S. Orton, and in 1873-4 with Edward G. Ryan. His claim to distinction rests not only upon his attainments as a lawyer, but upon his record as the most fruitful litigant known to the history of the city or state.

As early as 1855 he entered upon a legal controversy with Josiah A. Noonan, in respect to the rights of the latter under a lease of water given by Orton's grantor for hydraulic power at Humboldt, then a thriving manufacturing suburb of Milwaukee. Both parties were obstinate and self-willed. The legal questions involved were complicated and difficult. The issues between the parties soon become personal and bitter. Actions were multiplied, many of them with the evident purpose of vexation, until the courts were burdened with the noisome strife. Both parties resorted to every possible technicality, appealing to the Supreme Court wherever an appeal was possible. The controversy in its various phases was waged with growing bitterness for more than twenty years, until Noonan was ruined financially and driven to insanity, and Orton could boast of victory and wealth as the fruit thereof.

It would be a pleasant and interesting task to sketch briefly the lives and characters of the many lawyers who have during the intervening years played a part more or less active and important in the life of this community. The necessary limits of this chapter evidently make this impossible. Besides, the theory and leading aim of the chapter is historical rather than biographical. Much the larger part of the work of the lawyer has little value as matter of history. The world cares little for the ordinary controversies between private litigants, which mainly occupy his attention. A brief mention of some notable causes which in their day awakened great public interest, both for their own importance and for the great ability displayed by the eminent lawyers who conducted them, will serve to illustrate the character of the early professional life of the city.

One of the most notable and interesting was the trial of one Radcliffe in 1851, before the Circuit Court of Milwaukee county on the charge of murder. The crime was committed near a public street in the city, evidently for the purpose of

robbery. The victim was an Englishman who was about to return to his native country, having converted his little property into gold which he carried on his person. There was no direct proof of Radcliffe's guilt, but a multitude of circumstances seemed to point unerringly at him as the murderer. His character was bad. He was in the company of the victim within an hour or less of the commission of the crime, and belief in his guilt was general.

Judge Hubbell presided at the trial. The prosecution was conducted by Hon. A. R. R. Butler, then district attorney, assisted by Hon. Edward G. Ryan, afterward chief justice of the Supreme Court. For the defense were Jonathan E. Arnold and Abram D. Smith. Mr. Butler was in his thirtieth year, having been at the bar five years. Messrs. Ryan, Arnold and Smith were all at the zenith of their powers. The trial was conducted on both sides with extraordinary zeal and ability. The circumstances of the crime and the great ability of the counsel employed attracted universal attention. Public interest was intense. Crowds thronged the court house eager to hear. Mr. Ryan had been in the city but about three years and the occasion spurred him to extraordinary effort. Messrs. Arnold and Smith fully appreciated the intellectual power and great skill opposed to them, and the difficulties of their defense, and were alert and energetic to secure every possible advantage. The trial had lasted nearly two weeks when the testimony was closed. The desire of the people to hear the addresses of counsel to the jury was so great that Judge Hubbell adjourned the court to the largest public hall in the city for the "summing up," and here for two days the public listened with "bated breath" to the elaborate and eloquent pleas of the counsel. The scene was highly dramatic. The hall was equipped as a theater, and the main floor and gallery would seat about fifteen hundred persons. The court, judge, jury, prisoner, officers and attorneys, occupied the stage, and the play went on. The facts and circumstances showing guilt were grouped and linked together on one side with masterly skill, and the counsel for the accused were defied to break the chain. On the other side, the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence and the danger of convicting the innocent, were pressed with burning eloquence upon the hearts of the jury. Both Arnold and Smith were

able and eloquent. Their impassioned appeals to the jury were successful, aided, perhaps, by the very vehemence and persistence of the prosecution. The jury acquitted the prisoner to the surprise and indignation of the judge, whose comment on the verdict was: "May God have mercy on your consciences." One of the jury, William K. Wilson, felt the rebuke as a personal insult, and became, in 1853, the willing accuser of Judge Hubbell to the Assembly of the state, when proceedings were lodged for his impeachment.

The trial of Ann Wheeler for the murder of John M. W. Lace, a well-known citizen, committed in October, 1852, afforded Mr. Arnold another opportunity for the display of his marvelous art and skill in defense. Lace was shot down at noon upon the busiest street of the city. The act appeared to be deliberate, and at the time unprovoked. Mr. Butler, the district attorney, was assisted by Hon. Henry L. Palmer, an able lawyer and the partner of Judge Smith until he went upon the bench. Mr. Arnold's defense was temporary or emotional insanity. There was little evidence in its support. Repeated offers were made by him to prove that the victim had, at some time previous to the homicide, ill-treated and grossly slandered the accused, but the evidence was rejected. Mr. Arnold's object was gained, however, since his offers gave him the opportunity, allowed by the court, for the repeated recital in the hearing of the jury of a story of gross wrong and insult, in terms designed and well fitted to excite sympathy for the accused, and to arouse strong prejudice against her assumed traducer. This being effected, it was only necessary to invent a pretext for her acquittal. With wonderful ingenuity, Mr. Arnold framed and induced the court to give instructions so artfully drawn as to open the way for the verdict he desired, and then with great skill and pathos pictured to the jury the mental distress which, at the instant of the homicide, he maintained was madness. The case was twice tried. On the first trial the jury disagreed. The second resulted in an acquittal "for reason of insanity."

The results of these and other trials in the state at about this time for capital offenses, showing the evident reluctance of juries to convict where the penalty was death, had great influence in causing the passage of the act of 1853, abolishing capital punishment in Wisconsin.



W. Williams,

In general importance and far-reaching consequences, no event or series of events in the history of the Milwaukee bar can compare with the litigation growing out of the "Glover rescue," to which reference has already been made. Although the Democratic majority in Milwaukee city was unusually large down to 1860, yet there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment pervading all classes of the community without regard to their party affiliations. In the main it was passive, but the efforts of Southern statesmen to force slavery into Kansas, and the enactment of the compromise measures of 1850, especially the fugitive slave law, were very offensive to the patriotic and liberty-loving residents of the city. There were not many avowed Abolitionists in the city in 1854, but among them were some men prominent and influential in business and professional circles. A daily newspaper published in the city by Sherman M. Booth, a graduate of Yale College and an able and vigorous writer, gave energetic support to Abolition principles.

Mention has already been made of the arrest of Glover as a fugitive from slavery, and of his forcible rescue from the county jail and his escape. This occurred on the 11th of March, 1854. Before the rescue, the public mind had been greatly inflamed by the failure of an effort to procure the release of the negro, or an inquiry into the cause of his imprisonment, by means of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Charles K. Watkins, as his attorney, had procured a writ to be issued by Judge Jenkins of the County Court to the sheriff of the county, the negro being then confined in the county jail. The sheriff returned to the writ that he was not in his custody. Another writ was procured late in the afternoon, addressed to the United States Marshal, but the belief was general that he would refuse to respect it. Meanwhile, the sheriff of Racine county arrived with a warrant for the arrest of Garland, the alleged owner of the negro, for assault. A large body of men from Racine accompanied the sheriff. The sheriff arrested Garland, but he was a day or two after discharged by Judge Miller upon *habeas corpus*. In these proceedings Mr. Watkins and James H. Paine of Milwaukee appeared for the sheriff of Racine county, and Messrs. Arnold and Hamilton as attorneys for Garland. On the 15th of March, Mr. Booth was arrested upon a warrant issued by Winfield Smith, a United States Commissioner, upon the

charge of aiding in the escape of Glover. Other arrests upon a like charge were made shortly after of three citizens of Racine, and of John A. Messinger and Charles K. Watkins of Milwaukee. All these parties were held to bail by the commissioner. Mr. Watkins waived an examination. In the case of Messinger, ex-Chief Justice Stowe appeared for him with James H. Paine. Mr. Booth gave bail March 22d. On the 27th of May he was surrendered to the custody of the United States Marshal, upon whom a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Hon. Abram D. Smith, a justice of the Supreme Court, was immediately served. The marshal returned to the writ that he held Booth in custody as United States Marshal under the warrant of commitment of the commissioner, a copy of which he appended. The return was demurred to, and on the 29th and 30th of May, Judge Smith heard arguments upon the demurrer. Byron Paine then appeared for the petitioner, Booth, and the United States District Attorney, John R. Sharpstein, as attorney for the marshal. The argument was full and elaborate. Mr. Paine boldly attacked the fugitive slave law as unconstitutional upon two grounds:

1. That it attempted to confer upon commissioners appointed by the United States courts, judicial powers not warranted by the constitution, and—

2. That the right of trial by jury was denied to alleged fugitives.

The argument of Mr. Paine was able, dignified and lawyerlike, and indicated profound and exhaustive study of the constitution and of the opinions of its expounders, and also remarkable intellectual power. He challenged the right of Congress to legislate relative to the rendition of slaves escaping from one state into another, and supported his views with great vigor and strength of reasoning, and at times with fervid eloquence. On the 7th of June, Judge Smith discharged Booth from the custody of the marshal, sustaining all the positions of Mr. Paine in a lengthy and able opinion. The United States District Attorney procured the order of discharge to be brought before the Supreme Court of the state for review. The cause was there heard at the June term, 1854, before the full bench. Byron Paine appeared for the petitioner, Booth. Mr. Sharpstein, the district attorney, was assisted

on the argument by Hon. Edward G. Ryan. The Supreme Court affirmed the order of discharge, Chief Justice Whiton delivering the opinion. The majority of the court held that it was competent for the state court upon *habeas corpus* to inquire into the legality of the custody of one held by the marshal under process issued by a United States commissioner, and to discharge from arrest if in their opinion the federal law under which the person held was invalid as a violation of the constitution of the United States, or for want of authority of Congress to enact it. The positions taken by Mr. Paine were fully sustained in the opinion of Judges Whiton and Smith. Justice Crawford dissented upon the constitutional questions involved, but agreed with his associates that Booth was properly discharged upon the ground that the commitment was defective in that it failed sufficiently to set forth the cause of detention. Of the argument submitted by Byron Paine, then but twenty-seven years of age, before the Supreme Court, Mr. Ryan afterward publicly said: "The printed brief which he submitted in that case was the ablest argument I ever met against the constitutionality of the fugitive slave act. It is a professional loss that it is not inserted at length in the report of the cause. It established in my mind his great learning and researches as a cultivated lawyer."

Booth and Rycraft were afterward arraigned at the July term, 1854, before the United States Court to answer for indictments found against them by the grand jury for aiding in the escape of Glover. Booth thereupon applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* and an order for his discharge. The writ was denied upon the ground that the application was premature. Booth and Rycraft were both tried at the January term, 1855, convicted and sentenced January 23rd to fine and imprisonment. January 26th application was made by both Booth and Rycraft to the Supreme Court for their discharge from imprisonment under the sentence of the United States Court, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was thereupon issued. The return of the marshal set forth the proceedings in the Federal courts, the indictments, trial, conviction and sentence. The Supreme Court sustained the demurrers of the petitioners to the marshal's return, and Booth and Rycraft were both discharged from arrest. All the judges of the Supreme Court concurred in

holding that the record of conviction and sentence from the District Court presented no evidence of conviction of an offense over which that court had jurisdiction. Judges Whiton and Smith reaffirmed their views upon the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law.

In April, 1855, the Supreme Court of the United States, upon application of the attorney-general, issued a writ of error to the State Supreme Court to bring up the record in the case last mentioned for review. The writ was served on the clerk, but by direction of the judges no return was made by him. A further order made by the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring the return on or before a day certain, was made and served upon the clerk, but still no return was made. The judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin disputed the right of the Federal Supreme Court to review their decision. In March, 1857, the United States Supreme Court, on application of the attorney-general, ordered a certified copy of the record, which had been procured from the clerk of the Supreme Court of the state of Wisconsin, to be filed and the cause to be docketed, with the same effect as if it had been duly returned by the clerk of the Wisconsin Supreme Court with the writ of error. The cause was thereupon heard at the December term, 1858, Jeremiah Black, attorney-general of the United States, appearing for the government. The order or judgment of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Taney delivering the opinion. At the June term, 1859, application was made to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin by D. A. J. Upham, then United States district attorney, for leave to file with its clerk the mandate containing the judgment of reversal by the Supreme Court of the United States. Meanwhile, Luther S. Dixon had become chief justice by appointment in place of Chief Justice Whiton, deceased, and Byron Paine had become an associate justice of the court by election. The motion was submitted without argument, Judge Paine, having been of counsel for Booth, taking no part in the decision. Mr. Justice Cole adhered to his former opinion and refused permission to file the mandate. Chief Justice Dixon was of opinion that the application should be granted. This disagreement between the two judges competent to act, resulted in the denial of the motion. After the reversal of the decision of the Supreme

Court of Wisconsin in the *habeas corpus* cases by the Supreme Court of the United States, Booth was again taken into custody by the United States marshal under the original sentence and judgment. On the 6th of March, 1860, he again appealed to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin for a writ of *habeas corpus* for his discharge. The writ was denied March 7, 1860, Justice Paine being disqualified to act, and Chief Justice Dixon and Justice Cole holding opposite views. Booth was subsequently pardoned by President Buchanan.

The proceedings which have here been sketched profoundly agitated the public mind, and greatly intensified the hostile feeling among the people against the fugitive slave law. The action of the courts of the state in the assertion of their right to protect its citizens against what were considered aggressions of the slave power, was generally approved. Mr. Paine was at once recognized as the champion of the rights of the state as against the Federal government, and public opinion manifested itself in his election, in 1857, to the office of county judge, and in 1859 to a place upon the Supreme Bench. In the latter position he consistently upheld the views which he had maintained at the bar, that the courts of the states have the right, and it is their duty, upon the writ of *habeas corpus*, to inquire into the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and wherever they find that the latter have acted without authority, to treat their judgments and orders as nullities.

The railroad litigation which introduced Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter to the circle of Milwaukee attorneys, and occupied much of the time of the Federal courts for nearly eight years, was remarkable for the energy and professional acumen displayed in its various phases.

The La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company was incorporated in 1852 to build a road from Milwaukee via Horicon and Portage City to La Crosse. The construction of the road proceeded slowly, and in 1857 it was not yet completed. In October of that year Mr. Carpenter, then living in Beloit, appeared, with Hon. William P. Lynde, as counsel for Newcomb Cleveland upon the trial of his action in the United States District Court against the railroad company for damages for breach of a contract for construction of a portion of the road.

The protracted and sharply-contested trial resulted in a heavy judgment for Cleveland. An-

ticipating this, the company, by the confession of a large judgment in favor of the chief builder of its road and by a lease of the entire road, with possession, to such builder, as security for his judgment, aimed to render Cleveland's judgment worthless. Mr. Carpenter boldly and vigorously assailed both lease and judgment as fraudulent, and procured a decree of the District Court in equity, declaring them invalid as to Cleveland's judgment, and thereby compelled its prompt payment. While these proceedings were pending, the railroad company executed, in June, 1858, to William Barnes of Albany, N. Y., a deed of trust, conveying its entire property and franchises, including the lands granted by Congress in 1856 and turned over to the company by the state to aid in the construction of its road—but subject to prior mortgages and other liens—to secure an issue of its corporate bonds to be used ostensibly for funding the unsecured debts of the company. A few of the bonds were so used. The greater part were sold for a mere song. The first semi-annual installment of interest fell due January 1, 1859, and was not paid. Foreclosure promptly followed, for which, in February, 1859, the trustee employed Edward G. Ryan. For greater dispatch, Mr. Ryan proceeded by advertising the property for sale by the trustee, under the power of sale contained in the trust deed. Vigorous opposition was made. Suits were brought and injunctions obtained to arrest the proceedings, but by extraordinary energy their speedy dissolution was effected, and in spite of all obstacles the foreclosure was consummated in May, 1859. The property was bid in for the bondholders under the Barnes mortgage or trust deed, and they organized a new corporation and took title as the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company. Then followed a brief but highly interesting episode, a crossing of swords between the lawyer and the financier.

In preparing the articles of organization of the new company, Mr. Ryan provided that each bondholder, on exchanging his bonds for its stock, should pay to the secretary one per cent. of the face of such bonds to constitute a fund for paying the expenses of the foreclosure and organization. Russell Sage of New York was an active bondholder, and became president of the company. He undertook the collection of the percentage, but kept the money and neglected to report or to pay the costs of the foreclosure. After a patient

waiting for some two months, Mr. Ryan, aided by his able partner, James G. Jenkins, in July, 1859, began proceedings to enforce payment. He first sued Barnes, the trustee at law, for the value of his services. A few weeks later, finding Sage in Milwaukee, he brought suit against him in equity charging him, as trustee of "the fund," and demanding an account of his doings as such. In November he obtained judgment against Barnes in the suit at law. The appointment of a receiver of the fund and an order requiring Mr. Sage to account before a commissioner of the court, quickly followed. An order for the examination of Sage before the commissioner was personally served on him. As soon as he appeared in Milwaukee he was arrested and held to bail on a writ of *ne exeat*, and as he failed to appear for examination, proceedings were instituted to punish him for "contempt." These proceedings were repeated, and the wily capitalist was pursued, without a moments' respite, until the only alternative was payment or imprisonment. Before this point was reached, he had tried every expedient which the ingenuity of his skillful counsel could devise, to escape payment—appeal to the Supreme Court, removal of the cause to Dane county and bonds for his appearance—but none of them availed. At last, after a hot chase of some seven or eight months, he yielded to compulsion, and confessed that he had found in Milwaukee a lawyer who was not only strong and able in maintaining the cause of his client, but equally able and resolute in vindicating his own right to the compensation due.

The property of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company was still in the hands of its lessee, when in December, 1859, bills were filed in the United States District Court at Milwaukee for the foreclosure of separate mortgages on the eastern and western divisions of the company's road, older than the Barnes mortgage, and Hans Crocker was put in possession of the whole road as receiver appointed by the court.

Sage had become largely interested in these prior mortgages, and in the movement thereby to cut off the rights of the new company of which he was president. Stockholders of that company, through Mr. Carpenter as their counsel, obtained leave to appear and defend in the company's behalf, and they afterward secured control of the company by their election as its directors.

The contest maintained during the succeeding

seven years by Mr. Carpenter for the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, against the weight of constantly increasing debt and the power of capital, is one of the marvels of legal practice. His client was without income or resources. The priority of right and lien of the plaintiff's mortgage was undisputed. The income of the road in the hands of the receiver was inadequate even to the payment of interest on the prior liens, and burdens upon the property as against his client were constantly increasing. Yet, with masterly energy and ingenuity, he maintained the unequal contest, securing at times important though temporary advantages, and postponing the final judgment and sale for years. The foreclosures were prosecuted by John W. Cary, as solicitor for the mortgagees. Mr. Cary, after practicing law in Racine several years, had located in Milwaukee in January, 1859. He was a sound, conservative and sagacious lawyer, a man of excellent judgment, often slow in reaching conclusions, but firm and able in maintaining them.

Mr. Carpenter was of nervous temperament, mentally alert and versatile, fluent in speech, and clear, able and persuasive as well as convincing in argument. There was a charm in his voice, a fascination in his bearing, and a fine rhetorical flavor in his language, which made his discussions, even of the dryest legal propositions, interesting and attractive to all intelligent hearers.

In 1863, the foreclosure of the land grant mortgage, so-called, covering the western division of the road, ended in a sale of that division and the organization of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company by the purchaser. The eastern division, extending from Milwaukee to Portage City, remained in the hands of the receiver, having been separately mortgaged. The struggle went on for the possession of this portion of the road. Mr. Carpenter had procured a decision of the District Court, affirmed by the Supreme Court, to the effect that all the rolling stock of this entire road, except certain forty box cars and a proportion of the rolling stock purchased by the receiver while operating the road, belonged to this eastern division. He also obtained from the Supreme Court an order that the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company should be let into possession of the eastern division upon payment of the overdue interest upon the prior mortgages thereon



A. H. Smith.

and the costs of the foreclosure suit. To effect this required the payment into court of more than half a million dollars in cash. This seemed impossible. But the resources of Mr. Carpenter proved equal to the task. He prepared an elaborate brief, supporting with strong argument the proposition that the franchise of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company was indivisible, and that as the Barnes mortgage alone covered the whole road and the entire franchise of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company—all other mortgages purporting to affect only fractions of both—and was the first mortgage foreclosed, the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, holding title under the Barnes mortgage would, upon gaining possession of the eastern division, have the undoubted right, as owner of the entire franchise of the mortgagor company to redeem the western division, if not to run its trains over the entire road from Milwaukee to LaCrosse, including that portion west of Portage City, acquired and held by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company under the land grant mortgage.

Upon their faith in such contention, capitalists in 1865 advanced the money required, and Mr. Carpenter's clients secured the coveted possession of the eastern division only to find their expectations as delusive as a dream.

The franchise theory could not be reduced to practice, and even the rolling stock decision was soon reversed by the court which made it. In a few months the company for which he had made so long and brilliant a fight was driven from the field, and the St. Paul company had gained title to the entire property in controversy.

This incident affords a striking example of the persuasive force of Mr. Carpenter's reasoning upon propositions of law. Of his subsequent career at the bar and in the Senate of the United States it is needless to speak. Mr. Carpenter rose quickly to very high rank among the strongest and ablest lawyers of the nation, and when, as the chosen representative of Wisconsin, he took his place among the distinguished statesmen in the United States Senate, the most august legislative body of the land, he was soon recognized as the peer of the greatest and noblest of that body. His fame was national, and his death in 1881, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven, was widely mourned as a national loss.

It may be of interest here to mention some of

the members of the bar who, after spending a few years in legal practice in Milwaukee, removed to other cities and there gained honorable distinction.

Burr W. Griswold, who came from New York in 1849, and was for three or four years associated with Francis Randall in practice, returned to New York about the year 1854 and was for years a member of the distinguished law firm of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold.

John R. Sharpstein was, for many years prior to 1865, prominent in the political and professional life of the city. He was district attorney of the United States from 1854 to 1857, and afterward a member of the law firm of Palmer & Sharpstein, editor of the leading Democratic journal, superintendent of schools, postmaster, and member of the state legislature. In 1865 he removed to California, and there, having served a few years as district judge, became in 1880 a justice of the Supreme Court, and remained on the bench until his death in 1893.

Orlando L. Stewart tried the West a few years, beginning with 1850. In 1856 he was associated with Francis Bloodgood, practicing as the firm of Stewart & Bloodgood. Later he returned to New York, his former home, where his career has since been highly successful.

Wheeler H. Peckham of New York was law partner with Mr. Bloodgood in 1859. After a brief residence in Milwaukee he too removed to New York, where his distinguished professional labors as prosecutor of the Tweed ring, and in many other celebrated cases, have given him national fame.

Edward Salomon, a native of Prussia, read law in Milwaukee with E. G. Ryan and was here admitted to the bar in 1855. The same year he became a member of the law firm of Smith & Salomon, which was maintained until he removed to the city of New York in 1869. In 1861 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin, and by the death of Governor Harvey, soon after the commencement of their official term, was unexpectedly called upon to discharge the duties of governor of the state during a very critical period. His administration was able, patriotic and judicious. In circumstances peculiarly trying he proved himself always firm, upright and independent. As a lawyer and citizen, Governor Salomon possessed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens in an eminent degree. Although in the enjoyment

of a large and lucrative practice here, he was induced by New York friends to remove to that city, where he at once took high rank as a lawyer, and an influential position in political and business circles. For many years he was general counsel of the German Empire in New York city. He retired from practice a few years ago, and is resting from the toil of active life in the land of his birth.

Wallace Pratt came to the Milwaukee bar early in 1857. In 1858 he was associated as partner with Ephraim Mariner. Early in 1859, he became a partner with John W. Cary, and a few years later was a member of the law firm of Ogden & Pratt. About the year 1870 he removed to Kansas City, and there became prominent and successful as attorney for railroads and other corporations.

Nelson C. Gridley, after practicing law in Milwaukee several years, being for a time associated with Matt. H. Carpenter, removed to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in successful practice as a patent lawyer.

Halbert E. Paine was admitted to the bar of Milwaukee on the 3rd of August, 1857, having practiced in Ohio from 1848. For a year or two he was associated with Carl Shurz. Mr. Shurz was soon drawn into political life, in which he became prominent. He served as general in the army of the Potomac, and later held high station in civil life as Senator of the United States, Foreign Minister and Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Paine was commissioned by the governor of Wisconsin, in 1861, colonel of the Third Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, served brilliantly in the army of the Potomac, became brigadier-general in January, 1863, and before the close of the war was honored with the rank of major-general by brevet in recognition of distinguished service. From December, 1865, to March, 1871, he represented the Milwaukee district in Congress. Since then he has resided in Washington in the practice of his profession, having served for several years as commissioner of patents.

Edwin L. Buttrick practiced law in Milwaukee from 1855 to 1862, and was a member of the firm of Butler, Buttrick & Cottrill. He entered the army in the fall of 1862 as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, and was later colonel of the Thirty-ninth Regiment. After the war he took up his residence

in West Virginia, where he has been prominent as a lawyer and a citizen.

William G. Whipple, a native of Connecticut and a graduate of the Wesleyan University and of the Albany Law School, came to Milwaukee in 1859 and remained until about 1865 in legal practice, part of the time with Walter S. Carter in the firm of Carter & Whipple. From Milwaukee he removed to Arkansas, where he has since been an active and leading Republican, has served as United States District Attorney and as mayor of the city of Little Rock, and has been Republican candidate for governor of the state.

E. P. Smith read law with Finch & Lynde in Milwaukee, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. With David S. Ordway he practiced for several years in Beaver Dam, Dodge county. Both removed to Milwaukee and were for a time associated with Ephraim Mariner, in the firm of Mariner, Smith & Ordway. Mr. Smith, after years of assiduous professional labor here, removed to Omaha, where he has ever since been engaged as one of the attorneys of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Ordway remains with us to this day.

John B. D. Cogswell was a member of the Milwaukee bar from December, 1857, for several years. His ability as a lawyer and as a public speaker gave him, during the few years of his residence, a prominent position at the bar and in business and political circles. During the years 1862 to 1867 he held the office of United States District Attorney. Not long after, he returned to Massachusetts, the state where he had formerly resided, and has since served in the legislature of that commonwealth.

Walter S. Carter came from Connecticut in 1858, entered upon law practice in Milwaukee in May of that year, and was afterward associated with Frederick W. Pitkin and DeWitt Davis. During the war he engaged actively in the work of the Christian Commission, and later removed to the city of New York, where he has since been engaged in practice, giving special attention to the department of commercial law. His partner, Frederick W. Pitkin, practiced in Milwaukee from October, 1859, until 1874, when he removed to the state of Colorado in search of a climate more favorable to his health. His superior qualities as man and lawyer, in Colorado as in Milwaukee, won him deserved popularity and led to

his election to the office of governor of that state, and made him afterward the favorite candidate of the people for the position of United States Senator.

Cushman K. Davis, now serving his second term in the United States Senate, representing the state of Minnesota, read law with the firm of Butler & Winkler in the city of Milwaukee, and was there admitted to the bar and began practice, removing from this city to St. Paul about the year 1865. Joshua La Due was at the bar in Milwaukee for a number of years, beginning his practice here in 1863. During part of that time he was a member of the firm of Downer, La Due & Jenkins, and served several years as city attorney.

James MacAllister, born and educated in Glasgow, Scotland, studied law at the Albany Law School, and after spending several years as principal of one of the public schools of Milwaukee, entered the legal profession in February, 1865, and continued in practice for nearly ten years. A decided preference for literary pursuits led him, in 1874, to accept the position of superintendent of schools, which he held until 1883, with the exception of an interval of two years. In 1883 he was selected by the Board of Education of Philadelphia to superintend the public schools of that city, and after several years' service in that position he was honored by appointment to the position of president of the Drexel Institute of that city, which position he now holds.

Henry H. Markham became a member of the Milwaukee bar in February, 1867, and practiced law here with his brother, George C. Markam, until 1878, giving special attention to causes in admiralty with marked success. For necessary change of climate he then removed to Pasadena, California, and has since been honored with a term as governor of that state, and also a term as representative of his district in Congress.

Luther S. Dixon, for many years chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state, upon his retirement from the bench in 1874, located in Milwaukee and engaged in active practice of the legal profession, being for a time senior member of the firm of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes. His career as a lawyer sustained the high reputation he had gained as a jurist. As special counsel for the state in the "Granger Cases," in 1874 and 1875, and for the United States in the prosecution of the distillers and revenue officers of

the Milwaukee district, in 1875 and 1876, for criminal violation of the laws relating to internal revenue, he exhibited marked ability. After a successful practice of six years at this bar, he was forced by considerations of health to seek a friendlier climate, and removed to Denver, Colorado, where he continued in practice until his death, in 1893.

David S. Wegg, one of the early partners of Judge Dixon in Milwaukee, became for a time assistant to Mr. John W. Cary, the general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and was later appointed general solicitor of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company. When the general offices of the latter company were removed to Chicago, Mr. Wegg took up his residence in that city, where he has ever since been closely identified with the interests of the company and with various enterprises of those in its control.

Mr. John W. Cary, the general solicitor of the "St. Paul Railway Company" from its organization in 1863, also removed to Chicago when the headquarters of the company were transferred to that city, and continued its honored and trusted legal adviser until his death in 1895. Burton Hanson and H. H. Field, who began their professional careers in Milwaukee and had for several years given able and faithful service to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, under Mr. Cary, went with him to Chicago, where they now are, holding high positions at the bar, and in the confidence of their client.

Of the present Milwaukee bar it is but just to say that it well maintains the high reputation of earlier years. Few of its active members have been engaged in the practice here more than twenty-five years. Of the prominent earlier lawyers, some have virtually withdrawn from professional life and are enjoying their well-earned rest. Of these, not already mentioned, are Ephraim Mariner, Frank B. Van Valkenberg, J. V. V. Platto, Frederick W. Cotzhausen and DeWitt Davis. A much larger number have fallen by the way. Among them are Henry M. Finch, Erastus Foote, George W. Lakin, Mitchell Steever, Jedd P. C. Cottrill, George A. Starkweather, David G. Hooker, James Hickcox, C. K. Martin, Nathan Perelles, Theodore B. Elliott and George B. Goodwin.

A few of them are still in the midst of the conflict, with zeal unabated. These include Joshua

Stark, Francis Bloodgood, David S. Ordway, B. Kurz Miller, Frederick C. Winkler, Daniel G. Rogers, S. W. Granger, E. E. Chapin, Alfred L. Cary, Jared Thompson, Jr., Samuel Howard, Frederick Rietbrock, George C. Markham, James G. Flanders, George Sylvester and Gerry W. Hazelton.

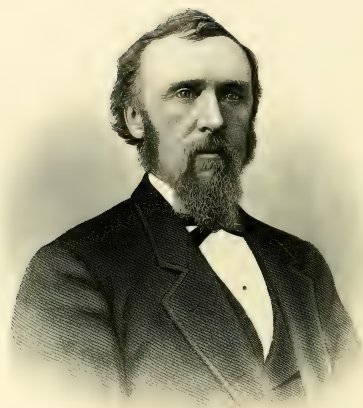
There are now more than two hundred lawyers in the city whose attention is wholly or mainly devoted to the practice of the legal profession, and the number is rapidly increasing. Their record may appropriately be written by those who come after them.

Prior to 1858 there was no organized association of the bar. There had been occasional gatherings at bar suppers, and the members of the profession had met from time to time to pay their tribute of respect to deceased associates. Early in 1858 a plan of definite and permanent organization was proposed, and several meetings were held during that year to perfect it. In the preamble of the constitution adopted, it was declared that the purpose of the organization was to establish and maintain a higher standard of professional acquirements and deportment, and to promote a proper degree of harmony among the members of the bar.

The association contemplated organizing a law library and law school, and with that view procured the passage of an act in May, 1858, authorizing the formation of corporations for such purposes. Steps were taken to organize under this act, and Messrs. Edward G. Ryan, Nelson Cross, Henry L. Palmer, John B. D. Cogswell, James S. Brown, Otis H. Waldo, Ammi R. R. Butler, Jonathan E. Arnold and Norman J. Emmons were appointed by the Bar Association to sign and record the written testimonial required by the act, as the incorporators of the "Milwaukee Law

Institute." This they did in October, 1858, and books of subscription to the capital stock of the institute were thereupon opened. The amount deemed necessary to the success of the undertaking was not subscribed, and the project fell through. The Bar Association was, however, maintained mainly as a social organization. Its first permanent officers were chosen June 11, 1858, and were Jonathan E. Arnold, president; Hon. Levi Hubbell, vice-president; Otis H. Waldo, treasurer; John B. D. Cogswell, secretary and Wm. P. Lynde and Henry L. Palmer, Executive Committee. The occasion was celebrated by a dinner at the Newhall House, then recently opened, at which the greater number of the members of the bar were present; and much enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Arnold was continued in the office of president until his death, in June, 1869. Mr. Cogswell also continued to be the secretary until he left the city in 1868. Mr. William P. Lynde succeeded Mr. Arnold as president for a brief period, when Mr. A. R. R. Butler was elected to the office and held it until June, 1883. He then declined a re-election, as, owing to ill-health, he was about to leave the city for a somewhat indefinite period, and Mr. Joshua Stark was thereupon chosen president and has held the position ever since. The activity of the association has hitherto been confined mainly to an occasional banquet, and placing on record the testimony of its members to the personal and professional worth of those who have from time to time been taken from their ranks by death, or, after years of residence in Milwaukee, have removed to other fields of labor.

A Law Library Association formed by members of the bar has, in the course of years, gathered a large and valuable library, now containing most of the English and American Reports, both federal and state.



S. Marks

CHAPTER XXXIII.

EARLY MEDICAL HISTORY AND PIONEER PRACTITIONERS.

BY WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D., AND SOLON MARKS, M. D.

HISTORY is a record of the lives and acts of individuals. In a new country their efforts are directed mainly to building homes. As there is no statecraft in such work, and as it does not involve battles—except the daily warfare against poverty and the elements—the annals are rare of people engaged in such simple occupation; yet it is the individual characteristics, the part played by each in building the whole, that often determines the growth and progress of communities, states, and nations. The less conspicuous the individuality, the less likelihood is there of finding documentary testimony of it, and the greater difficulty in securing evidence after a generation or two has passed away. The history of pioneer physicians is difficult to compile, and from the nature of frontier life resolves itself largely into biographical sketches; it is an effort to rescue from complete oblivion their unwritten acts and sayings and to separate the true from the legendary before their few remaining contemporaries disappear. The physician, unlike the judge, the lawyer, the banker, or those engaged in commercial enterprises, leaves little record of his transactions. His work is with the infirm, who are removed for a time from their various pursuits. The history he creates is made at the bedside of the sick and suffering; the more closely he devotes himself to his career, the less probability is there of his making written history; he has no opportunity for the display of forensic ability or statesmanship; his acts are inscribed upon no more enduring tablet than the memory of those who have been relieved by his ministrations.

The pioneers of New England, indeed of the whole Atlantic coast, brought with them to the new world the customs and manners of the land they left, and systematic entries were made concerning the men and their work. Professional men could not enter upon the discharge of their respective duties until after they had been officially registered. As numbers increased, and the pioneer

spirit grew, colonists pushed toward the West, but they often neglected to carry with them the painstaking methods of their forefathers; hence, it is much easier to obtain accurate information of professional people who lived and worked in New England two hundred years ago, than it is concerning those who came to Milwaukee sixty years ago.

Frontiersmen are generally unstable people, leaving no permanent annals of their fluctuating movements, and the pioneers of Milwaukee left little else than the brief chronicles of private correspondence, or the "old settler's" fading recollections, often tinged by the roseate hues of life's sunset.

Long before the place took form, even as an embryo city, it had reputation as a harbor of refuge. In the year 1679 La Salle and his party came down the western shore of Lake Michigan, and after many days of storm, which nearly destroyed them, they made their way into the "Melleoki" (Milwaukee) river, where the little band rested and recuperated; he says that on landing they found the "carcass of a deer from which they drove the crows" and used it for food, having been without for several days. Here they remained some time; a party of Mohican Indians who accompanied them procured game and found wild grapes in abundance, upon which they regaled themselves. The much-needed repose, however, was disturbed by the depredations of the Indian bands about them, who surrounded the little camp and made extreme vigilance necessary to prevent assault and night attacks.*

Prior to the time of La Salle's visit, Father Marquette had landed here in 1674, and Father Allouez two years later, and it is doubtless from these sources that the latter explorers learned that "Melleoki" or "Melwario" was a good place to stop for rest and refreshment, a haven of refuge from the buffeting storms which assailed them

* "Cartier to Frontenac," by Justin Winsor.

during their explorations. Whether the news of this harbor had reached others is not positively known; but we are told upon the same excellent authority* that in the latter part of the year 1698, one Montigny, and John Buisson de St. Comes, also cruising along the western shore of the lake, stopped at "Melwarik," and then they proceeded on their way to the Chicago portage. After their visit, St. Comes wrote to the bishop of Quebec about "Melwarik," and stated in his letter, still extant, that "Melwarik" is a river where there is a village which has been considerable," and that he and his party had remained here "to refresh our people," and that they found duck and teal plenty.

In the first days, when Milwaukee was a trading post where peltries were exchanged for such commodities as Indians required, and where Alexander La Framboise, Jean Beaubien, Jacques Vieau, Jean Baptiste Mirandean, and Solomon Juneau, established themselves for the purpose of carrying on this business, each one doubtless had good words to say about the healthfulness of the situation and its advantageous site for a trading post; their statements naturally invited inspection, and ultimately led to the permanent settlement of the place.

The very name appears to have a flavor of the doctor about it. Sieur Charles de Langlade, in his volume of "Recollections," states that he was told by an Indian that the name Milwaukee was derived from the circumstance that a valuable aromatic root much thought of by the Indians was to be found here and nowhere else near by. This root they said was "Man-wau," that it was collected by them at a certain time of the year, and was valuable to put into various medicaments used by them for the sake of its aroma, and because it was valuable as a remedy for internal use when combined with other ingredients. To procure this root the Indians assembled here annually; and the site became a place not alone to gather the aromatic Man-wau, but also for holding councils.

The western settlers who pioneered the way, did not stop to consider the necessity of taking doctors with them when they went forward to spy out the land; although in the case of the Pilgrim Fathers that precaution was taken, for they had among their number one Dr. Samuel Fuller, who

combined with his medical knowledge a liking for theology and was a deacon in the church, a combination not unusual in early days; indeed it was found in one of Milwaukee's early physicians.

Not infrequently the only knowledge of remedial agents to be found in a new settlement, springing up suddenly in a remote region, is possessed by some good housewife, whose store of simples becomes a veritable *Armamentarium Medicorum* in time of need, often used with creditable skill and excellent results. Good old mother nature has placed ready at hand many things useful to check diseases—both indigenous—and the aborigines were not unfamiliar with their benefits. And what a list of indigenous agents there are—St. John's root, hellebore, bryony root, elder, fox glove, snake root, blackberry root, celandine, elecampane, golden seal, dandelion, willow leaves, and oak bark; while parsley, hops, mustard, sage, saffron, rhubarb and flax found place in the primitive garden; and there is excellent authority for the statement that "Hazel is the sovereignest thing on earth for bruises or sprains." The fat of animals, skunk and rattle-snake oils, are all made to do duty as remedies, and we shall see that skins warm from the bodies of animals are vaunted as valuable for the treatment of disease, and when used in conjunction with a potato or horse chestnut carried in the pocket, have been much praised as a cure for rheumatism. All these and more have had, and still have, their advocates; some are known to be useful, faith perhaps helped out the rest. The sturdy constitutions and indomitable determination were wondrous aids to the good wife's knowledge of how to use the simples. Times there were when the severity of disease baffled homely skill and help must be secured. Such was the case in Milwaukee when in January, 1834, Mrs. Solomon Juneau became seriously ill. There were no physicians nearer than Chicago, but the need was great, and Albert Fowler, a young man then in the employ of Solomon Juneau, started on a toilsome journey of ninety miles in mid-winter to procure relief. Even the Indians tried to dissuade him, and predicted that he would perish on the journey. Undaunted, he mounted his Indian pony, made his way through the wilderness, and in due time returned with the required help and relieved the sick woman.

Upon one occasion a very severe and fatal form of dysentery, which resisted all the household

* "Cartier to Frontenac," by Justin Winsor.

remedies, carried off a number of the settlers. Something must be done; there was no physician within a hundred miles. One of their number had suffered from the same difficulty while at his home in the East, and had been relieved at once by enemata; but how to administer them—there were no syringes to be had. Driven by necessity, he fitted a tight piston to the sausage stuffer, made up a mixture of starch from flour, into which he put some laudanum, used the remedy, stopped the disease and the deaths. In relating this incident its author said: "The pioneers were healthy and strong. You could cut 'em open and they'd grow up again; they enjoyed good health in those days."

It is said that in an early day a man named Thompson settled here and appeared to possess a number of accomplishments, provided his own valuation of them was taken as the standard. He was originally a blacksmith, then kept a "tavern," and having leisure for other and more exalted attainments, he became a dispenser of medicines and soon responded to the title of "Doc." It is related that on one occasion a pioneer disciple of Æsculapius, while occupying a "bed"—which was chalked out on the upper floor of the "tavern"—heard the "Doc" order a teaspoonful of calomel for a man already in the throes of death from typhoid fever. He arose to protest against such murderous violence about to be committed in the name of treatment, made himself known, and if he did not save the sick man at least made his last moments a little easier, while at the same time it broke up the reputation of the self-constituted doctor, who soon after departed for a more congenial home.

To whom the honor belongs of being the first physician to locate in Milwaukee with a view of making it a home is not definitely settled; but it is known that in the year 1834 one Dr. A. Bigelow came to Milwaukee with Paul Burdick and Quartus Carley. He was a Thompsonian or Botanic physician. There was a "Thompsonian College" located near Syracuse, New York, which gave "diplomas" to those who attended the institution, but it is not known that Dr. Bigelow was a graduate from that school. A favorite remedy used by the Thompsonians in the treatment of fevers was called "hot drops," and Dr. Bigelow was a believer in this agent for such purposes, and talked with the early settlers about

the efficacy of this remedy. It appears that it had been much used in parts of Michigan, and the doctor often spoke in high praise of it, especially for the treatment of fever and ague.* It is said that the doctor expected to find the same diseases here that he had found in other parts of Michigan, but at that time Milwaukee was healthful, and it was not until after the ground had been turned over extensively that fevers became common; they were called by the settlers "muck fever," and were doubtless of malarial origin. Practice being scarce, Dr. Bigelow turned his attention to other channels, and built a small saw-mill near where Humboldt now stands; it was the first of its kind erected here, and was kept busy supplying the settlers with such sawed lumber as they needed, and it continued to run long after the doctor moved away to Eagle, now Eagle Lake, where he built another saw-mill. Daniel and Hiram Bigelow were residents here in 1834 and 1835, and Daniel was interested in the saw-mill; but it is not known whether they were brothers of Dr. Bigelow, nor from what state they came.

In 1834 Dr. Hubbel Loomis, actuated by a desire to better himself and possessing the pioneer spirit, heard of the opportunities in the new settlement on the "west shore." With a crew of three men beside himself, the party left St. Joseph, Michigan, in a small sail boat, first visiting Chicago, of which place they had heard many good things. An examination of the site, however, did not appear to tempt the doctor to cast in his lot with them there, and turning the prow of their small ship toward Milwaukee they arrived here after a somewhat tedious voyage, made exciting by stormy experiences and "hair-breadth 'scapes." The new town was not altogether to his liking; after making careful investigations and stopping long enough to recuperate, they returned to St. Joseph. Some pleasant recollections about Milwaukee must have lingered in the doctor's memory, for when in 1836 a party of colonists started for the new settlement he was found among them, and in June of that year returned and located on the south side of the river, on what was then called Walker's Point. After a time Dr. Loomis concluded to thoroughly identify himself with the rapidly-growing place, and purchased a homestead upon the plat of ground now bounded by Florida, Oregon, Hanover

* Personal Recollections of Daniel Wells, Jr.

and Reed streets. Being fond of agriculture and horticulture, he soon had a garden famous for its products, especially for its fine fruits. The doctor was a man of pronounced characteristics, which was to be expected, coming as he did from Puritan stock. He was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1798, afterward removing to New York state. From his earliest years he manifested a desire to obtain an education, and passed through many vicissitudes to secure it; success attended his efforts, and he received a license to practice, first from Fairfield County (Connecticut) Medical Association, and later from the New York State Medical Society. In 1827 he removed to the territory of Michigan, and practiced there for about seven years; but the malarial conditions seriously affected his health, and he decided to try another locality. He was a physician of the "old school," was much attached to his profession, and acquired a large practice on the South side. He was a man of few words, and it is said by those who knew him well that they never heard him utter a profane or vulgar word. Although radical and outspoken in his own views, he was tolerant of the opinions of others, and his character was irreproachable. His dress was typical of the man; he wore a black cloth suit, a ruffled shirt and silk hat, all of which became his courteous deportment, although in sharp contrast with the costumes then worn here. He took an active part in local politics, being a Democrat, but was not tempted to accept office. In religious belief he was a Unitarian, and assisted in building the first church of that denomination in Milwaukee. In the matter of education, in social order, and in all interests which pertained to the upbuilding and prosperity of the new city he was an active participant, lending the full force of his Puritan temperament to the establishment of law and order. He died in 1849 at the age of fifty-one.

Between the time of Dr. Loomis's first visit to Milwaukee in 1834 and his final removal here in 1836 more than one physician found his way to the now thriving village.* Dr. Jesse S. Hewitt

arrived here in the year 1835. He is believed to have been a licentiate of some county medical society in New York, and was a somewhat erratic member of the profession. He attained considerable prominence as a physician, and had a fair practice, his affable manner and genteel methods having no little to do in aiding him to win his way. Shortly after his arrival in Milwaukee the rapid rise in real estate and the phenomenal growth of the place induced the doctor to purchase. He bought a piece of land and built three houses, on the site of what is now about 411-419 Broadway, which he afterwards disposed of advantageously, also adding to his income by other real estate operations.

The doctor was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was elected a warden of St. Paul's, at the time of its organization, and continued his membership in that denomination for some years. Later, however, there was great local interest and activity in the Roman Catholic Church, and a number of Protestants united with it, Bishop Henni, it is said, taking an active part in demonstrating the merits of Roman Catholicism. Among those who then changed their religious views were Dr. Hewitt and his wife. Being taken to task in a good-natured way by one of his friends, who asked why he had been proselyted, he said: "Well, if you were going to insure your property, which company would you go to—an old-established concern which had stood up against a good many trials, or a new one that had not been so well tested?" The old company was indicated as an answer to this query, when the doctor replied, "That is what has actuated me in going into the Roman Church." Not only did the doctor's religious opinions undergo a radical change, but he also left the straight and narrow path trodden by the regular profession of medicine. During the earlier days of his career he was a warm partisan of the regular school, and was active in the organization of local medical societies, being in 1845 president of the Milwaukee Medical Association. Shortly after this the doctor began to coquette with homeopathy, a subject then attracting much attention in the new settlement, and to the discussion of which the local medical society devoted much time. Upon one occasion the doctor was cited to appear before that body and explain the interest he manifested in this forbidden field, which he did by saying that he had been

* In a poll-book of 1835, containing the names of those who voted at the first election held in Milwaukee in November of that year, there appears the name "Dr. Heath."

Daniel Wells, Jr., whose recollections of that period are extremely clear, says that Dr. Heath could have been here for a short time only; he was not here when Mr. Wells left Milwaukee in the early autumn of 1835, and he had gone away when Mr. Wells returned in the spring of 1836. No other information can be found concerning Dr. Heath, except the entry referred to.

conversing with the local exponent of the doctrines of *similia similibus curantur* merely to ascertain what this belief was, and the society accepted the statement and exonerated him from the taint of suspicion. A little later, however, he was again summoned before the association, and this time had rather more difficulty in making satisfactory explanations to the members.* The discussions waxed warm, decided opinions were expressed, and finally, in 1848, Dr. Hewitt voluntarily turned his back upon the regular profession, was dismissed from the Milwaukee Medical Association,† and thereafter walked with the disciples of Hahnemann. He died in 1848.

In April, 1835, another medical pioneer came; a man of strong convictions, destined to play no unimportant part in the upbuilding of the new town. Dr. Enoch Chase, who was of Vermont parentage, embodying in his mental make-up the rugged characteristics of the Green Mountain boys, was given an impetus toward the study of medicine by an accident which incapacitated him from following the plow. After graduating from Dartmouth college, Dr. Chase settled first in Tecumseh, and afterward in Coldwater, Michigan. In 1834 he said he was so full of fever and ague that he could not hold any more, and to escape shaking himself to death he gave up his practice and went to Chicago. That place did not suit him, and concluding to try a different atmosphere he left Chicago in a wagon bound for Milwaukee, where he arrived in April, 1835. Wagon roads were not then very good, and his experiences while *en route* might have dismayed a less determined spirit. It is related that during the trip it was necessary to take the wagon to pieces many times to get it out of deep mud and across streams then without bridges. Such incidents, however, were but trifles to the sturdy men and women who laid the foundations of Milwaukee.

The south side of the river was regarded as the locality where the business portion of the city would be built, and thither the doctor went. His object in coming here was to get rid of professional work, as he did not feel physically able to endure the strain which he had previously undergone in Coldwater, where he not infrequently rode

one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. His determination was to engage in real estate operations, as the rapid rise in that sort of property seemed to open the way for making money more easily than by his profession. But he was not long in his new home before his services as a physician were demanded. The doctor's success as an obstetrician had been flattering, and he once remarked to a friend that if his departure from Coldwater had been determined by a vote of the married women of that town he could not have left there. This remark was reported, and soon thereafter led to his being present at the birth of a child in October, 1835, who was named "Milwaukee" by her parents, the first girl born in the new town. He was also called to attend Dr. B. E. Carey of Racine, who was brutally shot without provocation by one James Harris, the ball wounding both lungs, but from which Dr. Carey recovered.

While in Coldwater, Dr. Chase practiced the method then customary of treating fevers by administering large doses of calomel, and he used the same system here. On one occasion his nervous temperament was profoundly disturbed by a mistake which he said caused him many hours of mental distress. He gave what he supposed to be twenty-five grains of calomel to a woman, but shortly afterward discovered that he had given quinine instead; this remedy was not then very much used and its action but little understood; he watched the case with dread, and his astonishment was great when he found that contrary to the results following an initial dose of calomel, and very greatly to his relief, the fever disappeared, and the woman rapidly recovered. This incident led him to investigate the subject carefully, and resulted in a change of practice from calomel to quinine in the treatment of fevers. He subsequently became interested in the cinchona treatment for curing alcoholism. During his early residence he became popular with the Indians as a "medicine man." They liked to talk with him about their illnesses, and went so far as to permit him to pull out aching teeth; but after getting what comfort they could concerning their maladies by conversing with the doctor, they preferred their own herbs to other remedies, although sometimes they would allow him to bleed one of their number. At the time when the all-absorbing discussion concerning the merits and demerits of homeopathy took place,

* Unpublished Records of the Milwaukee Medical Association.

† Ibidem.

the doctor's faith wavered, and under the proselyting influence of an active disciple of Hahnemann, then residing here, he for a time espoused that faith as he said, "For the treatment of women and children," and he introduced it into his own family. Later in life, however, and during his last illness, he returned to the fold of his first choice.

He resisted practicing his profession as much as possible, and when other physicians came he insisted that people should go to them, as he desired to turn his attention to commercial and financial affairs, in which he was successful; but he always manifested keen interest in professional topics, and predicted a bright future for the profession when it should become "freer from empirical methods and guess work, and placed upon a true scientific basis." He did not practice much after 1839 becoming thoroughly identified with other interests.

Dr. Chase was a conscientious man with sturdy views of things. He was industrious, simple in tastes and manner and of kindly disposition; he threw the whole force of his character into the upbuilding of the city, which he always believed would be a large and prosperous place. He was a firm friend of law and order, and the first regular religious services held by Methodists took place in his house in May, 1835. As he approached his end he sent for a medical friend and said, "Doctor, I am going to die, that is sure, and I have a request to make of you. Just let me down easily, that's all I ask." And so he died, full of years and honors.

Another pioneer physician to arrive in 1835, was Dr. Alfred L. Castleman, who came from Kentucky. He had read medicine in his native state, and attended lectures in Louisville. He was a tall, fine looking man, compactly built, of nervous temperament, who entertained positive opinions and was quick to resent a slight; but although an athlete he never sought a quarrel, his jolly good nature making him many friends. In the city he had an active practice, winning his way by genial manners, and he became very popular in the region round about. Entering heartily into all questions of local interest, he at once became a man of affairs, and although he was somewhat visionary in business matters, his aims were high, honorable, and governed by scrupulous sincerity. In whatever he undertook he became

active, and being by nature somewhat restless, his energy pushed him well to the front. He left Milwaukee for a time to make his home in Washington, D. C., but soon returned, and in 1847 was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, serving on the Banking and Corporations' Committee. He was for several years a regent of the State University, in which he took an especial pride, and was president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society in 1850-51 and 1855. Originally a Democrat, the move made to extend the number of slave-holding states, and the outrageous and intolerant demands of the advocates of slavery disgusted him, and he became a member of the Republican party during its infancy. On the breaking out of the rebellion he did not hesitate as to where he would cast his lot; he was from the first an outspoken defender of the flag of the Union, became interested in raising troops, was commissioned surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, and went at once into active service, the regiment being assigned to General Hancock's brigade. During his connection with the regiment he kept a diary of events, which, after his resignation in December, 1863, he published under the title "The Army of the Potomac Behind the Scenes." It includes the period from July, 1861, until December, 1863, giving his personal experiences and interpretations of the several movements in which the regiment took part. It is full of sharp criticisms of the leaders and measures of the times; but one thing is apparent, his paramount devotion to the care of the men; at times he seemed to feel that they had been outraged by being called upon to perform actual military necessities, which, while they imposed hardship and sore trial, were unavoidable. One entry illustrates his feeling; it is under date of December 22, 1863: "I am worn out by the labor of the last year and a half, and I feel the necessity of withdrawing from the army, * * * that I may be permitted to retire and rest for a time; I shall leave the regiment with regret, for I have grown to love it both individually and in mass. But it is necessary."

His active and energetic nature chafed all the time at what appeared to him to be unnecessary procrastination and "misstatements of the general officers," and his pioneer experiences made him restive under discipline. He returned to Milwaukee after his resignation to find that others had

supplanted him during his absence. Practice did not return rapidly, which added to his restlessness and he found it difficult to adjust himself to existing conditions. For a time he carried on a farm in Delafield; afterward a "hydropathic sanitarium" in Madison, but failing health, brought on by exposure in the army finally induced him to go to California in 1873, where he remained until his death in 1877.

The year 1835 added still another name to the galaxy of pioneer physicians who ventured to come to the new and untried West. Dr. Lucius I. Barber, a native of Connecticut and a regularly educated physician, reached the new town July 1, 1835, and for some time was a fellow lodger with Daniel Wells, Jr. The doctor did not find the opportunity to practice he had expected and began to deal in real estate.

The short road to wealth is always alluring, and it is not to be wondered at if sometimes the fickle goddess Fortune, tempts physicians to leave the hard and toilsome pathway of professional labor to enter the precarious road supposed to lead to sudden wealth. Excuses are not difficult to find if needed, and in new rapidly growing places where the Midas' touch seems to prevail, the temptation is doubly strong. So Dr. Barber found it; although he continued to practice for a time, speculation and commercial engagements gradually turned him from his chosen profession, and active political life ended his career as a physician. He was a member of the first legislature, and was once Speaker of the Assembly. He acquired a competency, left Milwaukee for Jefferson, and from there returned to his native state where he died some years ago. The pioneer instinct dominated other members of the family. In 1835 Daniel Wells, Jr., visited Florida; while there he found a settler who was in need of supplies, and having an extra quantity he sold some to that adventurous spirit. On making out the bill he asked the Floridian's name; the reply was "Lucius I. Barber," and he proved to be an uncle of Dr. Barber of Milwaukee.

The opening of the year 1836 was marked by the arrival of a man whose whole energy of body and mind was thrown into his profession; whose lofty aims and devotion to his patients soon made him conspicuous. Dr. William P. Proudfit came to the rapidly-growing town from Rome, New York, and immediately entered upon the practice of his

profession, a work from which nothing swerved him. He was a broad reader, and had laid thoroughly the foundations for his professional acquirements. He was very fond of botany, a science he turned to good account by using many indigenous plants which he cultivated in his garden.* He spent what time he could spare from professional work in determining the kinds of plants and shrubs best adapted to this soil and climate. His untiring devotion to the welfare of his patients soon secured him a large practice, and although the temptations to engage in speculation and in public affairs were very great, he resisted them all. In those early days it was the custom to let out to the lowest bidder the care of homeless children and orphans, and Dr. Proudfit had been employed by the authorities to attend the sick among them. While doing so he saw that the children did not receive proper care or attention; he went to Daniel Wells, Jr., then acting as superintendent of the poor, and remonstrated against the methods employed in such an energetic manner, that the practice was immediately discontinued and better plans adopted. The community soon learned to look upon him as a liberal-minded, conscientious, large-hearted man, who exerted a continuous influence for the betterment of mankind. His great popularity was no doubt the result of his care, industry and untiring devotion to the welfare of those who required his services, whether rich or poor.

Tall, slender, with dark hair, dark brown eyes and thoughtful bearing, he was a striking figure in the new settlement, his kindly manner making him a general favorite.

A writer† says that a medical society was organized here in 1837, and that Dr. William P. Proudfit was its treasurer, but there are no known records of the association.

He was an active member of the Presbyterian church. During the inclement winter of 1842-3, pneumonia was unusually severe, and after great exposure required to reach a patient sick of this disease, Dr. Proudfit himself succumbed to it March 11, 1843, at the early age of thirty-seven years.‡

Shortly after the arrival of Dr. Proudfit

* Unpublished manuscript of Dr. J. K. Bartlett, and recollections of Dr. J. B. Selby, Jr.

† Buck's History of Milwaukee.

‡ Unpublished manuscript of Dr. J. K. Bartlett.

another member of the profession followed the "course of empire" and Dr. William Meeker Gorham joined the band of "thirty-sixers," arriving here May 13th of that year. The doctor was born July 4, 1810; he studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Isaac Garrison of Newburg, New York, with whom he remained seven years, graduating from Castleton Medical College, Vermont, in 1833.

In the case of Dr. Gorham we have another illustration of the fact that—

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft agley."

The news about the thrifty young town had reached his far away home, and desirous of turning an honest penny he invested his savings in a stock of merchandise and came to Milwaukee with the avowed intention of following mercantile pursuits. Arriving here he found his wares wholly unsuited to the market, and practically worthless. Although Fortune failed him in this venture she did not desert him, for he secured immediate employment in his capacity as a physician, through the kindly intervention of Dr. Proudfit, and at once began the practice of his profession, which he continued for some years. It was no uncommon thing for him to be called to attend upon the sick as far away as "Rock River Settlement," now Janesville, whither he went at least six times between 1836 and 1838, following a trail which for many miles lay through the woods. At this time financial panic prevailed; money was almost unknown, and in 1837 the stringency was unusually severe. It was almost impossible for people to meet money obligations, doctors' bills as usual being considered of the least importance. They, however, continued their work, taking much of their emolument "in kind." It is related that during this panic, Dr. Gorham was called upon to attend a settler residing at Spring Prairie, on whom a tree had fallen, crushing the man's skull. The distance was great, the time winter; but away went the doctor, through trackless forest, to find his patient unconscious, with a fractured skull and depressed bone, all of which was relieved by the use of the trephine. There was no money, nor anything else with which to pay the fee, but the man recovered. The following spring he came into Milwaukee with men, teams, plows and seed; plowed and sowed a thirty-acre lot for the doctor, fenced one side of it,

and the laughing harvest brought more than two hundred bushels of golden wheat for the worthy doctor's recompense. In 1838 Dr. Gorham concluded to try new fields, and removed to Troy, Wisconsin, but returned again in 1846, no better financially for the change. He was here during the cholera epidemic of 1849, and his favorite prescription for that disease is said to have been a mixture of charcoal and sulphur. His practice was thoroughly "old school," and he had little sympathy with newer methods. In manner he was sedate, and instead of carrying a breeze of freshness into the sick-room, his visits were often depressing to the patient, as, with clasped hands and an air of melancholy, he would ask at his daily visit, "Is our patient much worse this morning?" It is related of him that upon one occasion he was requested to attend a somewhat nervous lady during the temporary absence of her regular physician, a man of much jollity of manner. Returning in a day or two, the regular attendant visited his nervous patient, to find the house darkened, the inmates on tip-toe, with faces as long as though they expected an immediate visit from the dark-winged angel; all this was at once dispelled by the cheery-mannered doctor. Dr. Gorham's habit of looking upon the dark side of everything, and his very somber demeanor grew upon him with advancing years, and although of kindest disposition, the mannerisms were depressing to his patients. He was not blessed with fortune, his declining year being made unhappy by burdens laid upon him through the thoughtlessness of others; sickness added to his misfortune, and he spent the last years of his life in retirement upon a farm, where he died in 1884.

The year 1836 added another doctor to the number already in the field, Thomas J. Noyes coming here from Franklin, New Hampshire. His brimming good nature and love of innocent fun soon won many friends, and he built up a large practice for those days; it is said by Buck that he was president of the first medical society ever organized here. His lively disposition brought him into contact with other genial spirits, among whom he was a leader, and very naturally he came within the vortex of the political maelstrom, which swallows so many good men; the excitement attending political life was attractive, and all other interests became subservient. He was in full sympathy with the then dominant Demo-

cratic party, lost interest in his profession, and was either elected or appointed to office a number of times, being justice of the peace for several years. In 1843, during the first small-pox epidemic, the Common Council made him chairman of a Board of Health, although he had abandoned professional work. At one time he was proprietor of the "Milwaukee House," but the gold excitement in California enticed him to start toward the golden gate, and he died while on his way there, in 1855.

Dr. Lemuel W. Weeks, a native of Massachusetts, but a resident of Hardwick, Vermont, arrived in Milwaukee in 1836. He had received an academic education, and was graduated from Castleton Medical College in 1828. This city was rife with speculation when he came, and his business foresight led him into commercial enterprises of all kinds. He soon abandoned the practice of medicine, becoming actively engaged in real estate business, and at one time platted what was once known as Week's addition, now part of the Eighth and Eleventh wards. He was also a builder, wheat operator, merchant, farmer, and once president of a local mutual insurance company, and also interested in railroad building. His various enterprises did not prevent him from holding political offices. In 1838 or 1839 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal, and in 1840 enumerator for the United States census, completing his work in July of that year; the returns showing that there was then a population of nineteen hundred and eight. Later he was a member of the Common Council for several years, and once president of that body. He was an earnest advocate of municipal improvements, and earned the enmity of a certain class of citizens—not all deceased—for the stand he took in bringing about the enforcement of an ordinance to prevent cattle and swine from roving about the streets; he finally succeeded, but was bitterly denounced for thus "interfering with the rights of the poor," who considered it the proper thing to pasture their cattle upon their neighbor's preserves. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes; for a friend he could not do enough; to an enemy he gave no quarter.

Brought up under the old regime, he appeared almost courtly in manner, although among a few well-tried friends he was lively and fond of a good story; but he was always careful in whose presence he gave play to his fund of humor. Dr. Weeks died at Summit, in May, 1884.

Dr. John A. Messinger, a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, but for some time previous to his migration westward a resident of New York, came here in 1836. He came to practice medicine, but there was not population enough to give employment to so many physicians, and the new place was in a notoriously healthy condition. As a result he, too, stifled the voice of his *Alma Mater* to engage in commercial transactions, and he ceased his ministrations to the sick. He became prominent at a later time in a humane endeavor to effect the escape of a fugitive slave. Although a Democrat, he denounced the effort made to spread slavery. On one occasion seeing a slave taken from jail and abused, his sympathies were aroused, and quickly pulling the hunted creature into his carriage he drove rapidly to Waukesha, being pursued part of the way by officers of the so-called law. But the doctor drove a good horse, distanced his pursuers and hid the slave, who afterward escaped to Canada. Thinking over what he had done openly—violated the fugitive slave act, no trifling breach of an unholy law in those days—instead of returning to Milwaukee, he drove to Racine. The excitement attending the drive over, he became very much disturbed about the part he had taken in the matter, so much so that he could not sleep, and his friends noted that he was depressed and anxious. He determined to return to Milwaukee, where excitement was high among the sympathizers of the fugitive slave act, who were anxious to bring to "justice" all those who had been in any way connected with the affair. Dr. Messinger escaped punishment, but his death, which occurred not long afterward, was believed to have been hastened by the mental distress resulting from the part he had taken in what was, in reality, a humane act. The doctor died in 1854.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

PEN PICTURES OF PROMINENT PHYSICIANS.

BY WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D., AND SOLON MARKS, M. D.

DURING the period between 1836 and 1839 other physicians came and went away, some not remaining long enough to become identified with the community. But in the latter year there came a strong character who was destined to take a prominent part in the many changes which followed the development of a crude, western settlement into a large city; and throughout that period he exercised a potent influence for good in every department to which he devoted his attention. Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott arrived in Milwaukee in the spring of that year, having been well prepared for frontier life by his previous training; indeed, it may be said of him that he inherited this taste for pioneering through a long ancestral line, dating backward to the year 1630, from which time onward there descended an unbroken chain of loyal and honorable pioneers and patriots, whose influences for good were felt wherever they were known.

Thoroughly equipped for his work by early education and devoted to his profession, life at an army outpost had given him a foretaste of the experiences which were to follow. But he had tired of the routine work of the camp, his energetic nature demanding a larger field. After chafing for a time at the limited opportunities afforded in the fort at Mackinac, he resigned his position in the army and came to Milwaukee. He threw himself into the practice of his profession with the ardor of a devotee, and often wrung successful issues from what at first promised only defeat. He was a physician who was tireless in his attempts to ascertain the cause of disease and—

"No sooner knew the cause than sought the remedy."

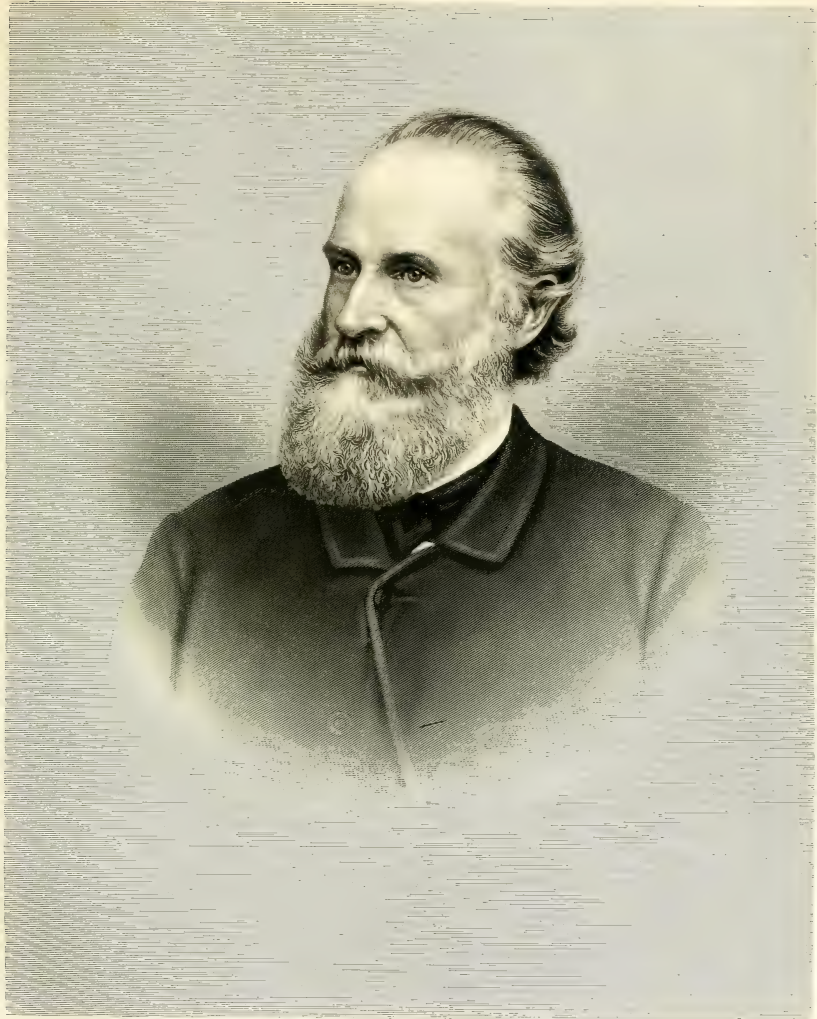
After visiting his patients, riding or walking far enough to tire most men, he would take down his rifle and go out for game, rarely returning without some evidence of his prowess; but though a great huntsman, the sport was never permitted to

interfere in the slightest manner with what he considered his duty to his patients. His hunting trips were not devoted exclusively to procuring game; he was quite familiar with the indigenous medicinal plants, and sought them for use in his practice, and at one time engaged Indians to procure herbs for him.

In his special department of surgery he manifested the greatest interest and early acquired a reputation which soon spread to remote settlements. He was a fearless operator, his skill and ingenuity aiding him to devise novel methods for the relief of suffering humanity. His most celebrated operation was the removal of a kidney, the patient recovering; this was the first recorded operation of the kind. His experiences and eventful rides in the days when there were no roads would fill a volume; but no road was too long or too rough, no storm so severe as to stop his progress if human suffering was to be relieved. He possessed an iron will with great personal courage, yet it is said by one who knew him well that "he had a woman's heart, but a hand of steel." He was outspoken in his views, and many—

"He restored with good advice and little medicine."

Courteous and affable in manner and of most dignified bearing, he possessed the rare quality of imparting to others the spirit that actuated himself. Tall and straight as an arrow, with clothes of dark gray, fitting tightly from shoulder to ankle, he was the personification of strength and dignity; while on horseback, and he was a constant rider, his carriage was faultless. To one who was not fairly well acquainted with Dr. Wolcott he appeared somewhat exclusive, but on approaching him his whole manner changed, he at once became animated and interested; with the old time courtly bearing there was a personal charm which was irresistible. He entered at once into the spirit of the occasion and drew upon his store of information to contribute his share, often no small one, to any matter



E. B. Wolcott

under discussion. His personal courage was often called into requisition in those early days, and at no time more markedly than during what is known as the Leahy riot, when an ex-priest was endeavoring to speak in a church, filled and surrounded by a mob clamoring for the man's life. Dr. Wolcott inquired into the matter and found that the right of free speech was being denied Leahy. He pushed his way into the church in the face of the determined opposition of the crowd, and with the assistance of Dr. W. W. Lake, fearlessly took Leahy out of the church to the United States Hotel, pursued by the rioters who attacked that house, smashing the windows and doing other damage. Leahy was ordered by the proprietor to leave, and Abner Kirby hearing of this said, "Bring him to my house," and thither they went still surrounded by the mob. Dr. Wolcott subsequently called a "law and order meeting," to be held at the church from which they took Leahy, at which the doctor was chairman. The ex-priest made his address and was afterward escorted to the hotel by Drs. Wolcott and Lake, and it is said that the only demonstrations were cheers for Dr. Wolcott, law and order. The bravery of these men doubtless saved the city from more disgraceful scenes.*

Dr. Wolcott was absolutely fearless when he believed he was doing right and would lend not only his influence, but his personal assistance to those whom he believed to be wrongfully assailed or accused.

The best evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens, and the greatest tribute ever paid to him by devoted friends, was the deserved compliment of naming the Grand Army Post in Milwaukee in his honor, the E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

After this period, physicians moved into the place more rapidly. Milwaukee was more than a name, and attracted general attention. As in all new places, some came to look over the field, stay a while and resume their journeyings. Occasionally one would come with a fixed determination of creating a home, cutting loose from all other ties. Such an one was Dr. John K. Bartlett; born in 1816, a graduate of Yale College, class of 1838, and of the New Haven Medical School, class of 1841, he came to Milwaukee shortly after gradu-

ation, and when the city had a population of about one thousand eight hundred. Fitted by nature and education for his life work, he entered upon its duties with a spirit and determination which characterized him throughout his life. He first formed a partnership with Dr. Proudfit, which was terminated by the death of the latter. He never forgot the dignity which he believed should clothe the members of the profession, and his standard would have been considered high even in old established communities. He would rather forfeit his right to the treatment of a patient, than yield to what he believed to be an infringement upon the in-elastic "Code of Ethics." He was always interested in maintaining professional etiquette, and to this end was a firm believer in the establishment of, and active membership in, medical associations, local, county, state and national; and during his career he attested the sincerity of his convictions by the work he did in each. Several of the societies which flourished for a time in this city owed their origin mainly to his personal energy in the matter. He was a man of slight build, of very dignified bearing, deliberate in action and speech; his voice was soft, but good enunciation with a scholarly manner made it effective. In his dress he was as particular as in his speech; always scrupulously neat, he paid little or no attention to prevailing styles; black, almost skin-tight trousers, a waist coat displaying a large, and immaculate shirt front, sack coat and soft felt hat always poised in the same style upon his head, which was covered with abundant flowing hair, neatly kept. He was a great smoker, and almost always had a lighted cigar with him while walking. His walk was one of exceeding deliberation, which it did not seem as though he could hasten; with head bent forward in deep thought, his hands often carried behind his back, his slow, measured pace as he walked along made him a conspicuous figure amid the hurry and bustle of the rapidly growing place. He was a great reader and constant student, zealous and earnest for the welfare of the profession, deeply interested in promoting its several branches, and a thorough advocate of a good, preliminary education for students desirous of obtaining an entrance into the profession. In the sick-room he maintained the same composure and dignity; it was part of the man. He used great caution in the selection of remedies; early in his practice

* "Old Settlers' Records," and personal recollections of old settlers in Milwaukee.

departing from the then almost universal custom of giving enormous doses of nauseous agents, and indiscriminate bleeding, as necessary preliminaries in the treatment of disease, and his success was the best evidence of the wisdom of his methods.

He was president of several local medical organizations and was honored by having the "Clinical Club" named after him. In 1877 the Wisconsin State Medical Society elected him its president, and he held office in the National Medical Association, being a member of the Judicial Council for some years. His professional career began and ended in Milwaukee; and although chiefly interested in medical work, he took an active part in the advancement of public sanitary improvements, in the extension of common school education, and in the establishment of the Public Library. It is not more than just to speak of Doctor Bartlett as one of the most learned physicians Milwaukee has ever had. Failing health caused him to seek a less rigorous climate, and his last years were spent in California, where he died in November, 1889.

Up to this date Milwaukee had been largely populated by settlers from the Eastern states, and it was distinctively a community of Americans. The political troubles in Germany at this time exiled many persons and there was a large immigration to what was then called the Far West, hundreds of German immigrants locating in Milwaukee. With one colony which came in 1842 was Dr. Francis Huebschmann, who had been educated in Jena; he was the first German physician to settle here. He was an energetic man of pronounced opinions, and felt very keenly the treatment which had forced so many from the "Fatherland." He entered zealously upon the work which his hands found to do, soon becoming a leader among his people. The opportunities for political preferment did not escape him and he was infatuated with its excitement. He was school commissioner in 1843, one year after arriving in this country, holding that position until 1851. He became a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, being very active in behalf of the provision granting to foreigners the same rights and privileges enjoyed by Americans. In 1848 he was a presidential elector, and later held a place in either the Common Council or in the County Board of Supervisors from 1848 to 1867. He was State Senator in 1851-52 and again in the years 1862-71-72. In 1853 President Pierce appointed

him Superintendent of Indian Affairs which position he held until 1857. When the civil war broke out in 1861 he became an applicant for a medical office, and in 1862 he received a commission as Surgeon of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. At the battle of Gettysburg the enemy held him a prisoner of war for three days but he escaped and shortly thereafter his regiment was transferred to the western army. At the battle of Chattanooga he had charge of medical affairs at the Corps Hospital, and remained in charge during January and February of 1864, but resigned his position in September of that year. After the close of the war he was connected with the military hospital established for a time in Milwaukee. He with others founded the German newspaper "Banner und Volksfreund," and was always very much interested in the welfare of German immigrants. His close affiliation with political matters led him away from his work as a physician, and he was better known as an active politician than as a medical man. He died in 1879.

In the year 1843 three more physicians made Milwaukee their home, one of whom was Dr. Walker Linsley Bean. He had received a classical education and took his degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and settled in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, where he practiced for several years. He was induced to come to Milwaukee by a brother then in business here, shortly after arriving forming a partnership with Dr. J. K. Bartlett, which continued until his own death. He is described as a man full of nervous energy, prompt and with the courtliness of manner so marked a feature of the southern gentlemen. He was a skillful physician, having great success in the treatment of the diseases of children. At a time when large doses of medicine were used in almost all illnesses, one feature of his practice commends itself; he acted upon the idea that the stomach of a child was generally at fault when sickness came, and that the organ needed rest; therefore quiet, and a limited dietry he considered essentials—a plan of treatment somewhat novel then, but now universal. He insisted that his patients should follow instructions implicitly, and his high-spirited but courteous manner easily brought about this end. The doctor liked good horses and was a superb horseman, often driving great distances into the surrounding country. It

was a drive to Waukesha, where he visited a patient ill of pneumonia, which brought this disease upon himself, and of which he died, after a residence of two years in Milwaukee. During the first small-pox epidemic he had charge of the Isolation Hospital, conjointly, with Dr. Bartlett.

Dr. E. S. Marsh arrived here in June, 1843, from Rochester, New York. A well-educated and able physician, he took especial interest in maintaining a high standard of professional ethics. He was active in promoting all matters pertaining to the advancement of medical knowledge, and assisted in organizing the first permanent medical society. He was unmarried, and devoted considerable attention to social affairs, thus becoming popular with the people. He too, was a disciple of Nimrod, and, with Dr. E. B. Wolcott, spent some time in the proper season hunting and fishing. Old settlers say that when Drs. Wolcott and Marsh had passed over a piece of territory looking for game it was useless for any one else to go there. Both gentlemen having lively dispositions, they became attached to each other, and being good story tellers, they enjoyed relating the spirited tales of pioneer days. Dr. Marsh was interested in all that concerned the growth of the city, but took no active part in political matters. At the time of the gold excitement he went to California, and is believed to have acquired some wealth. On his way back to Milwaukee he took passage on a steamboat at New Orleans, and had just entered his stateroom when the boiler exploded, killing him instantly; this occurred in the autumn of 1849.*

Dr. F. Kalckhoff came in November, 1843, and after practicing some years, opened a druggist's establishment; he remained here until his death, an honored and respected member of the profession.†

The next year, 1844, was made memorable in the annals of Milwaukee by the arrival of two men who became especially eminent as physicians, Dr. James Johnson and Dr. John B. Dousman.

Dr. Johnson was a native of Ireland, where he laid the foundation for his medical education, having been apprenticed to a physician, and while pursuing his studies he was for a time stationed in a government hospital during one of the epidemics of cholera, receiving there the first lessons in the management of that disease. He obtained

his medical degree at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, coming to Milwaukee in 1844. He soon became an active and influential man, not only in his profession, in which he was a tireless student and excellent practitioner, but also in other matters. In disposition he was genial, and having the true Irish gentleman's appreciation of wit, with fine literary attainments and excellent conversational ability, he was a most agreeable companion. Early in his career in this city a secret political cabal—the Knownothings—sought prominence. This organization he believed to be inimical to the best interests of the country, and by his public and private utterances he completely routed the local champions of the clique. He possessed an independent spirit, and at one time, disgusted with the course pursued by some aldermen in regulating municipal matters, he announced himself an independent candidate and was elected; but while exerting a great influence for good within that body, he was not altogether successful in bringing about the change he desired in city affairs, a task almost as hopeless in those days as it has been later.

While an earnest advocate of whatever measures he supported, he was moderate in his views, but demanded the enforcement of the laws. Although a devoted Catholic, he was tolerant of the religious opinions of others, and at the time of the Leahy riot he signed a protest remonstrating against the misbehavior of those who tried to prevent the ex-priest from speaking, by mob violence. He was a good orator, his remarks being full of dry humor, which enabled him to carry his audience while he turned his shafts of wit against those whom he opposed in debate. It is said that he was largely instrumental in defeating a so-called "land limitation bill," which restricted ownership of real estate to two lots in a city, and three hundred and twenty acres of land in the country, and that his wit and sarcasm not only killed the bill, but the political aspirations of its author.* In 1846 he was appointed a member of the first Board of School Commissioners, becoming a zealous promoter of the extension and perfection of the free-school system.

In 1867 the legislature of the state authorized the appointment of a Board of Health, Dr.

* Unpublished manuscript of Dr. J. K. Bartlett.

† Ibidem.

* Personal recollections of old settlers, and Buck's History of Milwaukee.

Johnson being selected its president and Health Commissioner, which position he held until 1877. In 1874 he visited Europe for the purpose of looking into sanitary matters; after his return he made strenuous efforts to cause the introduction of improved methods of sanitation; among them a better supply of pure water for the city; the extension of sewers, which at that time were inadequate; and for the construction of an abattoir. Steady, hard work made inroads upon his health, and in 1880 he went to Denver, Colorado, hoping to recuperate, but he did not find the expected relief; he afterwards spent some time in Mobile, Alabama, and died in 1882.*

Dr. John B. Dousman came to Milwaukee from Prairieville, now Waukesha, Wisconsin, in the autumn of 1844. He made a deep and lasting impression, not only upon the medical profession, but on the community at large. He was a well-educated, thoughtful man, who gave himself zealously to his work, his quiet, devoted interest in the welfare of his patients winning their confidence. He was an earnest supporter of professional ethics, and an uncompromising, honest opponent of homœopathy, a subject then agitating the medical men in the community; he would not countenance it or its followers in any manner. Strong in his opinions, he was never more pronounced than in expressing his dislike of the disciples of Hahnemann, and it was almost a cardinal principle with him to oppose it actively, everywhere and at all times, and he was in this respect simply implacable. It is related of him that upon one occasion he was sent for to visit a sick person living in Waukesha, and drove there to see the patient; reaching that place after a long and tedious ride he learned that a homœopathic physician was in attendance, whereupon, without waiting to see the patient, he turned his horses and drove back to Milwaukee. He believed that to countenance the doctrine of homœopathy or its followers in any way was degrading to what he considered a high professional standard. He is affectionately spoken of by old settlers, who knew him well as a straightforward, honorable gentleman; one said in speaking about him, "There was no blemish upon him." He was an enthusiastic supporter of medical associations, assisted in organizing several local societies, and was president of the State Medical Society in 1848

and 1849. He cared little for social matters, preferring a quiet chat with a few friends, being especially fond of talking with the early settlers about the progress of affairs. He was never in a hurry, always cool and collected; what spare time he had was devoted to his farm situated just beyond Layton Park, which he kept with characteristic order. He was interested in political questions, but was not a politician, and never sought political office; he was for a time examining surgeon in the provost marshal's office for this district. He received his preliminary education in New Hampshire, and while in the academy was a class-mate of Franklin Pierce, afterward President of the United States. It seems that he had no very exalted opinion of his former class-mate's ability, and after he became prominent as a presidential candidate Dr. Dousman often spoke of him as one whom he had known intimately for years, and that he did not possess the qualifications necessary for a county attorney. When the Whigs ceased to maintain a party organization, he affiliated with the Republicans, and remained a firm believer in the principles of the party until his death, which occurred in February, 1868.

Dr. J. Bristol was one who arrived here in May, 1844, but his stay was short; he left in 1846. In 1845 three more physicians came here, Drs. James P. Greves, Jeremiah B. Selby, Jr., and F. M. Wilcox. Dr. Greves came from Michigan, and was soon interested in real estate speculation, by which he acquired some means. During the controversy concerning the merits of homœopathy he apostatized, and became a follower of Hahnemann in 1848 or 1849, and in 1857 he left the city.

Dr. Selby came originally from Wayne county, New York, arriving in Milwaukee in 1842; in 1843 and 1844 he studied medicine in the office of Drs. Bartlett and Bean, being the first medical student in the city; he also pursued his study in Wilmoughby College, Ohio, finally graduating from the medical department of the University of New York, where Drs. Mott and Martyn Paine then taught. He began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee in 1845. Dr. Selby was appointed a member of the first Board of School Commissioners in 1846, and this board organized a school system for the city. While a student of medicine during the first small-pox epidemic in 1843, which was very severe, he took charge of the Isolation Hospital, then called the pest house, a rude affair,

* Unpublished manuscript of Doctor J. K. Bartlett.

but where there were at one time forty cases. Dr. Selby says that it was the custom for Dr. Bean, who had immediate charge, to come out about twice a week and give directions to him as to the care and treatment of the patients. Dr. Selby states also that all persons afflicted with the disease were taken to the hospital so long as there was room, and without reference to their residence or distinction of persons.

Soon after the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Dr. Selby was appointed by President Lincoln pension agent for Milwaukee, and remained in that office until July, 1866. The doctor, who still enjoys excellent health, in conversing about those times, says that in an early day, and more particularly when there was much grading and tearing up of the ground, there was a great deal of intermittent and remittent fever, which took on a typhoid type, and was one of the principal and most difficult diseases to treat. There was no systematic drainage, and the considerable swamp land in the neighborhood gave rise to malarial disorders. One of the subjects which was urged upon the attention of the city officials by the physicians was the necessity which existed for drainage, to remove the stagnant water accumulated in the swamps and pools. Aside from this defect, Milwaukee was considered healthful. During winter and spring months pneumonia was quite prevalent, and it was the customary practice to bleed patients during the earlier stages of the disease. Drs. E. B. Wolcott and J. K. Bartlett combated the prevailing method of blood-letting, and pursued the modern system of sustaining instead of depleting the patient, and these views finally became general. Dr. Selby was actively engaged in treating the sick during the cholera epidemic of 1850, and states that it was then most frequent among the working classes, and became frightfully severe in its symptoms; men left their homes after breakfast feeling well, and before noon were dead. The first case he saw during the epidemic was one of this kind. He relates many instances of the horrible scenes witnessed by him during that terrible year. The seven members of one family not having been seen on the street for a day or two, were all found dead in their home. The treatment at that time consisted mainly in the use of calomel and opium, but, said the doctor, "Dear me, they nearly all died." He speaks in the highest terms of the good work

done by the Sisters of Charity during this and the subsequent epidemics, and of the energy they manifested in establishing an infirmary to care for those sick of this disease, which the physicians of the city attended free of charge. He says that Drs. Bartlett and Johnson kept other physicians of the city well informed of the current medical literature. Medical journals were then scarce, and but few felt able to subscribe for them. Those gentlemen made an abstract of the current items and cause them to be read at the meetings of the Medical Association, so that all members became quite well informed. Dr. Selby is still a resident of the city, and although retired from active practice, enjoys excellent health, and takes a keen interest in the prosperity of Milwaukee.

Dr. Wilcox came here from what was then known as the lead regions, in October, 1845, and was for a time a partner of Dr. James Johnson; he did not remain long, leaving in 1849. He practiced his profession to the exclusion of all other work, and took part in the organization and maintenance of medical societies, his name being appended to the constitution of the Milwaukee City Medical Association, which was instituted during the summer of 1845.* He was a quiet, modest man, not given to controversy or political ambition, but an excellent physician.

In 1846 nine more medical men came to the growing city, which at that time had a population of about ten thousand.

They were Drs. F. A. Luening, James Dunovan, R. Fletcher, H. M. Hard, J. F. Spalding, Henry Smith, Azariah Blanchard, James P. Whitney, and William M. Gorham, who returned to Milwaukee from Troy, Wisconsin, whither he went in 1840. Three of this number were here for three years or less. Dr. Spalding, who was a quiet, hard-working physician and a man of excellent parts, devoting himself enthusiastically to the work of his life, died in 1849. Dr. Hard transgressed the code of ethics by advertising, and was cited to appear before the members of the Milwaukee Medical Association to answer the charge. It seems that there was no doubt of the fact, and he was therefore dismissed from the society. He afterward (in 1847) opened an institution for the treatment of the sick, which he called the "Sydenham Infirmary," but apparently it did not prosper, for in 1849 he left the city.

*Records of the Milwaukee City Medical Association.

Dr. James P. Whitney came from Michigan, where he had practiced for some years. It is said that he was a native of New York state. Although a powerful, wiry man, the malaria of Michigan overcame him, and after recovering from his illness he moved to Milwaukee. His warm-hearted, good-natured manner soon made him popular, and he acquired a large practice. He was a man of studious habits, not much given to social life, but of literary tastes and of tireless activity. At a meeting of the Milwaukee Medical Association held November 16, 1848, Dr. Whitney read part of a manuscript prepared by himself called the "Therapeutic Indicator," which he stated was designed as a hand-book or pocket manual for the use of the practicing physician. The several remedies were classified under their appropriate heads, their effect upon the human system was given, together with their doses, and their compatible combinations. It was to be a ready reference book, and was highly commended by those who heard the manuscript read.* At one time Dr. Whitney was in partnership with Dr. Dunn; later he was a partner of Dr. Louis McKnight. During the time of the gold excitement in California in 1852 he left for that state and remained there until his death.

Dr. Azariah Blanchard was graduated from Geneva Medical College, but came from Courtland county, New York, where he had spent the earlier years of his professional career. He was in all respects an "old-style gentleman," brought up in the system used in early-days, relying implicitly upon heroic doses of medicine, and bitterly opposed to homœopathy. Old methods were then changing into newer, and this fact led him to regard younger members of the profession with some degree of suspicion. Like many another worthy physician in those days, he kept the sharpest lookout for evidence of leniency toward those who departed a hair's breadth from what was considered to be the true faith, and any such circumstance demanded investigation and rebuke, if not more severe treatment. His thoroughly orthodox practice had subjected him to criticism, which the new is always making upon the old, especially where rivalry is sharp, and the doctor was never quite able to give up the "good old methods" of attempting to extirpate homœopathy root and branch. He was devoted to his work, conscientious

in all that he did, especially so in advancing the interests of his profession. At one time he held the position of surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital service in Milwaukee. He died in this city in 1866.

During 1847 the population of the city had increased to about fifteen thousand, and there was another influx of physicians, namely, Drs. Victor Auler, F. D. Beardsley, Thomas M. Clark, J. C. Dowe, J. K. McCurdy, W. W. Lake, Alfred Mercer, S. Robinson, D. H. Shumway, F. G. Smalley, H. VanDusen, E. C. Wunduly and J. G. Wolcott. Of this number nine left within two or three years. Dr. VanDusen went to Mineral Point, Dr. Shumway to Stevens Point, and Dr. Mercer returned to New York, each acquiring subsequently excellent reputations in their respective fields. While in this city Dr. Mercer read a memorial to the City Medical Association, which had been prepared by him and which received the endorsement of the society, praying the United States Congress to pass laws prohibiting the importation of worthless drugs and medicines into this country, a demand still made by the profession, but not yet complied with.

Dr. Lake acquired a good practice, but later he opened a druggist's establishment and withdrew from the more active labor of his profession. He was a man of positive opinions, and, although a devout Methodist, was ready to employ carnal weapons in defense of the right, and would leave his church, his dinner or his bed to strike blows for liberty of conscience, free speech and good government. It was Dr. Lake who, with Dr. E. B. Wolcott, rescued the ex-priest Leahy from the mob which clamored for his life.*

During 1848 eleven more physicians came; they were William Atwater, Abram Babcock, C. A. Barlow, T. H. Brown, W. J. B. Darwin, A. B. Dunlop, J. E. Garner, L. Jurgens, E. Lynch, George K. Walker and Charles Wilhelm. Of this number nine found the field already occupied and soon left for other places; Dr. Wilhelm stayed until 1858. Dr. J. E. Garner remained until his tragic death in 1875; he was a good practitioner of medicine, interested in his calling, taking a prominent part in the work of the medical societies.

He was called to his door one day by a woman

* Unpublished Records Milwaukee Medical Association.

* Personal recollections of Peter Van Vechten and other settlers.

who had sent in a request to see him personally ; as he approached her she drew a revolver and fired, killing him. She proved to be an insane woman, who entertained delusion that Dr. Garner "blew chloroform after her," even in Europe, whither she went, as she said, to escape the effect of the fumes; but she stated that they reached her even there, and the only way to escape them was to kill the man who "blew the chloroform after her."

In 1849 Dr. H. H. Button came to Milwaukee. He was graduated from Brown University and from the medical department of the University of New York, and then practiced for a time in Brooklyn. On arriving here the tempting pecuniary benefits of commercial enterprise were more alluring than the labors of a pioneer physician, and he established himself in the drug business, the house eventually becoming one of the largest in the West.

A record still extant shows the names of physicians who came to Milwaukee from 1849 to the end of 1851. They were as follows: Erasmus D. Baker, who died in 1880; J. Black, who left in 1853; Asa Blood, who left in 1854; J. Crugom, who came in 1850; Dr. Eastman, C. H. Fessel, John Fox, who left in 1854; Frederick Haeberlin, Francis J. Young, both of whom left in 1858; F. Hatchard, Louis McKnight, William Law, Edward Wierschang, who left in 1852; F. Ortalli, who left in 1857; C. H. Orton, C. C. Robinson, Charles C. Shoyer, John Seibert, Edward Siller, Thomas Spencer, William Ulrich, Ferdinand Weitze, Edward Wundsch, Templeman Van der Hoven and Edward Zimmerman.

The rapidly changing population carried with it incoming and out-going tides many members of the medical profession, and there were but few of the foregoing who anchored firmly to the soil and became permanent residents of the municipality. Dr. Crugom, who came from abroad, settled here in 1850, and practiced medicine until he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the First Wisconsin Volunteers ; he served during the war, resuming medical work on his return from the army to Milwaukee, and followed the honorable path of quiet usefulness to the end of his life.

Dr. Louis McKnight first visited Milwaukee on a trip connected with business interests in 1848, again in 1849, and in 1850 he became a resident.

The doctor is a graduate of Princeton College

and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Shortly after graduation he went abroad to complete his medical studies in the hospitals of Paris, where he remained for a year or more. Soon after commencing the practice of his profession in Milwaukee he associated himself with Dr. J. P. Whitney, and this partnership continued until Dr. Whitney went to California. The doctor had considerable experience with cholera in 1850 and subsequently, treating many cases on the South side, where the epidemic was most severe. He continued his general professional work until 1864, when he was elected examining surgeon of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, which position he now holds.

Dr. Chauncey Clark Robinson came within the pioneer limit by reaching here in May, 1849, some months after graduating from the medical department of Geneva (now Hobart) College, New York. At that time Corydon L. Ford was demonstrator of anatomy ; and Dr. Robinson dissected with Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, preparing the subjects for the class lectures of Professor Webster, who then held the chair of professor of anatomy. Dr. Robinson speaks of Miss Blackwell as an enthusiastic, hard-working student, gaining the respect of every one by her close attention to her studies.

The doctor came to Milwaukee just in time to become acclimated before the scourge of cholera appeared in 1849, during which he was actively engaged, soon acquiring a lucrative practice.

At that time the system of auscultation and percussion as a means of diagnosis in cases of consumption was in its infancy, and the older physicians here knew very little practically of what were then called "Louis' laws." Soon after his arrival he was sent for in consultation, and according to the custom among physicians, being the junior he was requested to make his examination and express an opinion first. He did so, and with the then new methods to aid him stated with some boldness that there were cavities in each lung; that the man was far advanced in consumption and would soon die. This *ex-cathedra* statement startled the elderly medical gentlemen present, who stood by witnessing this novel and extraordinary performance, which they afterwards spoke of as "crazy nonsense;" they shook their heads at the young man's oracular presumption, and were not at all impressed with the soundness of his views, taking

occasion to so inform him. Then for the patient they prescribed "foxglove to tone up his heart," and sent him home, where he died a few days afterward of consumption. For a time Dr. Robinson was in partnership with Dr. Thomas Spencer, who came the same year. He continued to practice his profession for many years; his business projects and thrifty habits aided him in the accumulation of a handsome competency, so that he has for some years found congenial employment in a way not common to elderly practitioners of medicine, that is, in looking after his property interests, collecting his dividends, and thoroughly enjoying a healthful old age.

Thomas Spencer, who arrived in 1849, was a man of much more than ordinary acquirements. Born in 1793 in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, he was descended from the celebrated family of that name which has given to this country so many men of eminent ability. In an early day he went to Geneva, New York, where he had a large practice. Learning the needs of the college at that place, he secured an election to the legislature, and through his zealous advocacy he obtained an appropriation for the establishment of the medical department of Geneva (now Hobart) College, in which institution he afterward held the chair of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Failing health compelled him to relinquish his work. He was a surgeon in the army during the war with Mexico, where his health improved, and at the close of the war he sought a home in the West, coming to Milwaukee, where he very soon obtained a good practice. He was a man of fine appearance, tall, courteous in manner, charming in conversation, and withal an excellent teacher. After coming to Milwaukee he was elected to the chair of the Practice of Medicine, in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and made his plans to remain here.

Jealousy and its attendant villainies destroyed his plans; a man of his mould could not escape the shafts of envious traducers, and a suit for malpractice was instigated by some one, but brought by the father of a child who had lost part of the jaw-bone. It was alleged that the loss of the bone was caused by the administration of calomel in excessive doses. During the trial it was proved that the doctor had given no calomel, and he was acquitted.* The animus was

made apparent, however, and the doctor, stung by the injustice of the proceeding, left the city for Philadelphia, where he was elected professor in one of the medical colleges, and where he remained until his death in 1857. In 1832 Dr. Spencer published a work entitled "Observations on Epidemic Diarrhoea, known as Cholera." This was followed by "Lectures on Vital Chemistry or Animal Heat," published in 1845, and in 1853 he published "The Atomic Theory of Life." His memoir, by Dr. Sylvester D. Willard of New York, was published in 1858.

The pioneer days may fairly be said to have ended in 1850, when Milwaukee had a population of more than twenty thousand. The rapid influx of settlers from that time forward attracted great attention to the place, and there were many physicians who came; among them may be mentioned Dr. H. Nauman, 1854; Dr. O. P. Wolcott, in 1857; Dr. James Diefendorf the same year. In 1865 Dr. Solon Marks, William Thorndike and H. E. Hasse came. In 1866 Dr. J. M. Allen, in 1869 Dr. Edwin W. Bartlett, in 1870 Dr. James H. Thompson, in 1871 Dr. O. W. Wight, in 1873 Dr. Nicholas Senn, and in 1874 Dr. George D. Ladd, all becoming residents of the city.

Oliver P. Wolcott, M. D., a brother of E. B. Wolcott, has resided in Milwaukee since he first came, is still erect and alert at the age of ninety-three, enjoying life's golden autumn.

Dr. Solon Marks, who has acquired wide reputation as a skillful surgeon, came from Vermont to Wisconsin in 1848, and after acquiring the necessary preliminary education was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1853, and practiced his profession until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he was commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. His merit was soon recognized, and he received the appointment, first of brigade, then of division surgeon, and finally medical director of the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, which position he held until his regiment was mustered out of service. Dr. Marks received a wound on the right knee at Fort McCook, Battle Creek, Tennessee, and at the battle of Stone River was made a prisoner and remained in the hands of the enemy for three days, when he escaped. His army experiences fitted him for the work which was to follow on resuming civil life, and he rose rapidly, not only in

* Unpublished Records of the Milwaukee City Medical Association.

the estimation of the people, but among his professional compeers, soon attaining a distinction as a physician and surgeon which has made him well known throughout the state. He has made many contributions to the literature of his profession, generally published in the transactions of societies or in medical journals. He has been president of the State Board of Health for twelve years, being much interested in the subject of public health and all improved methods of sanitation; he has worked early and late to secure more extended sewerage facilities for the city of Milwaukee, to relieve it from the noxious emanations arising from lack of such facilities along the Menominee river. He has been president of the State Medical Society, also president of the Board of Pension Examiners, and now holds the professorship of military surgery in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. William Thorndike was a graduate of Harvard College and Medical School. He embodied in an eminent degree the virtues of a good physician; quiet and unassuming, a conscientious, upright man, he went about continually doing good until he laid down to rest, his life having been devoted to the relief of suffering.

Dr. Henry E. Hasse came to Milwaukee from Saxony in 1845. His medical studies were commenced in St. Louis, Missouri, and completed in the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria. He returned to Milwaukee in 1861, and soon thereafter received a commission as assistant surgeon of the Ninth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry. In the autumn of the same year he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin as surgeon, and as such remained with the regiment until the close of the war, then resumed practice in Milwaukee, where he remained for some years, subsequently going to California.

Doctor James H. Thompson was another of Milwaukee's physicians who participated in the experiences of the war. He was graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1859; in 1861 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Maine Infantry. In November, 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon United States Volunteers, and promoted to surgeon December 5, 1863. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for faithful and meritorious services" September 15, 1865, and in 1867 was appointed surgeon to the National Soldiers' Home

in Milwaukee, where he remained until 1870, when he resigned, moved into the city of Milwaukee and practiced his profession until his death.

Another physician who had an army experience was Darius Mason, M. D., a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He was commissioned surgeon of the Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Infantry in 1862, and remained with the regiment until 1864. In 1877 he removed to Milwaukee, was made president of the State Medical Society in 1878, and always took an active interest in professional work. The Doctor left Milwaukee some years ago.

Orlando W. Wight was a prominent figure among the physicians of Milwaukee. He was a man of culture and of exceptional literary ability, and had a remarkable career. His ancestors were pioneers from the old world to the new, settling in Massachusetts in 1637. Dr. Wight was graduated from the Collegiate Institute in Rochester, New York, at the age of twenty. Soon, after he held a professorship in the academy at Cayuga, New York, and then the presidency of the female seminary in Auburn, New York. Then he went to New York city and was for a time a writer upon the staff of the "*Whig Review*." While in New York he studied theology, being ordained by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, and for three years had charge of a congregation in Newark, New Jersey.

After relinquishing ministerial duties he went to Europe, where he remained about four years. He studied medicine and graduated; this was followed by a course of law reading and admission to the bar.

After living for a time in New York he moved to Pennsylvania, thence to Oconomowoc, then to Milwaukee in 1871. He was made surgeon general of the state, and state geologist in 1874, and in 1878 was appointed Commissioner of Health of Milwaukee, which position he held for four years, resigning to accept a similar position in Detroit, which he held until his death.

He was a pleasant writer and a fluent speaker, writing many articles on historical and other subjects, which were published in *Reviews*. He translated the works of Victor Cousin and Montaigne, "Pascal's Thoughts and Provincial Letters," "Germany" by Madame de Staël, Chateaubriand's "Martyrs," and selections from Balzac. He edited the philosophical papers of Sir William Hamilton and wrote a life of Abelard and Heloise.

Beside the foregoing, Dr. Wight wrote and edited a valuable series of text-books for higher institutions of learning.

A chapter upon the medical men of Milwaukee would not be complete without the mention of Dr. Nicholas Senn, whose brilliant career as an investigator and surgeon commenced in this city shortly after he reached it in 1874. Dr. Senn has been a hard worker and a prolific writer, recording the results of his observations and experiences in a number of works, having already published "Principles of Surgery," "Experimental Surgery," "Surgical Bacteria," "Intestinal Surgery," and the article on "Abdominal Surgery" in the "American Text-book of Surgery;" also a work entitled "Four Months Among Surgeons of Europe," besides numerous articles published in the transactions of societies and in medical journals. He has also been instrumental in developing a taste for military surgery among the medical officers of state militia. In all his achievements the medical men of his foster state feel a just pride.

Since the pioneer days men of ability have taken the places left vacant by the fathers, and they fill them not unworthily. Modern medicine is well represented in its progressive steps by such gentlemen as G. D. Ladd, F. E. Walbridge, E. W. Bartlett, Joseph Schneider, A. J. Burgess, W. H. Washburn, S. W. French, H. A. Levings, H. V. Ogden, H. V. Wuerdemann, Thomas H. Hay, William Mackie, U. O. B. Wingate, Ernest Copeland, Thomas Fitzgibbon and others.

Among the women who have achieved distinction may be mentioned Mrs. Laura J. Ross Wolcott, widow of the late Dr. E. B. Wolcott, who came to Milwaukee in 1857; although not a pioneer in the city, she is a representative pioneer among women in the medical profession, being one of the first three women graduates of medicine in the United States. She had great difficulty in overcoming prejudices which hindered the admission of women to practice, not only in study and collegiate course, but also in obtaining recognition as a physician, although duly qualified as such. At that time women physicians were denounced on general principles, and most frivolous arguments were advanced and urged as reasons why they could not and should not study or practice medicine.

Being satisfied in her own mind of the justice and propriety of the course she had pursued, Dr. Ross applied for membership in the Milwaukee City Medical Society, and at once determined opposition was made, some of the members declaring at the meetings of the society that the election to membership of Dr. Ross would be the death blow to the society, and that it could not survive with a "woman doctor" as a member. But the difficulty was how to prevent it. Dr. Ross was a duly qualified medical practitioner, possessing a diploma from a regularly incorporated medical college. She had made application for membership in the society as a physician, complying with the exact letter of the law.

There was only one objection—she was a woman. Her application for membership caused much discussion in and out of the society, and considerable ill-feeling was engendered in the debates, for she had some champions.

The ballot was deferred for a time, but the issue could not be evaded, and on January 21, 1869, a ballot was taken and Dr. Laura J. Ross was declared duly elected.

Dr. Ross was not met with cordiality by all the physicians of the city. The struggles of the pioneers who initiate great reforms or who attempt to broaden mental progress beyond prescribed limits, quite equal those who found new colonies or contend with the forces of nature, while the obloquy heaped upon them is anything but pleasant; and so Dr. Ross found it, but quiet attention to professional business, combined with undoubted skill and womanly tact, won friends for her and eventually brought success, not alone for herself, but for other women who were to follow here and elsewhere, and whose success has demonstrated so well their ability to properly discharge every duty required of a physician.

Among those who have followed Dr. Ross in this city are Drs. Harriet F. Sercombe, Sarah R. Munro, Julia P. Kelley and several others.

It is a matter no less of surprise than congratulation that the metropolis of the state should have had from its first settlement a class of physicians possessing such excellent qualifications and sturdy characteristics. With such representatives to carry on the standard set up by the pioneers the profession must continue to advance.



Joseph Fader

CHAPTER XXXV.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND MEDICAL EDUCATION.

BY WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D., AND SOLON MARKS, M. D.

IT has ever been the tradition that where two or three doctors are gathered together there will be established a medical society. Such appears to have been the case in Milwaukee, for it is said that in 1837, three years after the first physician came, a medical society was organized, and Drs. Thomas J. Noyes, Sullivan Belknap, S. H. Green and W. P. Proudfit were members.* There is no record to be found of such an organization, and the only mention of it is contained in the simple statement of its existence. A careful search of such records as are known fails to bring to light any other notice of such a society, although one of the physicians named by Buck (Dr. Proudfit), remained here for years and was an active member of later medical organizations, and a devout believer in maintaining the ethics of the profession.

The "Milwaukee City Medical Association"† was organized in the summer of 1845, and ten physicians enrolled themselves as members. The officers were J. S. Hewitt, president; E. B. Wolcott, vice-president; J. K. Bartlett, secretary, and J. B. Dousman, treasurer. The other members were J. P. Greves, F. Huebschman, James Johnson, E. S. Marsh, J. B. Selby, Jr., and T. M. Wilcox.

Sessions were held twice a month at the homes of the members, where, after reading medical papers and discussing such topics as would properly come before such a body, social entertainment followed, and the old records clearly indicate that there was a happy blending of scientific, literary and social qualities.

In July, 1845, the "Milwaukee Medical Association" entered into an agreement with the city authorities to take charge of the "sick poor" for one year at a compensation of four hundred dollars, the work being assigned to the several members of the association. The next year there appears to have been some competition for this work, as in June, 1846, the City Council appointed Dr. Hub-

bell Loomis, city physician, at a salary less than the sum paid the previous year to the society, and that body ceased to attend the poor. It transpired that Dr. Loomis underbid the association and agreed to do the work for three hundred and fifty dollars; the actual drudgery he turned over to some one else, who, it seems, did not perform the duties satisfactorily and much complaint followed.

There was general dissatisfaction with this latter arrangement, and in June, 1847, the Medical Association sent another proposition to the City Council, in which they agreed to attend the sick poor for one year for five hundred dollars, which included the medical oversight of those who were sick at the alms-house. The proposition was promptly accepted by the City Council, and, as before, the work was divided among the members of the organization, two to attend at the alms-house, and two for each ward. It is noteworthy that in this year six members of the Medical Association were selected who should constitute a "Board of Health," and the board was to serve without compensation. In December, 1847, a committee of the society was appointed to confer with the City Council and urge the passage of an ordinance requiring sextons, superintendents, or any other persons having charge of cemeteries or places set apart for burial of the dead, to furnish certificates of death to the proper authorities, and that such certificates should be furnished before permission was given for the interment. This measure was not then adopted, but the association kept up an agitation upon the subject, and the following February the committee again urged the importance of the matter, and in March they succeeded in overcoming the objections which had hitherto been urged, and an ordinance was passed providing for this safeguard against concealment of crime.

Meantime the society increased its membership and exerted a salutary influence, as will be shown

* Buck's History of Milwaukee.

† Unpublished Records Milwaukee Medical Association.

later. In 1846 Drs. Azariah Blanchard, H. M. Hard, J. F. Spalding, J. P. Whitney and F. A. Luening were elected members of the Medical Association, and they adopted a code of ethics and a fee-bill. In 1847 the membership was increased by the election of Drs. Alfred Mercer, D. H. Shumway, H. VanDusen and J. G. Wolcott, and the officers elected were E. S. Marsh, president; J. F. Spalding, vice-president, J. B. Selby, Jr., secretary, Alfred Mercer, corresponding secretary, and J. B. Dousman, treasurer; and a resolution was adopted, which subsequently became part of the constitution, that before any person could unite with the association he must satisfy the members that he was a graduate or a licentiate in medicine, and that satisfactory credentials must be produced. Furthermore, when any person came to Milwaukee who claimed to be a physician, and who did not within a certain time make voluntary application for membership, he was first notified that there was a city medical association, and requested to join; failing to do so he was, after a proper time, considered as outside the pale of true fellowship and treated accordingly.

In January, 1848, the association adopted the "code of ethics" prescribed by the American Medical Association, and being thus fortified, if not authorized by this medical "bull," the hunt for heresy began.

The uprooting of heterodoxy has been the work of the "devout" since the acts of man were first recorded; and one of the old pamphleteers has pithily remarked, that all the orthodox have agreed upon one point, *i. e.*, that a heretic should be burned; while burning doctors at the stake has not been much practiced since the day when Dr. Michael Servetus gave up the ghost in flame, still, heresy-hunting has been considered a sacred duty of the "fathers of medicine" no less than of the "fathers of the church."

Pierre Bayle, the skeptical philosopher, has said that the theologians never bite but they take the piece out. Doctors may not have secured like triumphs, but the doctrine of homœopathy has given up so many morsels that Hahnemann would hardly recognize the remaining portion.

It appears from the records that Dr. H. M. Hard, one of the members of the society, had advertised his special fitness to cope with disease in one of the papers of the day; and he was requested to appear before the association and

render an account of his doings in this line. At the investigation which followed it was shown that not only was he not repentant, but he actually attempted to justify himself, consequently he was expelled by a vote of the society; later, Dr. H. Smith was expelled for consulting with Dr. Hard after his expulsion, which was a transgression of the code of ethics and could not be tolerated.

During this year the Sisters of Mercy urged the association to appoint physicians to visit the sick in an infirmary they had built on what is now the southeast corner of Jackson and Oneida streets; their request was immediately complied with and the following physicians, appointed March 16, 1848, to serve without compensation, one month each, during the year: Drs. J. B. Dousman, J. K. Bartlett, J. S. Hewitt, E. B. Wolcott, D. H. Shumway, James Johnson, J. P. Greves, J. B. Selby, Jr., J. F. Spalding, A. Blanchard, H. Smith, and J. C. Dowe, and they continued to attend the infirmary for two or three years. Later, Dr. Johnson had charge of the infirmary alone for a time, and he was succeeded by Dr. J. K. Bartlett. In March, 1848, Dr. J. S. Hewitt, who had previously been prominent in the councils of the association and who had at one time been its president, was cited to appear before that body to make answer to the charge of consulting with one Dr. Douglass, a homœopathist. In response the doctor declared that he had not consulted with the homœopath, but had conversed with him about the merits claimed by the followers of Hahnemann for their method of practice. The explanation was satisfactory and Dr. Hewitt was exonerated. Later, however, it appears that the doctor was caught *flagrante delicto*, and at a meeting of the society held July 27, 1848, the feelings of the members were voiced by the adoption of a preamble and resolution of which the following is the first:

"WHEREAS, In the opinion of this association, homœopathy, whether viewed in theory or practice, in its sixth or sixth thousandth dilution, in its *similia similibus curantur*, or the 'howling' mania from a dose of ipecac, is but another evidence of the susceptibility of a portion of mankind to be 'pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw,' embracing the shadow at the expense of truth and substance, entertaining and being entertained with the gilded glitter of mere moonshine while conscience, honor, dignity and delicacy are all sacrificed at the shrine of fraud and mammon."

The full resolution demanded the dismissal of Dr. Hewitt, and it was adopted with three dissenting

votes; two of whom, Drs. Greves and Wilcox, soon after became homœopathists and were dismissed. Dr. J. K. Bartlett* in writing of those days in later years, after the excitement over the matter had long since subsided and the heresy hunters had lost zeal, states that much time of the society was "wasted" in the unprofitable discussions about homœopathy, and speaks of some of the members who had been expelled as men "whose medical qualifications were quite limited, and who acted upon other qualities than professional merit to secure practice; who regarded their profession as a trade to be valued for its pecuniary results alone, and who were as destitute of any idea of professional etiquette as they were of the honorable feelings of gentlemen." He speaks kindly of Dr. Hewitt who, "though an honest man, had but little medical education at the outset, and had received a license to practice from some county society in western New York; and what studies he pursued afterward were rather theological than medical."†

In the records of the association for 1848, at a meeting held December 14th,‡ a curious bit of medical history is given. Dr. Spalding reported to the association the case of a man who had fistulous openings situated on either side of the epigastrium, and extending several inches beneath the skin and cellular tissues. The patient was a laboring man, and the case of six months' duration. Various remedies, such as injections of a solution of nitrate of silver, dossils of lint saturated with the same, fomentations of bread and milk, "warm fresh beef and warm liver of a recently killed mutton, incisions with a knife, etc.," were resorted to, but in vain. The patient continued to grow worse, suffering at times excruciating pain. At length a daughter of the Emerald Isle, learned in the use of restoratives, heard of the sufferings of the man and visited him. Such was the persuasive power of her eloquence, that at last the doctor was induced to try her remedy, which is given as follows: "A young, fat puppy was killed, rapidly split through the spine, and applied immediately to the wound. The application was followed by intense pain, and when removed it was found that forty worms, varying in length from half an inch to three inches, perfectly white

and round, were adhering to and greedily devouring the canine morsel. The second, third and fourth applications of this dog poultice were followed by similar results, so that eighty-three worms in all were removed. This treatment, alike novel and curious, was followed by immediate relief and the patient was quite restored to health."

At one of the meetings held this year, Dr. E. B. Wolcott read a paper advocating the use of the "starch bandage in the treatment of fractures." The doctor's interest in the society was marked by the recital of experiences met with from time to time, and in giving details of treatment, and discussing the changes noted in his cases, more than by the preparation of papers or essays. There was novelty and originality both in his operative procedure, and in departures from the routine methods. To this was largely due his success and reputation, and much has been lost to the profession because his impromptu remarks were but briefly recorded.

In 1848 cholera appeared in this country, and was freely discussed at the sessions of the association. There is spread upon the minutes of the meeting held in January, 1849, a long letter written by Dr. James Johnson to Dr. Stone of New Orleans, where cholera had prevailed, requesting definite information concerning the disease and its treatment, based upon the experience of the physicians of that city. It does not appear that this polite request was replied to. After considerable discussion as to what should be done to check the growing apprehension of citizens, the association, with clear discrimination as to the exact meaning of terms, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That no fact in medicine, in the opinion of this association, is more clearly determined than that the Asiatic cholera is not contagious, and any action on the part of the authorities which is based upon the supposition that it is so, and subjects the sick to any inconvenience is, therefore, clearly unwarrantable and inhuman, and will not receive the sanction of any of its members." Upon this the ayes and nays were called, and the vote was unanimously aye. This resolution was passed for the purpose of setting forth their belief in the *non-contagious* character of the disease, and that it was purely *infectious*, a fact which subsequent experience has so abundantly proven, but which in those days was doubted by many. Those who thus voted were

* Unpublished manuscript.

† Unpublished manuscript of Dr. J. K. Bartlett.

‡ Unpublished Records of the Milwaukee Medical Association.

Drs. Dousman, Hard, Whitney, Dowe, Spalding, Marsh, Johnson, Garner, Blanchard, Barlowe, Bartlett, J. G. and E. B. Wolcott.

One of the features of the meetings of the Medical Association was the reading of an abstract showing the changes, advances, etc., in the medical world as received in the new periodicals then printed, thus bringing to the attention of every member new facts. This association flourished from its organization until April, 1849, when for some reason interest in the meetings flagged and did not revive until March, 1855. In February, 1859, the name was changed to the "Milwaukee City Medical Society," and it had an active existence until the breaking out of the war in 1861, but during the continuance of the rebellion it does not appear that meetings were held. In October, 1864, the association was re-animated and had a vigorous and useful life until 1870, when its sessions were again discontinued. In December, 1868, the records show that the name of Dr. Laura J. Ross (who was afterward married to Dr. E. B. Wolcott) was proposed for membership in the Milwaukee City Medical Society, but considerable opposition was made to her admission. The following January a ballot was taken and Miss Ross was admitted, and at the meeting held February 4, 1869, the doctor was present; she was the first woman made a member of a medical society in Milwaukee. Dr. Odellia Blinn, who has since earned so creditable a reputation in Chicago, was an unsuccessful applicant for membership; later, Mrs. Dr. S. E. Zandt was admitted.

Meantime the "Medico Chirurgical Club" was organized in July, 1851, at the home of Dr. J. K. Bartlett. The first officers were Drs. Thomas Spencer, president; T. H. Brown, vice-president; J. K. Bartlett, secretary, and J. B. Dousman, treasurer. A proposition was submitted at its first meeting for the club to take medical oversight of the poor of the county, and the sum of six hundred dollars was offered by the county officials for the work. The proposition met with favor, and a contract was made, and those appointed to look after the sick poor for the year were Drs. Spencer and Brown to attend at the alms-house; for the First ward, Dr. Dousman; Second ward, Dr. Selby; Third ward, Dr. Johnson; Fourth ward, Dr. Garner, and Fifth ward, Dr. Bartlett. At a meeting of the club held February 11, 1851, the president, Dr. Spencer,

addressed the members upon the topic of "Vital Chemistry," on which subject he had published a book in 1845. The last meeting of this club appears to have been held February 1, 1853. In December, 1869, another medical society was formed, and named the "Milwaukee Medical and Surgical Club," and this association had an active existence until February, 1872, the name, however, being changed in January, 1871, to the "Milwaukee Medical Society." From February, 1872, until April, 1876, the club rested from its labors, then after this period of hibernation it shook off its lethargy and remained active until February, 1879, when, by a vote of its members, it was discontinued. The "Milwaukee Free Dispensary Association" was opened July 16, 1879, by Drs. Darius Mason, Williamson, Marden, E. W. Bartlett, Bristol and Robbins, the object being to open a free dispensary for the treatment of the sick poor; rooms were obtained, work commenced, and it was successful for a time, but ceased to exist in January, 1880.

In January, 1886, "The Clinical Club" was organized with James Dorland, president. Each session of the club began with a regulation dinner—giving it thus a social character—at which all members were expected to be present, the membership at first being limited to fifteen. At a session held November 9, 1886, the name of the society was changed to the "Bartlett Clinical Club," in honor of Dr. John K. Bartlett who had first suggested its formation and under this title it was incorporated. The records of the club show that much useful work was done by its members, and the interest in its meetings was sustained; but the spirit of change prevailed and in January, 1887, the "Milwaukee Medical Society" was instituted pursuant to the laws of the state of Wisconsin, and the "Bartlett Clinical Club" came to an end. The "Milwaukee Medical Society" meets twice a month. It maintains a good library, a reading room in which a large number of American and foreign journals are kept on file for the use of its members, and a laboratory for preparing and keeping pathological specimens.

In April, 1850, an effort was made by the physicians of the city to organize a medical college under the charter of the State University. Dr. E. B. Wolcott was elected president; Hon. A. D. Smith, secretary and Eliphalet Cramer, Esq., treasurer; and the members of the faculty appointed were

Dr. E. B. Wolcott, professor of surgery; Dr. J. P. Whitney, professor of the institutes of medicine, and A. D. Smith, professor of medical jurisprudence. A number of meetings and consultations were held, but the college was not then established. In June, 1868, a special meeting of the Milwaukee City Medical Society was called for the purpose of conferring with Hon. E. Salomon, one of the regents of the state university, to consider the practicability of founding a medical college in Milwaukee; the degrees to be conferred by the university of which the college was to be a part. After consultation, a committee was appointed to consider the subject and report. Dr. James Johnson was chairman of the committee, and at a meeting of the association held January 7, 1869, Dr. Johnson reported that in view of the pecuniary assistance likely to be required, as well as many other considerations, the committee were led to decide that any present action would be premature.

In relating the history of the several medical organizations it may not be inappropriate to mention the fact that on May 5, 1846, a meeting of physicians was called, to be held at the courthouse, for the purpose of establishing a county medical society. The membership was recruited largely from the city physicians and Dr. E. S. Marsh was elected president; A. L. Castleman, vice-president; J. K. Bartlett, recording and corresponding secretary; J. B. Selby, Jr., treasurer; and Drs. J. B. Dousman, James Johnson, and J. Graham were elected censors. In May, 1847, the county society was incorporated under existing territorial laws. Article VI. of the Constitution then adopted provided that "the censors should carefully and impartially examine all medical students who shall present themselves for that purpose," and it further provides that the president "may grant a diploma with the seal of the society attached. All licentiates were to be at least twenty-one years old, to have "a good English education, have studied medicine at least three years with some respectable practitioner, and can produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character." The county society held semi-annual sessions until 1853, when it quietly laid down to rest and was undisturbed for the period of twenty-six years, when it awoke from its Rip VanWinkle slumber in June, 1879. Nothing was done of moment, however, until November of that

year, when officers were elected and Drs. Solon Marks, Nicholas Senn, George E. Ladd, O. W. Wright and others became members, and the spirit of activity was aroused and meetings held twice a month. In December, 1880, Dr. Senn read a paper describing a surgical operation, and the record states that "the doctor is to be congratulated on being the first surgeon in the Northwest to perform the operation." This society continued its activity and usefulness, many valuable papers being read and discussed until December, 1885, when it once more passed into a state of repose and has not since been reanimated.

A careful perusal of the records left by some of the medical associations indicates that the lethal potion which has ended so many of them, has been the interminable discussions concerning the "Code of Ethics and Fee-Bill," or matters of an unscientific character; and the efforts made to discipline the members who failed to comply with the exact letter of the law. Indeed actual non-compliance does not appear to have been necessary. When one member felt aggrieved at another it was the custom for him to make a complaint to the association; an inquiry was held, the member charged was hailed before the tribunal, and uncharitableness engendered by the disputes which followed. Some of the best known and most valuable members of the profession in Milwaukee have been at one time or another charged with "unprofessional conduct," or a breach of some article contained in the "Code of Ethics," and the time of the societies swallowed in unseemly wrangles over points which were generally withdrawn, or else received the Scotch verdict, "not proven." The results were almost always disastrous, frequently causing a disruption which ended the usefulness, if not the life of the association.

It has been stated elsewhere that in the year 1850 an effort was made to organize a medical college under the charter of the State University, and that Dr. E. B. Wolcott was chosen president of the college and professor of surgery, and A. D. Smith, Esq., afterward chief justice of Wisconsin, was secretary and professor of medical jurisprudence, but the organization was not then perfected. In 1868 the subject was again revived; a conference was held with Hon. E. Salomon, at that time one of the regents of the State University, concerning the practicability of such a step, but, after considerable discussion, the subject was again

abandoned. In May, 1893, however, the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons was incorporated, and a faculty selected. It is governed by a board of nine directors; the faculty consists of a corps of nineteen professors, eleven demonstrators, lecturers and instructors. The curriculum requires four years of study, and it is the aim of the institution to establish itself upon the basis of broad and thorough instruction. The college course is divided into semesters, and students can pass from one year to the next, only after regular examinations. Before admission to the college the applicant must present a diploma from some advanced educational institution, or pass an equivalent examination. Forty-two students matriculated at its first session. It is already a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

After the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons was established, a second medical institution was incorporated, known as the "Milwaukee Medical College." This school follows the old custom of giving three annual courses of lectures of four months each; making provision, however, to graduate some students after attending two courses of lectures. It is also a college of dentistry.

The hospital accommodations of Milwaukee are abundant. The first step taken toward establishing a permanent hospital was in 1848, when a small building was erected by Sisters of Charity to provide accommodation for cholera patients. It was located on the corner of Jackson and Oneida streets, and called St. John's Infirmary. Sister Felicita Dellone from St. Josephs, Emmitsburg, Maryland, commenced the good work, which was at first supported by charity. In January, 1857, the city donated three acres of land to the Sisters of Charity for the purpose of building and maintaining thereon a hospital, now known as St. Mary's. It is a well organized useful institution, largely supported by paying patients, but it has from time to time received appropriations from the state treasury.

In 1863 Dr. W. A. Passavant, a Lutheran clergyman then of this city, interested himself in organizing a hospital. It was established in 1864 under the guardianship of the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses, and has had for its directors and patrons many of the best citizens of Milwaukee. Any person may become a patron for life by donating one thousand dollars, or paying one

hundred dollars per annum for fifteen years. Churches may become patrons by paying seventy-five dollars per annum, and each patron is entitled to one free bed. The hospital is governed by a Board of Visitors, who are elected by the life patrons. It is a popular institution and its numerous beneficiaries attest its usefulness.

Under the administration of Health Commissioner Wight, and upon his recommendation, the city purchased eight acres of ground as a site for a city hospital, to be used exclusively for the care and treatment of cases of contagious diseases. It is located near the corner of Mitchell and Nineteenth streets, and was ready for occupancy in 1878. It was repaired and improved during Dr. Wingate's administration, but neither the locality nor the building are satisfactory for the purposes of an isolation hospital for a city of this size.

St. Joseph's Hospital, under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis, was dedicated and opened for the reception of patients in 1883. For some time the building has been devoted to the care of persons suffering with diseases of the eye and ear, although any cases of sickness, non-contagious in character, are received. There are no "free beds," but many charity patients are cared for.

In 1888 the Elms Hospital was opened; it is devoted exclusively to the treatment of surgical diseases of women. The same year the Emergency Hospital was established. It was maintained at first by voluntary contributions, but after a short time the city assumed its support, and in 1892 John Johnston, Esq., donated a piece of land on Sycamore street, for the use of an emergency hospital, providing the city erected a suitable building upon it within two years. This was done, and the institution is now known as the Johnston Emergency Hospital. It is governed by a Board of Trustees who are nominated by the mayor, the Commissioner of Health being ex-officio a member. It is a well-equipped hospital, provided with all necessary appliances; the staff is selected from among well-known physicians and surgeons, resident in the city, and as the name implies it is used only for cases of emergency.

The Wisconsin General Hospital was organized in 1891 through the instrumentality of Drs. F. E. Walbridge and Ralph Chandler. One feature of the hospital is that only trained nurses can be employed to care for the patients. The success of the institution has already demonstrated that

it was needed. At present three beds are endowed. It is managed by a Board of Directors, who are elected by the stockholders, and it ranks among the very best hospitals in the city.

In 1893 the Presbyterian Hospital was established in the northwestern part of the city; it is owned by the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is governed by the Board of Directors of the College.

In 1894 some ladies of Milwaukee, realizing the necessity for a children's hospital, founded an institution for their care and treatment. At present it is supported by voluntary subscriptions, but the good work it has accomplished shows that it has its place and is needed. Quite recently arrangements have been made for opening the Keene Memorial Hospital, which has been incorporated under the auspices of the Episcopalian Church, and was provided for by the bequest of the late Rev. David Keene.

The people of Milwaukee have by charity or otherwise made ample provision for the sick and suffering among them, and the hospitals, with one exception, are well supplied with the requisites demanded by modern sanitary science, being in these respects fully abreast of the time. It is unfortunate and somewhat discreditable that the most pitiable and in many cases, the most innocent sufferers are the least satisfactorily cared for. The victims of contagious diseases are rigidly excluded

from all general hospitals, and because of the universal fear concerning them often lack proper care and treatment at home; and yet they are the only sick who have not been suitably provided for. There is neither space enough for the number of persons likely to require attention during an epidemic, nor are there separate buildings for the reception of those suffering from such diseases as small-pox, diphtheria, cholera, scarlet-fever, etc., and these diseases especially, demand treatment which can rarely be given except in a properly equipped hospital. The necessity for such buildings has been repeatedly made known, but the people of Milwaukee have not yet realized the importance of this serious deficiency.

Besides the regularly established hospitals there are a number of asylums, houses of refuge, industrial schools for boys and girls, homes for the aged and the friendless; for the wayward, for infants, for foundlings and for orphans; there are also several benevolent aid societies and associations largely maintained by the charity of citizens, and designed to care for the infirm, the destitute, the struggling, the fallen; to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and bind up the wounds of the afflicted.

In establishing these, the physicians of the city have aided in many ways, and they have devoted much time and attention to their maintenance without fee or reward, except that reward to be found in the consciousness of well doing.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

GENERAL SANITATION AND THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BY WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D., AND SOLON MARKS, M. D.

AT an early day the people of the territory made ample provision for the proper management of contagious diseases, for the inspection of food and other sanitary matters.

In the statutes of the territory of Wisconsin, which were enacted by the legislature at a session commencing in November, 1838, there may be found an "Act to provide for the preservation of the public health."* Among other things, provision is made for the appointment of boards of health, who are authorized and directed to take such measures as they think effectual for the preservation of the public health. It authorized boards of health to stop and examine any persons believed or suspected of being carriers of contagion or infection; and to detain any one, resident or non-resident of the territory, until all danger is passed; it also authorized them to detain boats, and required boats to anchor at such distance from the shore as the Board of Health might determine, if they were believed to be infected or carriers of contagion, and prevented the landing of passengers until they were free from infection. Boards of health were authorized to stop communication between infected towns, and for violation of any order made, the guilty person should be fined one hundred dollars or be imprisoned for three months. The statute further provided that persons infected should be removed to places of safety; and for the removal and destruction of unsound or putrid articles found in any village. To accomplish this, boards of health were empowered to cause houses to be entered and examined, and to direct the owners and occupants to remove the offensive material; to cleanse out-houses, yards, etc., and for refusal or neglect to do so it provided for fines to be recovered in the name of the United States. It further provided for the appointment of inspectors whose duty it should be to examine flour of all kinds, meal, pork, beef, fish,

lard, domestic spirits, pot and pearl ashes. It directed how flour and meal should be packed, and if any articles named were found to be sour or unwholesome, or not properly put up in casks or other containers, then the defaulting parties were to be subjected to penalties for any disregard of the law.

There are no known records, giving dates of initial efforts made to improve the sanitary condition of Milwaukee, but shortly after the arrival of Dr. William P. Proudfit, who came in 1836, he discovered that some children who were the wards of the town did not receive proper care and attention at the hands of their guardians, and promptly made complaint to Daniel Wells, Jr., then acting as superintendent of the poor, and the matters complained of were at once remedied.*

In the year 1843 small-pox invaded Milwaukee; there were a number of cases during the spring and summer, the disease spreading more rapidly with the approach of autumn. The village authorities finally became alarmed, and appointed a Board of Health, consisting of three members, with Dr. Thomas J. Noyes as chairman. Dr. Noyes was not then in practice, having dropped his profession to engage in politics, and was at that time a justice of the peace, and also kept a small hotel. A "pest house" was rented, which then stood upon Oakland avenue, about midway between Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay. It was not much of a hospital, being in fact a rough log house, but it was directed that all cases of small-pox should be removed there, and any physician failing to report cases to the Board of Health was subject to a fine. The institution was placed under the medical care of Drs. J. K. Bartlett and Walker Bean, and Dr. J. B. Selby, Jr.—then a medical student—took up his residence there in the early autumn of 1843, having immediate oversight of the patients. The epidemic was very severe, there being at one time forty cases in the

* Statutes of the Territory of Wisconsin, printed in Albany, New York, 1839.

* Personal recollections of Daniel Wells, Jr.



L. F. R. Wolcott

small log "pest house." There were other cases in the city but the hospital could not accommodate them; all persons afflicted were taken to the hospital without regard to residence so long as there was room for them.* The disease reappeared in worse form in 1846, and on June 29th an ordinance was passed by the Common Council providing for the appointment of five physicians, one for each ward, to look after and report upon all cases of small-pox; they were instructed to recommend vaccination and kine-pock inoculation, and they were to report immediately to the council the appearance of any case of small-pox or malignant fever. Severe penalties were inflicted upon any one who caused the introduction of small-pox, cholera or other infectious diseases, and every effort was made by the Common Council to get rid of the pestilence. In August of the same year the council provided for the appointment of a Board of Health of five aldermen, the mayor to be a member ex-officio, and it was made their duty to inquire into the causes of the disease and provide means for suppressing it. The council directed the establishment of strict rules and regulations, and any transgressor of sanitary laws was fined five dollars and costs. In November the council appropriated the sum of one hundred dollars to commence the erection of a suitable hospital, and purchased forty acres of ground to be used for such purposes. The building was afterward erected on the ground now occupied by the Industrial School. In March, 1847, the disease still existing, the Common Council passed another resolution making vaccination imperative; appropriated the sum of two hundred dollars for vaccination and re-vaccination, and thirteen physicians were employed to make house to house visitations and vaccinate everybody, the council making provision for all those who were too poor to pay the charge of twenty-five cents for vaccination. The school commissioners passed resolutions to the effect that no child should be admitted to the public schools unless it had been previously vaccinated, and these preventive measures were rigidly enforced. This brought the epidemic speedily to an end.

Thus did the fathers build.

In 1848, cholera appeared in the United States. The physicians of the city discussed the subject in the medical association and made recommenda-

tions to the people urging cleanliness, the opening of drains and gutters to provide escape for stagnant water, etc., but not much was done in this direction. In 1849, the dreaded pestilence marched toward the city and then extraordinary efforts were made to carry out previous recommendations. The City Council ordered a general "clean up;" pools were drained, gutters opened, accumulated filth of all kinds removed in an attempt to avert the dreaded invasion, but in vain. The first victim of cholera was stricken early in July and the pestilence spread rapidly. Within a few days there were six deaths from cholera and then came a panic. The Common Council passed an ordinance requiring every physician to report immediately every case of cholera, and failing to comply he was fined fifty dollars, or sent to jail for thirty days. All persons were prevented from landing in the city from the passenger boats until after they had been submitted to a rigid examination. By the middle of August the disease was at its height; there were six or seven deaths a day from cholera in a population of less than nine thousand, and on the 31st of August the Board of Health reported that of two hundred and nine known cases, one hundred and four proved fatal. Some of the sick were taken to an infirmary which had been established by the "Sisters of Charity," which was located on the southeast corner of Jackson and Oneida streets. During the continuance of the epidemic the city schools were closed by order of the mayor, and remained closed until the end of August, at which time the disease disappeared.

This was the year which brought the first great influx of foreign immigration to Milwaukee; and hundreds of Germans made their way here, fleeing from the punishment which was meted out to German subjects who had rebelled against their government. In 1850 the Common Council appointed another Board of Health and conferred upon it power to employ physicians, abate nuisances, and take all necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of the cholera epidemic; these precautions were unsuccessful, however, the pestilence being more widespread and disastrous than before. The first case occurred on Broadway, July 4th, and the disease spread with terrible rapidity and was especially malignant. People left their homes in the morning feeling well, and four or five hours later were dead of the disease. Some

* Personal recollections of Dr. J. B. Selby, Jr.

were stricken on the streets, laid or fell down, and in several instances died before they could be removed. The disease assumed its most terrible aspect during August and September, when it was difficult to provide for the living or properly bury the dead. At one time there were eighteen bodies awaiting burial at the Catholic cemetery; and in one house seven dead bodies were found. The whole epidemic formed a chapter of horrors.*

At this time there was no organized health department, therefore no accurate statistics were kept; but it was known that three hundred people died of cholera, and there is no pretense that this number was accurate, the belief among those who are now living and who were here at the time, being that the number of deaths was much larger. During the epidemic Drs. Louis McKnight, C. C. Robinson and J. B. Selby, Jr., all now living, took an active part, and it is their testimony that the physicians then here remained continuously at their posts of duty, bravely fighting the scourge until it ceased. It was most severe and fatal upon the South side. To add to the horrors of the situation, "ship fever" was brought here by immigrants the same season, seven persons having died of the disease on board the boat between Buffalo and this port, and within two days of their arrival thirty others died; but energetic measures were used, and the disease did not spread seriously, although other cases were reported. In 1852 and 1853 there were a few cases of cholera, but in 1854 it was again very severe. During all this time the aldermen acted as a Board of Health, and a physician was appointed as sanitary officer for each ward; but there was no special legislation of any kind until April, 1867, when an act was passed by the state legislature providing for the creation of a Board of Health. In accordance with its provisions the mayor appointed Dr. C. H. Orton, Dr. James Johnson, D. A. Olin, August Greulich and Herman Haertel as such board, and at their first meeting they elected Dr. James Johnson president. From that time dates the systematic work in the formation of a department of health.

In 1868 the city was visited by another epidemic of small-pox. Since 1848 large numbers of immigrants had taken up their abode here,

and there had been some laxity in the enforcement of vaccination. November the 20th of this year the public schools were closed in the Second, Sixth and Ninth wards, and remained closed during the active period of the epidemic. In the report of the Health Commissioner dated April 7, 1869, Dr. Johnson says that the number of cases of small-pox reported to the department for the preceding year was five hundred and one, but that in his opinion not more than two-thirds of the whole number occurring were made public, and he requested the Common Council to pass an ordinance making the report of cases compulsory, with penalties for non-compliance with its provisions. He further states, in the same report, that of the five hundred and one cases, four hundred and nineteen occurred among the German population.

In 1871 small-pox reappeared, and the annual report of the Board of Health (page 7 *et seq.*) shows the thoroughness of the methods of investigation, and the following comments possess historic interest: "A very noticeable feature of the epidemic is its prevalence among our fellow-citizens of German descent. Of the seven hundred and seventy-four cases reported, five hundred and sixty-eight were Germans. This is two hundred and six more than occurred among all other nationalities, American, Irish, Norwegians, etc., put together. But the German people constitute less than one-third of the whole population. Therefore, if the people of other nationalities were equally exposed to attack, the Germans should have had only two hundred and fifty-eight cases instead of five hundred and sixty-eight. A comparison between the Germans and Americans gives the most striking results. The cases among the latter number only sixty-three, while the German cases were nine times as numerous. In population the Americans exceed the Germans by about fifteen thousand. The Americans ought, therefore, to have had more than six hundred cases instead of sixty-three, unless for some reason the Germans were more in danger than the Americans. But suppose the Germans and their children constitute two-thirds of the whole population of the city, say forty-eight thousand, while the Americans and their children form only one-half of the other third, viz., twelve thousand; then the German cases should be only one hundred and twenty-six, or twice as many as the Americans, while in fact

* Personal recollections related by Dr. J. B. Selby, Jr., Dr. C. C. Robinson, Dr. L. McKnight and Peter Van Vechten, Esq.

they are five hundred and sixty-eight, nearly five times as many.

"What then is the reason why this death angel carried desolation into so many homes among the Germans, while he passed over the homes of the Americans, Irish and others, leaving them untouched by the sword? We answer, because the former almost invariably refused vaccination, while the latter almost universally practiced it. This fact demonstrates the protecting power of vaccination and proves the blindness and fatuity of those who neglected it." Further on the report says: "It is an obvious reflection that those physicians and the conductors of newspapers who have denounced vaccination as useless if not dangerous, and have exerted their influence to dissuade the people from using it, have taken on themselves a fearful responsibility. The grave has closed over many of the dupes of their insane counsels; but they cannot escape the reproaches of surviving victims who will carry for life, marks branded on them by these pretended friends and trusted advisors."

In 1872 the disease continued and there were six hundred and sixteen cases of small-pox reported, and of this number, four hundred and sixty-nine were Germans. The sixth annual report of the Commissioner of Health for the year ending April 1, 1873, shows an interesting table. On page thirty-eight, *et seq.*, it is stated that there were six hundred and sixteen cases of small-pox during the year, and the different nationalities attacked with the disease is found to be as follows:

Germans (cases occurring among Germans and their children during the year),	469
Americans and their children during the year,	41
Irish " " " " " "	38
Poles " " " " " "	21
Bohemians " " " " " "	15
Norwegians " " " " " "	6
Scotch " " " " " "	12
English " " " " " "	4
Austrian " " " " " "	3
Swiss " " " " " "	2
Welsh " " " " " "	1
Canadians " " " " " "	1
Hollanders " " " " " "	3

Total, 616

The next year the report mentions one hundred and fourteen deaths from small-pox, but fails to

state the total number of cases; and there were a few more in 1874. During this epidemic many patients were cared for in the Passavant Hospital, but there was not room enough for all. Dr. Johnson, with a clear insight as to the needs of the city, made repeated requests for an appropriation to build a city hospital for contagious diseases. During the whole time there was determined opposition to vaccination among the German settlers, and their careless indifference to the disease spread the epidemic and increased the death rate. The doctor's persistent efforts to compel the vaccination of all persons finally prevailed, and the disease was checked for the time.

In this and other reports, he refers to the dangers to the health of the city from the condition of the Milwaukee river, which he speaks of as "a huge cesspool" and recommends measures to abate the nuisance.

In 1876 small-pox reappeared and there were three hundred and thirty-seven cases reported. Dr. James Johnson remained in the health department until 1877, and during his incumbency introduced many sanitary measures. In 1874 he went abroad for the purpose of investigating improvements in sanitation in the Old World. He persistently urged the Common Council to provide a better supply of drinking water for the city, and for extension of the sewers, as important elements in the preservation of public health. To relieve the city from a nuisance which existed then, and has not yet been abated, he critically examined abattoirs in other places, and in his reports urged that one be built in Milwaukee; but ignorance or obstinacy, or both, on the part of local legislators, defeated his recommendation and the abattoir has not yet been built.

Dr. Johnson was succeeded as Commissioner of Health by Dr. I. H. Stearns, who had for a time been associated with the National Soldier's Home, and who remained in the office of commissioner one year, to be succeeded by Dr. O. W. Wight, who held the office four years.

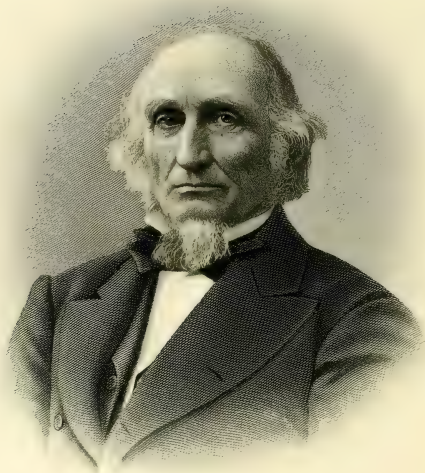
During Dr. Wight's incumbency a case of small-pox appeared in the city; the patient was removed to an isolated place and every provision made for his treatment, while the house in which he was taken sick was burned with all its contents. Whether the radical measures instituted by Dr. Wight stopped the spread of the disease cannot be proven, but it is a fact that no other case of

small-pox followed. The reports of Dr. Wight for 1879 and 1880 are treatises upon sanitation in its several branches, and are full of valuable information upon all points concerning sanitary matters—water supply, sewerage, general hygiene, milk supply, the sanitation of public buildings, cemeteries, necessity for abattoirs, and kindred subjects. A vast amount of research was necessary to prepare these valuable documents, which are buried in the annual reports of those years, now practically unobtainable. In 1881 flattering inducements were offered to Dr. Wight by officials of the city of Detroit, who requested him to accept the position of Health Commissioner of that city, which he did, remaining there until his death.

Dr. Wight was succeeded as Commissioner of Health in Milwaukee by Dr. Robert Martin, who held the office from October, 1881, until 1890. Small-pox existed in a number of the wards when he entered upon his duties, but few annual reports were printed during his administration, and the details of the disease are unknown. Dr. Martin was succeeded in this office by Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, and it was during the four years of Dr. Wingate's administration that arrangements were finally perfected for the proper disposal of the city garbage, a matter which for several years had led to much controversy. By persistent, determined effort, in spite of senseless and bitter opposition, Dr. Wingate succeeded in establishing the excellent system now in use. The prolonged difficulty in securing it is but an illustration of the hindrances which ignorance throws in the way of progressive sanitation; but for the doctor's perseverance and disregard of personal abuse, this subject would undoubtedly still harass the public mind.

From the day upon which the Board of Health was first organized until the present, there have been on the one hand urgent, persistent efforts on the part of the several health officers and commis-

sioners to improve the sanitary condition of the city in every respect. Their reports iterate and reiterate the necessity for sanitary improvements; for an increased and better supply of pure water; for better sewerage; for improved methods of watching milk supplies and guarding against the introduction of impure and adulterated food; for abating nuisances of all kinds; for purifying rivers; the construction of abattoirs, and other measures to relieve the city from noxious odors and unwholesome conditions consequent upon the slaughtering of animals and preparation of meats for market; while more continuous than all has gone forth an incessant demand for compulsory vaccination to prevent the recurrence of small-pox epidemics which have repeatedly ravaged the city. The persistent appeals made by the several health officers are the best evidence of the resistance and obstruction which they have encountered in their efforts to induce the local legislature to carry out established methods for improving the health of the city. In the face of this factious and unwise opposition stands the fact, that every sanitary measure introduced by the several Health Commissioners, when successfully enforced, has improved the health of the city and materially reduced the death rate, and there are other changes recommended which would increase the one and decrease the other. The Health Department should be furnished with a properly equipped laboratory for making chemical tests, and microscopical examinations—now recognized everywhere as essential to ascertain the existence of micro-organisms, or germs of disease and for detecting impurities in water, milk or food; each being a factor of the greatest importance in preventing the spread of diseases, and the preservation of the public health; and without such equipment Milwaukee must remain far behind in methods of modern sanitation.



Wm. Lloyd Garrison

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HOMEOPATHY IN MILWAUKEE.

BY LEWIS SHERMAN, M. D.

TRADITION informs us that the first homeopathic physician who practiced medicine in Milwaukee was one Dr. Cator, who came in 1847. He remained only a few months. But during the following year the ranks were filled by the coming in of Drs. James S. Douglas, Luther M. Tracy and J. P. Greves, and the adoption of the homeopathic system by Dr. Jesse S. Hewitt.

All of these, as well as most other physicians who practiced according to the homeopathic method before 1870, were graduates and former practitioners of the "regular" or allopathic school. Being converts, they were the more active and zealous in presenting the claims of the superiority of the new method. The proselyting spirit was fresh and vigorous. The merits of homeopathy were discussed, *pro* and *con.*, in season and out of season, in public as well as in private.

Of Dr. Cator, little is known. Dr. Tracy is well remembered by many of the older citizens of Milwaukee. He was a man of good education, strong personal character and quiet, industrious habits. He was obliged to retire early from practice on account of ill health. He died in 1871 or 1872.

Dr. Douglas was a native of New York state. He received his literary education at Madison University, at Hamilton, New York, from which institution he afterward received the honorary degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. His medical diploma was from Fairfield Medical College, 1825. He practiced according to the regular or allopathic method for twenty years, when, after investigation, he adopted the homeopathic system in 1845. He removed to Milwaukee in 1848 and, with Dr. Tracy, opened an office on "Spring street," near the river. He afterward removed to the East side, and for some years had his office at the northwest corner of Main (Broadway) and Wisconsin, "up stairs," where he afterward, in 1854, established in connection with his practice a pharmacy or supply store for other homeopathic

physicians. He was afterward associated in partnership at different times with Drs. Greves, Bentley, Hoyt, Perrine and Sherman. He continued in active work till 1878 when he was obliged to yield to the inevitable and died at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. He was known and respected by many, and by none more than the writer of this sketch, with whom he was associated from 1872 to 1876, during which time they jointly made diligent and thorough botanical explorations of the state and laid the foundations of the present Milwaukee Homœopathic Pharmacy.

Dr. Douglas was a man of literary and scientific turn of mind. He was an enthusiast in whatever he undertook. He was of generous nature and would not hesitate to spend his last cent in the prosecution of scientific research or in the promulgation of his latest theory or discovery. He was accustomed to "prove" his remedies by trying their effects on his own person when in health, this being one of the fundamental principles of the homeopathic school. His devotion to the principles of homeopathy was intense and was shown in his public debate with Dr. Garner, an able gentleman of the old school, in his Introduction to his "Practical Homeopathy"; in his Lecture on Homeopathy and in his daily conversation.

Dr. Greves removed to California at an early day, where he lived many years. Dr. Hewitt, previous to his conversion to homeopathy, was president of the City Medical Society. In 1848 he had an office on Main street and boarded at Mrs. Thurston's. He was, in 1851, associated with one Dr. Burke. He died about 1854.

In 1855 the number of homeopathic physicians was increased by the advent of Dr. Daniel T. Brown, H. C. F. Perlewitz, John G. Guenther and George W. Perrine. Dr. Brown was a quiet, unassuming man of Swedenborgian faith, who had formerly practiced dentistry. His office was at the southeast corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, then No. 25. In 1862 he removed to what

was then No. 41 Main, near Milwaukee, and later to No. 410 Milwaukee street, where he afterward put up a handsome brick block. He continued in practice until his death, about 1888. Dr. H. C. F. Perlewitz was located on the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets. He removed from the city after two years and is still practicing at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

Dr. George W. Perrine came to Milwaukee in 1855, and continued in practice until his death in 1872. In 1856 he was associated with Dr. Tracy at No. 26 Mason street, in 1858 at the corner of Main and Wisconsin, in 1859 at No. 48 Wisconsin, and in 1860 at the corner of Milwaukee and Wisconsin streets. He was a volunteer army surgeon, and for many years held the office of pension-examining surgeon. He did a successful practice and was highly respected. He died in 1872. Dr. Guenther was a German physician of considerable ability, advanced in years. He was located in the Preusser Block, corner of East Water and Mason streets. After a few years he returned to Germany. Dr. Anton Lackey was another German physician, contemporary with Dr. Guenther. Dr. La Fayette Lake and Dr. Chipman located the same year on the South side.

In 1858, Dr. A. W. Gray came from New York state at the request of Dr. D. T. Brown, with whom he associated in practice at No. 25 Wisconsin street. He afterward removed to the corner of Mason and Jefferson. Dr. Gray was a man of unusual ability and was a brother of the celebrated John F. Gray, the pioneer homeopathist of New York city. He died in 1873 and has been ably succeeded by his son, Dr. N. A. Gray, who began practice in 1867. Dr. Ernst Kuemmel, a German homeopathic physician, located on the South side in 1859, where he is still engaged in practice. He is, therefore, the oldest homeopathic physician now practicing in Milwaukee. Dr. Frederick C. John, also a German physician, came to Milwaukee from Sheboygan in 1866, and located on the West side. His genial manner and mirthful disposition made him a general favorite in the sick room. He enjoyed a large practice among English as well as among German speaking people. He died in 1891 and was succeeded by his son, Dr. F. F. John, who has practiced since 1883.

Dr. F. Henry Dodge practiced in 1862 at No. 37 Wisconsin street. He removed shortly afterward to Lake Mills, Wisconsin, where he is now in practice.

Dr. C. A. Leuthstrom, a Swedish physician of marked ability and pleasing address, entered the field in 1862. Dr. Leuthstrom began practice at Columbus, Ohio in 1848, having attended medical lectures in the Eclectic School at Cincinnati. He removed to Waukesha in 1854, where he had a very large practice. His success in Milwaukee as a general practitioner was phenomenal. He retired from active practice in 1879 and is now residing at his country home in Waukesha county.

Dr. Richard B. Brown came to Milwaukee and located on the South side in 1866, removing to the East side in 1888. He had been a United States army surgeon during the Civil War. Although quiet and unpretentious in manner, he was eminently successful as a practitioner and inspired confidence, based on the belief in his ability and integrity. He was for many years surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He died in 1894. His departure was mourned by his fellow physicians of every school.

Dr. A. Liliencrantz, a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago, adopted the homeopathic system soon after his graduation and opened an office on Grand avenue. He soon acquired a large practice, but, longing for richer fields removed to California, being succeeded by Drs. Stanhope and Storke.

Dr. O. W. Carlson began practice on the East side in 1872, he being one of the first of the Milwaukee physicians to receive a medical education in a homeopathic college. He is a native of Sweden, being a nephew of Dr. Leuthstrom, and, like him, has been very successful. Dr. Julia Ford, a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, was the first homeopathic physician of the female sex in Milwaukee. She practiced on the South side from 1870 to 1894, the time of her death. She was a bright and industrious woman, an honor to her sex and an ornament to the profession. Dr. C. D. Stanhope began practice in 1874. Shortly afterward he associated with him Dr. Eugene F. Storke. Together they did a very large practice. Dr. Storke was a most industrious student and hard-working practitioner. Along with his extensive practice he found time for much literary work. He is now practicing in Denver, Colorado. Dr. Joseph Lewis, Jr., graduated from Chicago Homeopathic College in 1875, and commenced practice shortly after, locating on the South side. He is now president of

the Homeopathic State Medical Society. Dr. Willis Danforth came to Milwaukee at the time of the retirement of Dr. Leuthstrom from visiting practice in 1879. He had formerly been a practitioner of the old school, surgeon of an Illinois regiment during the Civil War, later professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and being a man of long experience and unusual ability, ranked high as a surgeon as well as a general practitioner until his death.

Dr. C. C. Olmsted came from Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1878, locating on the East side, where he enjoyed a select practice till 1886, when he followed the star of empire to Kansas City, Missouri. He was succeeded by Dr. F. D. Brooks, from New York state, who has proved a very acceptable practitioner.

Dr. Robert Martin, a graduate of Starling Medical College, Ohio, was for many years our efficient health officer. He is now practicing on the South side.

Dr. A. J. Hare of the Boston University School of Medicine was for several years superintendent of the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

There are at the present time about forty physicians in Milwaukee who practice wholly or partly according to the homeopathic method. It is not the purpose of this sketch to make personal mention of all; suffice it to say that there are among these, men of learning, talent and energy, who are now making history, and who will be known to the public as well as, or better, than those whose names we have mentioned.

First of the eye and ear specialists of the homeopathic school who have practiced in Milwaukee, was Dr. G. C. Dermott, who practiced in Milwaukee in 1877 and 1881, after which he removed to Cincinnati and took the chair of Eye and Ear Surgery in Pulte Medical College in that city. He was succeeded by E. W. Beebe, who had been an acceptable general practitioner, and had taken special courses in New York to perfect himself in this specialty.

Of the women who have done credit to the profession besides Dr. Julia Ford, above mentioned, we may note Dr. Mary E. Hughes, who began practice in 1876, and Dr. Almah J. Frisby, a talented daughter of the late Judge Frisby. Dr.

Frisby is now engaged in educational work in the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Helen Bingham, a deservedly successful physician, who practiced here for several years and who is now residing at Denver, Colorado; Dr. Belle Reynolds, now practicing at Santa Barbara, California; Dr. Evelyn Hoehne and Dr. Hannah M. Brown, the two latter of whom are still in practice and doing excellent work.

The Milwaukee Homeopathic Medical Society was organized at an early day and kept up for several years by the five or six active practitioners of the time. The Milwaukee Academy of Medicine was organized in 1879, mainly for the purpose of pursuing experiments in the action of drugs on the healthy, human body. Though it was not composed exclusively of homeopathic physicians, the membership was largely of this faith. This society has achieved a national reputation through the celebrated "Milwaukee Test" of the limits of the drug attenuation in the practice of medicine.

Homeopathic physicians have always contributed a liberal share of the work of the charity hospitals, homes, dispensaries and other eleemosynary institutions. The Protestant Orphan Asylum, the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, St. John's Home, the Home for the Friendless, the Babies' Home, the Rescue Mission, House of Mercy and other similar institutions have received the gratuitous services of homeopathic physicians. Although few of the larger hospitals in Milwaukee are under the exclusive management of the practitioners of this faith, the system is practiced by visiting physicians at St. Mary's Hospital, the Wisconsin General Hospital, Trinity Hospital and other similar institutions, when demanded by patients.

Among the books written by homeopathic physicians in Milwaukee are: "Douglas on Intermitent Fever"; "Douglas' Practical Homeopathy," now in its fifteenth edition; "Therapeutics and Materia Medica" by Dr. Lewis Sherman, now in the second edition; "Heilkunde und Heilmittellehre" by the same author, and various periodical publications and brochures on medical subjects. Among the serial publications may be mentioned the *Expositor*, published by Dr. Douglas, and the *Bulletin of New Remedies* by Dr. Sherman.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

BY WILLIAM W. WIGHT AND JOHN JOHNSTON.

A THREEFOLD division of the history of banks and banking in Milwaukee will be both convenient and natural, and will much facilitate its comprehension. The first section will be devoted to the early period—the period of hostile legislation—extending to about the year 1852; the second section will be occupied with the era of state banks; the third section will be concerned with what may be called the epoch of national banks, beginning in 1863.

The prejudice against banks in the Northwest territory during the thirties increased as the decade grew old, and survived until nearly the close of the forties. This was not an antipathy born primarily of the Western soil, but it had been brought with the settlers from their Eastern homes. Nor was it a hostility without some rational foundation. A goodly proportion of the pilgrims to these new regions had been driven hither by the wreckage of their fortunes, owing to the failure of banking institutions in the East. Not a few of the immigrants brought with them, as a portion of their estates, promises to pay of banks in the older sections of the nation—certificates of obligation not valuable enough to protest, and which would have proved no substantial asset in a court of insolvency.

Although a strong opposition to the establishment of banks came with the tide of settlement into this locality, it had not become potential in 1835, while Wisconsin was still a slice of Michigan, nor even in 1836, when the first legislature of the separated territory convened. The panic of 1837 was needed to give this prejudice coherence and solidity. Thus, by act approved January 23, 1835, the legislature of Michigan (Laws of Michigan, III., 1348) granted a charter to the Bank of Wisconsin at Green Bay—the earliest institution of this character within the present limits of this state. The first Territorial Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin, which convened at Belmont, October 25, 1836, passed enabling acts

for the establishment of three banks in as many ambitious neighborhoods—for the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, the Bank of Mineral Point, and the Bank of Milwaukee. These acts, which were approved November 30, 1836, and December 2, 1836, fixed the capital stock of each bank at two hundred thousand dollars, divisible into two thousand shares, and permitted the issuance of circulating notes by each to a sum equal to three times the amount of the stock. Here, therefore, was provision for a maximum circulation of eighteen hundred thousand dollars—clearly an extravagant paper output for a region sparsely settled with civilized people.* For, be it remembered, the aboriginal inhabitants, more astute than their white neighbors, absolutely declined any other currency than coin.

The career of the four banks just mentioned was neither long nor honorable. What bills they issued they failed to redeem; what loans they made were largely to land speculators, who were crushed in the crash of 1837. The inglorious history of the Bank of Milwaukee is doubtless a fair delineation of the quartette. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

The act (Laws of 1836, chapter 15) organizing the president, directors and company of the Bank of Milwaukee, was minute and explicit in its detail of duties, in its prohibitions and permissions. The amount which the corporation could owe was not to exceed three times the sum of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid, over and above the specie deposit. The contraction of such excess indebtedness was to entail personal liability upon the directors whose votes countenanced it. Authority to issue notes and bills (the same being declared negotiable by endorsement) was coupled

* The notes which circulated in 1836, and later, were not the first experience of Wisconsin with paper money. In *XI. Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 274, 275, are *fac similis* of notes which floated about the western shores of Lake Michigan in 1814 and 1815, but which, payable as they were in Quebec, Montreal and London, were sadly at a discount during the second war with England.



Yours Truly
John Whiston

with the penalty of dissolution of the corporation if such obligations were not paid when due and demanded. No bill could be issued of a less denomination than five dollars, and the corporation was forbidden to take more than seven per cent. per annum on its loans and discounts, in advance. Oath for faithful performance of duty was to be a necessary qualification of all directors and other officers, and no emoluments could be voted except by the stockholders at a general meeting.

Such were some of the stringent, yet salutary, regulations of the law. Its first section appointed Rufus Parks, Horace Chase, James Sanderson, Giles S. Brisbin, Sylvester W. Dunbar, George Bowman, Jesse Rhodes, Cyrus Hawley and Solomon Juneau as commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock and to act as the first directors. The first Monday of June, 1837, was fixed for opening the stock book. It appears, however, from inspection of the original minutes of the corporation, that these directors met, "pursuant to public notice," on the first Monday of January, 1837, elected Mr. Dunbar president of the board and proceeded forthwith to arrange for receiving subscriptions. But nothing further was done until the time declared in the act, June 5, 1837. On that day Walter Shattuck, Rufus Parks, Solomon Juneau, Giles S. Brisbin, Horace Chase and James Sanderson each subscribed for one share, and each paid ten dollars on account thereof. Later, in the same week, Messrs. Dunbar, Bowman and Hawley followed suit, and on July 31, Alanson Sweet, Abraham E. Morton and Charles H. Larkin* did likewise. Mr. Chase also subscribed for four additional shares.

To the guarded requirements of the statute, the directors added equally conservative by-laws. No paper could be discounted without two good indorsers approved by the board, and no indorser in default would be re-accepted until his former accommodation had been fully met. Such and similar rules were doubtless efficacious in their tendency, but some uneasiness as to their severity is developed upon inspecting a resolution of the directors postponing for one year payment of all ninety days' discounts. One is not over-shrewd in guessing that these were the directors' own notes—the bank's capital stock.

Friction developed early among the officers.

* Charles H. Larkin, the last survivor of these early bankers, died as this chapter was being prepared, August 16, 1894.

The removal of Jesse Rhodes from the territory created a vacancy in the directory; the selection, by a narrow majority, of Alanson Sweet as his successor afforded an opportunity, if it did not furnish the cause, for much wrangling. Indeed, there were more bitter words than business transactions. It was not until December 18, 1837, that a resolution passed the board "to procure for said Bank of Milwaukee plates, books, paper, iron safe, etc., etc., for the use of said bank." Up to this time there had been scant need of such articles, for one hundred and sixty dollars, the first instalment upon sixteen shares of stock, constituted the bank's finances. But on this last-mentioned day, a certain Francis Kelly O'Farrell, under permission previously granted, subscribed for the remaining nineteen hundred and eighty-four shares, and was appointed fiscal agent and cashier. This subscription gave an impetus to business, for on December 30, 1837, the board "discounted and received a special deposit from S. Juneau," and the entire body of stockholders, O'Farrell included, paid in forty per cent. of their subscriptions. At least, so the minutes state, but the payment, so far as the large stockholder was concerned, was clearly only a matter of book-entry, for O'Farrell was both payor and payee. The "banking-house" was the office of Rufus Parks, who was the receiver of public moneys.

There seems to have been at least two discounts between the last mentioned date and February 19, 1838. On that day evidences of insecurity in the minds of the directors appear. Mr. O'Farrell was directed to file a bond as fiscal agent and bring all the property of the bank before the board, while at the same time a call of forty per cent. was made on the stock. What the fiscal agent did about the bond is not disclosed, but the demand to produce the assets was met with a peremptory refusal. He was thereupon removed and the board, under the advice of its attorney, Don A. J. Upham, took steps to protect itself against any negotiable paper in O'Farrell's possession and against any stock which he might attempt to vend.

The further retrograding and, hence, melancholy history of this bank can be briefly told. The call for forty per cent. on the stock elicited no favorable response. The last meeting of the directors of which record is given was held at the house of Owen Aldrich on December 27, 1838. James Sanderson was then president of the board

and Charles H. Larkin, secretary. The last recorded act was the election and qualification of John S. Boyd as cashier—*nomen et præterea nil!*—of the Bank of Milwaukee.

The next act in this tragi-comedy was the interference of the legislature. In December, 1838, a joint resolution was adopted (Laws of 1839, Appendix, page 2) appointing two special committees, one to investigate the affairs of the bank of Wisconsin, the other to perform a similar duty concerning the banks of Mineral Point and Milwaukee. These committees were to visit these institutions, "examine their books, count the gold and silver, bills of other banks, notes payable and deposits on hand, and to enquire by oath or affirmation of their several officers or any other persons, into such facts" as might enable the committees to discover and report whether the charter requisitions had been fully met. What the special committee reported with regard to the bank of Milwaukee is evident from the following act, which is chapter 60, laws of 1839, and which was approved March 11, 1839:*

WHEREAS, It appears from the report of the committee appointed by a joint resolution of the two houses of the legislature, at its last session, to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Milwaukee, that said bank has not gone into operation according to the requisitions of its charter; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin:

That an act entitled "an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Milwaukee," approved November 30, 1836, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the charter granted by said act be and the same is hereby annulled, vacated and made void.

As the historian has not informed us whence Fiscal Agent O'Farrall came, so it is not recorded whither he went. His stock, and that of the other stockholders, burdened by unpaid assessments and the bank's liabilities appear to have vested in Alanson Sweet. On August 2, 1842, he transferred for one dollar twelve hundred and fifty of these shares to Joseph Ward and Lyndsey Ward, and on February 5, 1846, the same Mr. Sweet, for the same consideration, assigned seven hundred and forty-nine shares to Alexander

Mitchell. Here the history of the Bank of Milwaukee ends.

This account of the failure of the earliest Milwaukee bank has been purposely minute. Its brief and untoward career had an influence on the mind of the times and assisted, with the other reasons hereinbefore indicated, to cause the legislative eye to look askance at all banking ventures. Evidences of this disapprobation will appear as the narrative advances.

While the directors of the Bank of Milwaukee were selecting Mr. Boyd cashier of a concern which had no cash, the Legislative Assembly of 1838-9 was gathered in Madison. Attention is called to two acts passed at its second session, which began January 21, 1839. One of these enactments (laws of 1839, chapter 32) was the incorporation of the State Bank of Wisconsin. The charter which was approved by Governor Dodge, February 25, 1839, was the last bank charter (not including savings institutions) ever granted by the legislature of the territory or state. The concession was repented of and the charter repealed April 10, 1843 (laws of 1843, page 62).

The other enactment of 1839, which greatly concerns this history, was the act to incorporate the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company (laws of 1839, chapter 36, approved February 28*, 1839).

An account of the origin of this legislation is not unimportant. George Smith of Aberdeen, Scotland, had been in Chicago as far back as 1834 for the purpose of purchasing farming lands. Then, or somewhat later, he represented the Scottish Illinois Land Investment Company. Led to believe that there was more profit in banking than in land trafficking, he obtained from the Illinois legislature a charter (laws of Illinois 1836, page 30, approved January 13, 1836) for the incorporation of the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company. This charter, in obedience to the prevailing antipathy, laboriously withheld banking franchises in words, and yet conferred some privileges which peculiarly appertain to banking institutions. Mr. Smith's success was so marked in Chicago that he determined upon a similar enter-

* As to the other Wisconsin banks established in 1835 and 1836, the Bank of Wisconsin declined to permit the Legislative Committee to investigate, and thereupon the attorney-general was directed to wind up its affairs (chapter 55, laws of 1839); the charter of the Bank of Mineral Point was repealed by act approved February 18, 1842, after the community had suffered a loss of over \$200,000; the Miners' Bank of "Du Buque" seems to have died without legislative assistance.

* This is the date given in the printed laws. The original draft of the bill, showing its progress through both houses and indicating the amendments made, gives February 27, 1839, as the date of approval.

prise in Milwaukee, not deterred by the so recent failure of the Bank of Milwaukee. Daniel Wells, Jr., was a member of the legislature of 1838-9, and an acquaintance of Mr. Smith. The latter waited upon Mr. Wells and explained his desires, and a bill was drawn for introduction into the legislature, modeled, as Mr. Wells stated to his fellow Solons, upon an insurance charter in use in Utica, New York.* This bill, amended by adding Section 10, hereinafter quoted, became by passage and approval chapter 36, laws of 1839.

The powers with which the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company were clothed, the privilege which was expressly withheld, were set forth in detail. The corporation had authority to make contracts of insurance upon life and against losses or damages by fire or otherwise of any houses or boats, ships, vessels or buildings, and of any goods, chattels or personal estate; and to receive money on deposit, and loan the same on bottomry, respondentia, or other satisfactory security at such rates of interest as could be done by individuals. The remaining enabling clause is worthy of literal reproduction: The corporation "may employ all such capital as may belong or accrue to the said company in the purchase of public or other stocks, or in any other moneyed transactions or operations for the sole benefit of the said company; and in general the said company may transact all business usually performed by insurance companies, provided nothing herein contained shall give the said company banking privileges."

The value of a share of stock was fixed at twenty-five dollars, the number of shares was limited to twenty thousand. On the first Monday of May, 1839, subscription books were to be opened in Milwaukee, and James H. Rogers, Allen W. Hatch, Maurice Pixley, Hans Crocker, Samuel Brown, Chauncey H. Peak and William Brown were designated commissioners of subscription.

*The statements in this paragraph are based on Dr. Butler's *Alexander Mitchell, the financier*, XI. Wisconsin Historical Collections, 436. It has, however, been denied by others, either that Mr. Smith obtained the incorporation of the Chicago company, or that he was ever connected therewith. But it is certain that the name of the Milwaukee corporation and some clauses of its enabling act are sufficiently like the law forming the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company to have been borrowed from it. It is also true that no law of New York incorporating a Utica concern has yet been found which could have been a close model for the Milwaukee corporation, unless Mr. Wells had in mind an Act to incorporate the Oneida Insurance Company. Chapter 57, laws of New York, of 1832.

Two dollars per share were to be paid at the signing. Provision was made for five directors, for holding the annual meeting on the first Monday in June and for the corporate death of the company on the first Monday of January, 1868.

Section 10, which was inserted in the bill on its journey through the legislature, thus reads:

In case of any loss or losses taking place which shall be equal to the amount of the capital stock of said company, and the president and directors after knowing of such loss or losses having taken place shall subscribe to any policy of insurance, their estates, jointly and severally, shall be accountable for any and every loss which shall take place under policies so subscribed, and all moneys received on deposit if in bills, notes or other evidences of debt paid by a banker, bank or other corporation, and loaned by the company hereby chartered, shall be endorsed by the president of said company with the corporate name thereof, and shall be redeemed at their usual place of business in gold or silver on demand, if such banker, bank or other corporation shall fail.

At the time fixed, the commissioners opened the stock book and four thousand and fifty-six shares were taken. The subscribers were William Brown four shares; Hans Crocker, two shares; Benjamin H. Edgerton, four shares; Daniel Wells, Jr., ten shares; Chauncey H. Peak, eight shares; Allen W. Hatch, five shares and George Smith four thousand and twenty-three shares. On the evening of May 7, 1839, the qualified shareholders gathered at the Milwaukee House and elected as directors, Hans Crocker, William Brown, Patrick Strachan, William D. Scott and George Smith. Later, upon the same evening, Mr. Smith was chosen the president of the company. As the term of these five directors was but a fragment, the stockholders on June 3, 1839, met and selected for the full term Patrick Strachan, Thomas Webster, George Smith, Alexander Mitchell and William Smith. This is the first introduction of Alexander Mitchell to Milwaukee, and the last named date approximates the beginning of his residence.

Of these last named directors all were non-residents of Milwaukee except young Mitchell. Upon this Caledonian youth of twenty-one years fell the brunt of the business. He was the secretary of the corporation upon an annual salary of one thousand one hundred dollars, and the earliest printed evidence of his existence here is a notice signed by him as secretary in the *Milwaukee Advertiser* of June 15, 1839, calling an assessment upon the stock.

Mr. Mitchell and a safe had arrived together by steamer from Chicago; and in an office on

Broadway,* with two hundred and eighty dollars and forty-four cents in furniture and equipment, began, in the disguise of an insurance company, the first successful bank in Wisconsin, for, bank it must needs be called. It certainly issued a few policies of fire and marine insurance, perhaps it took some risks on lives;† but these were but the accidents, subterfuges, devices, whatever it is pleased to call them, of a banking institution whose charter forbade a banking business.

A few words should be said about this legislative proviso against the banking privilege. It was not introduced for the first time into this charter. It is found in 1836 in the enabling act of the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company. When the Wisconsin Insurance Company at Green Bay was incorporated (laws of 1837, chapter 29; approved January 9, 1838), the same inhibition was inserted into the enabling act. Nine years later a like clause was placed in the charter (laws of 1847, page 139) of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Nor did the legislature content itself with refusing the banking privilege to insurance corporations. The Mississippi & Lake Erie Navigation Company, headed by William B. Astor, was chartered for freight and passenger transportation with a proviso forbidding the banking privilege (laws of 1847, page 29); and the Southport & Beloit Road Company and the Milwaukee & Waterford Plank Road Company, established for maintaining plank roads, were incorporated with a similar restrictive clause (laws of 1848, pages 70, 298). But the crowning evidence of legislative antipathy to banks is found in the second earliest charter for church purposes granted in Wisconsin—to the First Congregational Society in the town of Milwaukee. By this act James Bonnell, Eliphalet Cramer, Samuel Brown, Frederick E. Otis and Abram D. Smith were created a body politic and corporate for the purposes of religion, but nothing

in the act contained was to be construed as giving the society banking powers; (Laws of 1845, page 85; approved February 22, 1845.)

But despite the prohibition, there were two branches of financiering to which the early and systematic attention of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company was devoted. One was the purchase from the government of farms for worthy, but impecunious, intending settlers. As the United States sternly required payment in advance, the company bought and paid for the farm, placed the incomer in possession, and contracted with him to deed to him in the future, upon terms profitable to the company and advantageous to the grantee.

The other and more important branch of the company's business was the issuance of certificates of deposit. These pieces of paper were of the greatest utility, not only in Milwaukee but all over the West. In Detroit, in St. Louis, in Cleveland, in Cincinnati, they were familiar and welcome visitors. They were issued in denominations as small as one dollar; they greatly resembled bank notes; they were paid promptly on demand. In this last characteristic they were almost in a class by themselves, the Chemical of New York being the only bank that could make a similar claim for its like obligations. The quantum of circulation of these certificates of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company greatly fluctuated. On March 1, 1840, the amount outstanding was seven thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars; on August 31, 1841, seventy-two thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars; on June 1, 1842, forty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars; on November 1, 1843, one hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars; on May 1, 1844, seventy-two thousand and eighty-seven dollars; on November 1, 1845, two hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars; on March 1, 1846, one hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars; on July 1, 1847, three hundred and three thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars; on January 1, 1848, four hundred and five thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars; on July 1, 1849, seven hundred and forty-eight thousand and seventy-five dollars; on October 1, 1849, one million forty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars, (the first time the amount was more than a million

* This was a diminutive wooden building on the west side of Broadway, about the center of the block between Wisconsin and Mason streets. In the spring of 1840 the business was removed to a small one-story frame on Wisconsin street, the second door below the post-office. In the spring of 1842 it was again transferred to where the Newhall house later stood. In 1846, or thereabouts, removal was made to the southeast corner of East Water and Michigan streets, where a building had been erected especially for the company, and where it has remained almost continuously since.

† An anecdote concerning a life-risk taken by the company is given in Camp's *History of Western Banking*, page 9.



At Mitchell

dollars); on March 1, 1850, three hundred and seventy-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars; on February 1, 1851, one million and sixty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars, and on May 1, 1852, eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars. On December 1, 1852 (the year in which the state banking law was passed), the circulation reached its maximum point, one million four hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars. Except about thirty-two thousand dollars, either lost or preserved by collectors, every dollar of this vast sum was redeemed in coin.

A number of interesting events belongs to these years of uninterrupted solvency:

There were several runs to entrap and destroy the company. These were organized, not by depositors, but by rival banks in other places. Mr. Mitchell, however, was always ready for the emergency and never called down his flag. An especially cunning scheme was planned in Chicago and Detroit in 1849, at Thanksgiving time. The statement was widely circulated that the Smith Bank in Chicago—Mr. Mitchell's feeder—had closed its doors, and, at the same time with the rumor, all the certificates that could be gathered were poured into Milwaukee for payment. Mr. Mitchell, certain of Mr. Smith's solvency, hurried up coin from Chicago by land and lake. The wagon bearing specie broke down on the way and lumbered laboriously into Milwaukee on three wheels; but the company cared not for the delay, and both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Ferguson paid certificates until bed-time out of the local store. The next day it was learned that the Smith Bank *had* closed in Chicago—on the Thanksgiving holiday.

Another incident of this period was the adoption of a law repealing the company's charter. On January 29, 1846, the governor approved a bill, passed by a large majority, annulling the franchise of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company (laws of 1846, page 40). The interested parties paid no attention to the act and the adverse legislation had no effect upon the business. Mr. Smith and Mr. Mitchell being advised by counsel that their charter could not be recalled, and that *quo warranto* was the proper proceeding against their alleged illegal acts, issued on January 30, 1846, a circular phrased as follows:

The recent act of the legislature of the territory in reference to this institution will not in any way affect its rights or

interrupt its business. This notice is deemed proper for the information and protection of holders of its paper, which will be redeemed by its correspondents in New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Galena and St. Louis as heretofore.

The circular was accompanied by a statement in detail of the condition of the company showing surplus over liabilities of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand, four hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

Other attempts were threatened to destroy the company whose legal existence until 1868, the legislature had solemnly decreed. Bills were framed to declare the certificates of deposit of no legal value, and to impose a fine of five dollars for every one taken in and paid out, and steps were threatened in 1852 to test the right of the company to exist. But the bills were never introduced, and the legal proceedings were withdrawn upon the understanding that the company would reorganize under the then recently adopted state banking law.

Thus the company had successfully fended off legislative opposition. That such opposition had been so regular and so persistent is matter of surprise, considering the assured standing of the company as a Milwaukee institution and its constant essential service to the legislators themselves. Not infrequently the territorial officers were indebted to Mr. Mitchell for salaries too tardily paid by the United States government; not infrequently appropriations were made reimbursing him for money advanced in periods of stringency and delay. Hence, it has well been said that in aiming to destroy this company, the legislature was lopping off its own supporting limb. Happily this time of hostility came to an end.

During the entire period under consideration, Mr. Smith and Mr. Mitchell had occupied the positions, respectively, of president and secretary of the company. But the secretary, with the president's approval, was gradually preparing for the absorption of the entire ownership—an event which occurred with the reorganization of the company in 1853. With the advancement of Mr. Mitchell to the presidency, came the promotion to cashiership of David Ferguson, a friend of Mr. Mitchell from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who had entered the company's service in 1840, when he was nineteen years of age.

Necessarily this chapter has been devoted almost entirely to the history of but one financial

institution. During most of this early period it had no rival in Milwaukee. In 1847, however, were the beginnings of the present Marshall & Ilsley Bank. Samuel Marshall began a brokerage and private banking business in the spring of that year, which with William J. Bell as a silent partner for about twelve months, continued until April 17, 1849. In September, 1849, Mr. Marshall, in company with a former clerk of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company named Charles F. Ilsley, opened a general banking office, under the firm name of Marshall & Ilsley, in the old United States Block, now known as No. 342 East Water street. In 1853 they were driven by increase of business to the Furlong Block on the southwest corner of East Water and Huron streets. Carrying on its affairs with rigid honesty and with wise conservatism, this firm grew and prospered. It has staunchly weathered every financial gale and now, in an ever young old age, the corporation founded upon it in 1888 commands universal respect.

Mr. Bell above named after dissolving with Mr. Marshall, formed a partnership with Augustus L. McCrea. The firm of McCrea & Bell, an exchange and banking house, did a business of not long duration at the corner of East Water and Huron streets.

A somewhat careful search has failed to disclose any other corporations or firms fairly entitled to be designated as banks, or bankers in Milwaukee during this early period.* Adverse legislation had been practically prohibitive. It remains in this chapter to consider how this hostility was averted and an atmosphere favorable to banking created in Wisconsin.

Two constitutions were tendered to the people for acceptance preliminary to statehood. The first Constitutional Convention, in session at Madison from October 5, 1846, until December 16, 1846, prepared an instrument, which was submitted to the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and rejected. The vote of the counties was fourteen thousand one hundred and nineteen for the proposed constitution, and twenty thousand two hundred and thirty-three against it. The vote of Milwaukee county was one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight for, and one thousand

nine hundred and ninety-six against. The rejected instrument contained a clause prohibiting banks of issue and the circulation of any bank notes of less denomination than twenty dollars. It was especially the money clauses that were distasteful to the majority and caused the rejection of the constitution. The second convention assembled at Madison, December 15, 1847, and adjourned February 1, 1848. The constitution prepared by the latter body was accepted by the people on the second Monday in March, 1848. The vote of all the counties for the constitution was sixteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; against it, six thousand three hundred and eighty-four. The vote of Milwaukee county was two thousand and eight for, and two hundred and three against. The second convention started in to avoid the rocks upon which the instrument of the first had been wrecked. Several mooted questions were thus left to the people for subsequent legislative decision—banks, for instance. The object of the second convention was to draft a constitution that would be popular, and this could only be done by allowing the people to fight over such questions of policy among themselves.*

In accordance with this plan the provision of the state constitution on the subject of banking, as contained in Article XI., Sections 4, 5, is as follows:

SECTION 4. The legislature shall not have power to create, authorize or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation, having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

SECTION 5. The legislature may submit to the voters, at any general election, the question of "bank," or "no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. *Provided*, That no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state, at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

To give force and efficacy to these provisions, the legislature of 1849 adopted a penal chapter (chapter 39) on unauthorized banking,† and the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in several cases decided that these sections of the constitution

* A reference to the "wild-cat" bank of Joel W. Hemenway, stated to have been chartered February 12, 1850, will be found in Buck's *Milwaukee*, III., 236.

* XI. Wisconsin Historical Collections, 409.

† Sections 2021, 2022, R. S., 1878.

reserved to the people all legislative power upon the subject of banks and banking. Any act upon the subject not submitted to the people would be void.* The present banking act is therefore essentially, pre-eminently and peculiarly, a people's law.

It was not until 1851 that the legislature took any action upon this subject. By this time the state and the city had prospered to an unwonted degree and the intelligence and enterprise of the population were protesting against restrictions upon legitimate financial institutions. Chapter 143 of the laws of 1851 provided that the question of bank or no bank should be submitted to the electors at the ensuing general election, and the result communicated to the next legislature at the commencement of its session.

On November 4, 1851, the question was presented to the people and the decision was largely in favor of banks. The vote of the state was, bank, thirty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine; no bank, nine thousand one hundred and twenty-six. The vote of Milwaukee county was, bank, four thousand four hundred and seventy-one; no bank, three hundred and forty-one. As a consequence the legislature of 1852, (chapter 479) adopted a general banking law. This also was submitted to the people at the general election November 2, 1852, and was accepted. The vote of the state was, for the act, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; against the act, eight thousand seven hundred and eleven. The vote of Milwaukee county was, for the act, four thousand one hundred and seventy-three;

against the act, seventy-three. This act is still the law of the state and is incorporated in chapter XCIV of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

Its terms need not be recapitulated at great length. They are quite like the free banking law which had been authorized in New York, April 13, 1838. The Wisconsin law permitted any number of persons to organize banking corporations under the restrictions* and in the manner provided therein, and the office of the bank comptroller† was created as an important part of the law's machinery. "Circulating notes in the similitude of bank notes" might be issued by the comptroller for an amount not larger than its capital stock, to any bank which deposited with the state treasurer to secure this circulation an equal amount of state or United States stocks or bonds worth par. Public stocks were in all cases to be, or to be made to be, equal to a stock producing six per cent. per annum. Provision was made for graduating the amount of the circulating medium when stocks below par were tendered to the comptroller, and for refusing entirely any stocks deemed insecure. All banks were to redeem their notes at their counters in coin, and every six months render a detailed statement of their condition to the comptroller, who was to see that the banks kept their securities good and that the law was faithfully obeyed.

To discover how the new law operated in Milwaukee is the province of the next section.

* State *ex rel* Reedsburgh Bank v. Hastings, 12 Wisconsin, 47; Van Steenwyck v. Sackett, 17 Wisconsin, 645; Brower v. Haight, 18 Wisconsin, 102; Rusk v. Van Nostrand, 21 Wisconsin, 159; Porter v. State, 46 Wisconsin, 375.

* One of the restrictions was that the maximum capital should not exceed five hundred thousand dollars. The apprehension that banks might become so formidable as to swallow up the state still lingered in the legislative mind.

† This office was abolished in 1870; the state treasurer performs the duties. Laws of 1868, chapter 28.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE ERA OF STATE BANKS IN WISCONSIN.

BY WILLIAM W. WIGHT AND JOHN JOHNSTON.

IT having been provided that the free banking act should go into effect on the first Monday of November, 1852, if the majority of the ballots cast on that day should approve the law, and the vote having been favorable thereto, the advent of 1853 saw a large crop of banks springing up throughout the state. In the city of Milwaukee three were organized in 1853, and fifteen from 1853 to the war period. In January, 1853, the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company placed itself under the ægis of the law, and ceased longer to be the target of invidious legisla-

tion. To its already unwieldy name the designation bank was now for the first time appended. In common speech, however, Mitchell's Bank was a sufficient appellation.

The following table gives, it is believed, a complete list of the banks established under the state law during the period now under consideration. The date of opening, as given in the articles of organization, the original quantum of stock, the name of the first president and of the first cashier and the event of each bank is presented. The list is intended to be chronological:

TABLE OF STATE BANKS ORGANIZED IN MILWAUKEE, 1853-1862.

Name.	When Opened	Original Capital.	First President.	First Cashier.	Event.
Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. . . .	Jan. 5, 1853	\$100,000	Alexander Mitchell. . . .	David Ferguson.	{ With termination "Bank," still in existence.
State Bank of Wisconsin	May 1, 1853	150,000	Eliphalet Cramer. . . .	Moses S. Scott.	{ Became, March 2, 1865, Milwaukee National Bank.
Farmers' and Millers' Bank. . . .	May 2, 1853	50,000	Newcomb Cleveland. . .	Charles D. Nash.	{ Became, Sep. 19, 1863, First National Bank.
Exchange Bk. of Wm. J. Bell & Co. . .	Nov. 2, 1853	50,000	William J. Bell.	James B. Kellogg.	Closed July 14, 1855.
Bank of Commerce	Apr. 19, 1854	100,000	George W. Peckham. . .	Joseph S. Colt.	Closed 1856.
Germania Bank of G. Papendiek & Co. . . .	Aug. 1, 1854	25,000	George Papendiek. . . .	Christopher H. H. Papendiek	Failed January, 1855.
People's Bank of Haertel, Greenleaf and Co. . . .	Nov. 1, 1854	25,000	Herman Haertel.	Emory B. Greenleaf. . . .	Closed January 4, 1858.
Bank of Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 1855	50,000	Charles D. Nash.	Peveril S. Peake.	{ Became, 1865, National Exchange Bank.
Marine Bank.	Feb. 1, 1856	50,000	Jacob A. Hoover.	John H. Skidmore.	Closed 1860.
Second Ward Bank	Feb. 1, 1856	25,000	Augustus C. Wilmanns	William H. Jacobs.	{ Became, Feb. 1, 1866, Second Ward Savings Bk.
Globe Bank.	June 1, 1857	100,000	Asahel Finch.	William R. Freeman. . . .	Closed Jan. 4, 1858.
Juneau Bank.	July 1, 1857	250,000	James B. Cross.	Samuel B. Scott.	{ Became, 1866, National City Bank.
Union Bank.	Apr. 23, 1858	50,000	John W. Medbury. . . .	Wilbur F. Herbert.	Closed 1859.
Merchants' Bank	Aug. 1, 1862	25,000	Edwin H. Goodrich. . .	Samuel B. Scott.	{ Became, 1865, Merchants' National Bank.
Milwaukee County Bank. . .	Aug. 1, 1862	50,000	John Armstrong.	James L. Spink.	Closed 1869.

From none of the concerns listed as closed did any loss accrue to their customers. The bonds deposited by the unfortunate Germania Bank*

*The sad tragedy of the murder, on October 16, 1855, of H. C. Adams, by a Bavarian named Feiner, is one of the many sequels of the failure of the Germania Bank.

were sold by the comptroller, and the proceeds were ample to secure those interested; the other institutions which ceased business previously deposited with the comptroller sufficient specie to redeem their circulation, and withdrew their bonds. The Globe Bank never fully organized.



W. H. Camp

Of the officers above named Mr. Nash became president of the Bank of Milwaukee and of the National Exchange Bank, and so continued until 1893, and Mr. Ferguson continued cashier of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank until the disaster of July, 1893, hereinafter to be mentioned. With these exceptions all the above named persons have long since ceased, from death or other causes, to be connected with Milwaukee banks.

The free banking act was thoroughly tested during the ten years following its passage, and its merits and demerits brought to light. Its especially vulnerable point was the facility with which banks could be established, not for the purposes of legitimate business, but solely to become temporary centers of issuance of profitable, and usually irredeemable, circulation. This result was frequently accomplished by locating the alleged bank at some obscure point, in some swamp or glen; in some quiet nook in the great and inaccessible Northwestern forests, in some other out-of-the-way place where no holders of notes could appear to present them or notary to protest them.* One keen financier, still living, adopted another profitable device—he named his note-shop the Bank of Green Bay, to which place the holder of paper would naturally turn to obtain specie therefor, but the institution's local habitation was La Crosse. Such banks, whose homes were frequently migratory, sylvan and uncertain, were denominated "wild-cat."†

To remedy the evils which experience had discovered in the statute, an omnibus amendment was passed in 1858 (chapter 98), which was ratified by the people at the ensuing November election.‡ By the amending act the comptroller was forbidden to issue notes for circulation except to banks doing a regular discount, deposit and exchange business "in some particular city or village in a township containing not less than two hundred votes." As the law of 1852 required that bonds to the amount of one fourth the bills to be issued should be given by the directors and stockholders as additional security for circulation, the amend-

ment required that such bondsmen should be residents of the state. The law of 1858 also made more stringent the requirements for semi-annual statements.

As thus improved the law was certainly salutary. The panic of 1857 and the contraction "which followed hard upon," caused no appreciable loss to depositors and note-holders, for the statute carefully shielded them. But no law-maker had been so sagacious as to foresee, and provide against, the War of the Rebellion and its fateful consequences.

Under the banking act, it will be remembered, the circulation of banks was to be secured by the deposit, with the treasurer, of reputable stocks or bonds of states. Many banks, although not largely in Milwaukee, held these obligations of Southern commonwealths—those being the cheapest six per cent. bonds then on the market. The agitations following the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860, caused a serious decline in the value of these securities—a decline in which the obligations of Northern states somewhat sympathized. When, in 1861, from Fort Sumter was "fired the shot heard round the world," the climax of depreciation had been reached, for the obligations of the Southern and border states had become practically worthless.

Many "wild-cat" concerns in Wisconsin found ample excuse in the prevailing distraction for the absolute repudiation of their notes; the comptroller was unable, by the customary demands on banks in default, to bolster up their circulation, and the financial interests of the state were imminently jeopardized by the enforced closing of such banks and by the consequent sale at ruinously low figures, of the securities they had deposited to protect their floating paper. The situation was critical beyond expression, but as the holdings of Southern securities in Milwaukee were not large, the trouble in the city was but reflex. The notes of many banks of the "wild-cat" order had gravitated thither, and the quantity of uncurrent paper in vaults and tills was becoming a matter of serious import.

The legislature of Wisconsin was in session and in extra session in the spring of 1861, and did its utmost to avert the overshadowing ruin. To suspend specie payments seemed the heroic remedy; but as the banking act could not be amended except by the people at a general election—

* See Johnston's *An Address on the Currency*, p. 24.

† This name was borrowed from the panther printed upon the notes of the notoriously unsound state banks of Michigan.

‡ The vote of the state stood: For the amendments, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-five; against them, two thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven. The vote of Milwaukee county was: For the amendments, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two; against them, thirty-three.

which was not due until November—this remedy could only be applied by indirection. Chapter 242 (as amended by chapter 1 extra session) and chapter 308 of the laws of 1861, endeavored to accomplish this result.* The former of these made still more stringent and efficacious the original law, providing as it did, among other things, that all banks and banking associations should honor their issues either at Milwaukee or at Madison, and that no public stocks should be received as security for circulation, except those of Wisconsin and of the United States. Chapter 308 suspended until December 1, 1861, all action under section 23 of the banking act (R. S., 1878, page 1222, section 23, which required the comptroller to proceed against banks failing to redeem their circulation), forbade until the same date all notaries to protest bank bills or notes, and gave any bank sued on its paper until the same date to answer the complaint.

This latter act was approved April 17, 1861. However pleasant, therefore, might be the prospects of all financial institutions after the approaching December, for the intervening seven months or more, there would be no specie redemption and every person must be a law unto himself as to the value of paper on the street. The banks in Milwaukee, as doubtless in other cities, threw out the bills of those concerns which refused to redeem their paper or whose solvency was discredited by reason of their circulation being secured only by depreciated obligations, while store-keepers deposited several times during a day in order to work off their suspected and suspicious notes. Early in April, 1861, there were one hundred and ten banks of good repute in the state, but when the Bankers' Convention met in the Newhall House, Milwaukee, on April 25, 1861, a score or more of these were under a shadow. The object of this convention was to tranquilize the financial situation, revive paralyzed trade, allay public apprehension and especially to devise measures to make good the currency of the state. A circular dated April 26, 1861, and signed by fifty-five of the leading institutions of the

state (and by all the banks in Milwaukee except the Farmers' & Millers') contained the names of seventy banks whose issues were to be received and paid as current. The phraseology of this circular, which in fact was a substantial guarantee, was as follows:

The undersigned banks and bankers of the State of Wisconsin believing the following named banks to be sound, and well secured, either by state stocks or individual responsibility, or both, do hereby agree to continue to receive and pay out their issues until the first day of December next, when the amended banking law will go into effect.

Another circular of the same date, signed by the same fifty-five persons and by the president of the Farmers' and Millers' bank, contained an agreement not to "assort any of the currency of this state received by us from this date until after the 1st day of December next." Circulars so generally signed and by men of undoubted responsibility, had a soothing effect, and for some weeks there was apparently an improved face upon affairs. But peace did not long continue. Besides certain country banks, the Farmers' & Millers' Bank of Milwaukee had declined to sign the guaranteeing circular and had refused to abide by its terms, believing its issue unbusinesslike and impolitic, and unfair to absent stockholders; the discrimination intended by it impracticable, and that the effect of it would be to foist upon the public an unconvertible currency. Nor was this opinion without reason. It was soon discovered that some of the country banks that had signed the circulars were assorting bills of some of the seventy banks whose circulation they had virtually guaranteed—they were paying the notes they considered poor and saving the others. Large note-receivers, like railroads, were making their Milwaukee deposits of the least merchantable bills that the circular-signers had agreed to protect. At this time the Milwaukee banks and private bankers, with an aggregate capital of about eighteen hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, had a currency issue of less than sixty-six thousand dollars. It can readily be seen, therefore, that notes so well secured never came home, and that the Milwaukee banks and business men were driven to do business with the currency from the country. Moreover, it was springtime and the Milwaukee banks, as usual, were rapidly filling with deposits, which were made up mainly of very shady bills. All the doubtful currency was gravitating toward Milwaukee in a steady stream, and it was very evi-

* The vote at the election November 5, 1861, whether chapter 242 should go into effect was as follows: In the whole state for the amendment, fifty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-six; against it, two thousand five hundred and fifteen. In Milwaukee county: For the amendment, two thousand six hundred and ninety-three; against it, four hundred and two.

dent that long before December 1, 1861, the city vaults would hold all the poor notes of the state, and that those who had become guarantors from choice in April would become new guarantors from necessity in December, or stand the loss arising from their uncurrent holdings.

In this dilemma, certain of the Milwaukee bankers, hearing that certain of the country guarantors had actually refused guaranteed paper, met on the evening of June 21, 1861 (being Friday), and formulated a notice to their dealers in the language of the following card:

MILWAUKEE, June 22, 1861.

Owing to the action of the railroad companies of the state and some country bankers in throwing out the following list of banks—Northern Bank, Dodge County Bank, Wisconsin Pinery Bank, City Bank of Kenosha, Bank of Green Bay, Bank of Columbus, Bank of Portage, Waupun Bank, E. R. Hinkley & Co.'s Bank of Grant County, La Crosse County Bank—the undersigned banks and bankers of this city are under the necessity of saying to their dealers that on and after this date, and till further notice, they can only receive the notes of the above list of banks on special deposit. We would also state that there is now an arrangement on foot, and likely to be consummated, by which the Southern securities of the banks now current and deposited with the comptroller will be disposed of and replaced by our own state bonds, thus placing upon a sound basis the whole circulation of the current list of banks. On this being carried out, and we know no sound reason why it cannot be, the benefit to all the business interests of our state will be incalculable and felt by every citizen.

*ANDREW MITCHELL, Pres. Wis. Mar. & Fire Ins. Co.

M. S. SCOTT, Cash. State Bank of Wis.

C. D. NASH, President Bank of Milwaukee.

E. D. HOLTON, President Farmers' & Millers' Bank.

S. B. SCOTT, Cashier Juneau Bank.

PRICE, FARMER & CO.

MARSHALL & LINSLEY.

This was a new sifting of the grain, a new skimming of the cream, not at all relished by laborers who, receiving their weekly wage on Saturday, saw by examining this card in the afternoon papers of that day that their stipends were largely made up of notes of these ten discredited banks. Moreover, these men more than hinted that some of these very notes had been paid out by some of these banks on that very Saturday, after the signing, but before the publication of the card. Immediately trouble was brewing in the outskirts of the city; the storm gathered momentum during the Sunday interim. News that a riot was threatened by Germans in the outer wards was brought to the mayor and to the banks whose officers had signed the offending card. But

even down to the very hour when the tempest broke the persons most immediately interested doubted its very existence, and the banks marked for plunder and sacking made no preparation for resistance. This apathy was not justified by any silence or secrecy on the part of the agitators. All of Sunday, June 23, charges of bad faith were loudly and openly made against the banks and bankers by the workmen who, having already suffered grievously by the prevailing depression, were in a lowering and tempestuous mood. They argued in public harangues to their sympathizers: "If the bills of these ten banks are discredited to-day, others will be discredited to-morrow; what we receive as good to-day we cannot pay out as good to-morrow. Finally, all our money will be bad." They reasoned pertinently, but in resorting to riot and destruction to remedy their evils their wrongheadedness brought their righteous cause into ill-repute.

On Monday morning June 24, workmen, apparently a poor class of Germans, to the number of not less than two hundred, whose unlawful purpose requires them to be designated a mob, assembled about nine o'clock on a signal call at the corner of Winnebago and Ninth streets. Forming in procession they garnished their ranks with a band of music and with a flag which contained in German a threat of disaster to the banks. Growing in strength and increasing in vehemence as they descended Chestnut street, they halted first at the Second Ward Bank, then situated at No. 10 Chestnut street. Appeased by the promises and demeanor of the president, Mr. William H. Jacobs, the throng with greatly augmented numbers proceeded toward the heart of the city, marching by way of Market square and East Water street, and cheering the Farmers' and Millers' Bank as they passed by Wisconsin street.

Admonished of the danger the banks had vaulted their valuables and barricaded their doors, and it is reported that the Juneau Bank had armed and was ready for a vigorous fray. The fury of the mob was first directed against Mitchell's Bank, situated then as now on the southeast corner of Michigan and East Water streets. The doors were vehemently assaulted but did not yield. The mayor, James S. Brown, supported by the sheriff, Charles H. Larkin, attempted to appease the riot from the bank steps—he might as well have tried to call down the wind. A missile struck him upon

* So, in the *Wisconsin* of June 22, 1861; the printing of the card on this page is intended to be literal.

the head and drove him to more efficient means of quelling the tumult. But the mob was not slow of its undisturbed opportunity. To reach the contents of the bank was their aim, the doors and windows their point of aggression, paving stones and boulders dug from the pavement, their principal weapons. Soon the window glass, not only of the bank but of the offices above and below, was all in fine pieces upon the sidewalk, and not long after the door yielded to the persistent and riotous demand. As the mob rushed in the besieged clerks scattered as best they could, and one of these, Charles H. Larkin, Jr., had both difficulty and danger in effecting his escape. The attack upon the vaults was ineffectual, but everything else suffered. The windows were cut out, the counters were thrown down, the desks and other office furniture were demolished and the fragments tossed into the street; all books and papers not in the vaults, including some overlooked collections, took a similar journey. Promissory notes acquired a new and unanticipated currency as they floated about in the breeze. During the process of demolition within his building Mr. Mitchell attempted to address his unwelcome visitors, but no attention whatever was paid to his effort except as the sound of his voice may have imparted added vigor to the busy rabble.

The destruction in the Mitchell Bank having become complete, the whetted appetites of the wreckers sought fresh food. A visit was now paid to the State Bank at the northeast corner of East Water and Michigan streets, where similar havoc was quickly wrought. All the windows were first broken and, admission to the interior being gained, the furniture and other contents were thrown into the street and piled up for burning. The president, John G. Imbusch, narrowly escaped a swiftly thrown rock; a clerk, Thomas S. Hayden, less fortunate, was considerably injured. The banking force finding resistance futile escaped by the roof to adjoining buildings. George A. Starkweather, a lawyer with offices over the State Bank, descended to the crowd and essayed to pacify them, but was set upon and badly beaten for his pains. To the heap of combustibles ready for the torch were added also the contents of the insurance office of McGregor & Allis* and of the banking and brokerage office of James B. Martin, both under the State Bank, which

offices—such was the indiscriminating fury of the vandals—were thoroughly looted. Mr. Martin, after vainly endeavoring to protect his business, and being considerably hustled about in the effort, abandoned his property to the impending ruin and escaped by means of a boat upon the river. The brokerage office of F. C. Bellinger and the local agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, situated in the same building, suffered less severely. Some stones were thrown into the windows of the Bank of Milwaukee, immediately to the east of the State Bank.

The destruction thus far had been wrought quickly and without interruption. Contemporary accounts characterize the rioters as conducting their proceedings in an extremely noiseless manner, except when some unusually well-aimed missile received a complimentary yell. The crowds of citizens that had gathered, as they watched the dreadful scene from the outskirts of the mob or upon adjoining roofs, seemed awed into silence, and in their terror and indignation wondered what the end would be and when the reign of law and order would begin.

At this period the police force nominally consisted of twenty-three men—too few to cope with the numerous and reckless rioters. The mayor thereupon called out the Montgomery Guard. This was a militia company under instructions to start for Madison, and mustered but thirty-seven men when ready to leave their armory for the scene of destruction. Unfortunately they were ordered out with blank cartridges, and still more unfortunately, the rioters knew it. With scant numbers and harmless weapons the Guard advanced pluckily, but were met with a shower of rocks and clubs. They made some scattering of the crowd, however, and halted at East Water and Michigan streets. But the mob, having but little fear of soldiers without ammunition, soon went on with their active business, and the Guard received other orders.*

Soon after the disturbance had begun Governor Randall at Madison had been notified of the situation by telegraph. A prompt message came back

* A portion of them, at Mr. Mitchell's earnest request, guarded his residence on Ninth street, and the remainder rendered valuable assistance later, in the arrest of rioters and in escorting them to jail. It is only scant justice to say that the Montgomery Guard was a portion of the Iron Brigade during the war, and was in no fewer than thirty pitched battles.

* John P. McGregor and Edward P. Allis.

directing the mob to be put down at all hazards, calling out the local militia for that purpose and promising speedy re-enforcements from without the city. The Milwaukee Zouaves, commanded by Elisha C. Hibbard, in anticipation of such an order had been waiting impatiently at their armory fully uniformed and armed and burning to wipe out the disgrace that was threatening the city.

They arrived none too soon. The rioters had been attempting to set on fire the State Bank building, using for that purpose brands from the pile of combustibles which they had started to burn in the street. Fire Engine Company No. 1, commanded by Peter Van Vechten, had been called out, had stationed itself on Michigan street by the river and with a line of hose had quenched the incipient flame. The mob, doubly enraged at this interference with their errand of destruction, had the firemen, only fifteen in number, in a desperate position. The river was behind them and a thousand mad men in front. A fireman named Sidebotham had been struck with a rock and knocked from the brake. Arthur Dadd, a pipe-man, had been wounded in the leg, yet the crew kept faithfully at work, quenching every blaze as soon as discovered and extinguishing the fire in the street.

As the rioters were about to silence the firemen by cutting their hose the yell of the approaching Zouaves was heard. These soldiers, equipped with bayonets and ammunition, and having, moreover, the air of meaning business had a terrorizing effect upon the foe. Formed in close array they marched straight through Michigan street with bayonets fixed, driving the crowd before them, accomplishing in brief time what should have been done two hours or more before. There was no need for bullets, and no shots were fired that day, but streams of water from the fire-engine gave effective assistance to bayonet thrusts in breaking the strength of the mob. The rioters sullenly dispersed, betaking themselves to the remoter districts of the city, and by two o'clock in the afternoon order had been comparatively restored.

Governor Randall redeemed his promise of sending outside troops. During that Monday afternoon, Col. Halbert E. Paine arrived from Racine with two companies from the Fourth Regiment there encamped; in the evening two companies came in from Madison, and during the night

there were other arrivals, so that there was a return of security to the citizens. During Monday night one thousand soldiers and civilians were on guard against a threatened reappearance of the rioters, and it was a fortnight or more before all fears were allayed. During Monday afternoon and evening about fifty persons were arrested for complicity in the riot, but they were discharged on the morrow for lack of prosecution. The injured banks repaired their damages as soon as possible and re-opened, their loss having been between four and five thousand dollars. The indirect loss to all Milwaukee was far greater, for business was paralyzed at least a week, and for a month or more was well nigh dormant.

The cause of the trouble did not immediately disappear. The Mitchell Bank, rehabilitated, re-opened July 1, 1861, but as a number of persons came demanding good money for such uncurrent bills as they had, Mr. Mitchell closed his doors again and the other banks followed suit. On July 2, Mr. Mitchell published a card withdrawing his guaranty and withdrawing from any existing arrangement which involved responsibility on his part, for the currency of unsound concerns.

But it soon became evident from the uneasy and turbulent condition of certain ranks in the city, that the Milwaukee banks must compromise with the laboring classes or must at least prevent further cause of trouble. A meeting of bankers and business men was held which decided that the bills of the ten tainted banks, which had been paid out before the riot should be made good. This was done at two temporary redemption bureaux established, one in the Sixth and the other in the Ninth ward.

Of the ten discredited banks, six by substituting different and better securities, soon regained their standing, and their bills, as well as those of the other guaranteed banks, were in every instance paid at par. The other four discredited banks were closed and their circulation redeemed in full. And all this was done before September 1, 1861.

Meanwhile a concerted effort was made by bankers and business men, in which the state officers were greatly interested, to substitute other securities for the circulation of notes, in place of the bonds of states, especially of Southern states, whose obligations were too fluctuating and uncertain to furnish any dependence. This substitution

was accomplished in the following manner: Chapter 13 of the laws of the extra session of 1861 had made provision for a war loan, not to exceed one million of dollars, for organizing and bringing into active service the volunteer militia. The bonds representing this loan were to bear interest semi-annually at six per cent. These bonds had been issued and the governor and state treasurer had been in New York endeavoring ineffectually to float them. An arrangement was now made between the state officers and the bankers by which the latter agreed to sell their Southern and other insecure bonds for what they would bring in the New York market, and to substitute in their place the war loan of Wisconsin. To assist in accomplishing so desirable an exchange and to aid the bankers in their guarantee of the seventy banks, the merchants of Milwaukee contributed one hundred thousand dollars. This subscription was a great boon to some of the country banks, which would have been badly crippled in making the exchange of securities; for the statute required that sixty per cent. of the Wisconsin war bonds should be paid for in coin, and the bonds on hand whose sale should have secured this coin brought but a beggarly figure on the Stock Exchange in New York. This subscription was also beneficial in bringing to, and keeping at par the value of the securities of all of the seventy guar-

anteed banks—of all, at least, except of the four wound up.

But the first of December, 1861, was approaching when specie redemption would be required of all the banks. Some, it was plain, which were not of the guaranteed class, would not be able to meet the demand. Arrangement was made with these that their circulation should be retired and that their bills should not be paid out, but be sent to a bankers' committee in Milwaukee. This committee issued in lieu thereof seven per cent. certificates of deposit, and held the uncurrent bills until the securities of the banks issuing them could be sold by the state treasurer. Hence, through the good management of the bankers' committee, the co-operation of the solvent banks and the patriotism of the people, the first of December, 1861, found the state prepared for the crisis. Every bank in Wisconsin had its notes secured and was ready to redeem them. There was at first a disposition to convert bills into coin, but it being abundantly evident that the banks *would* pay, the people were content and ceased demanding it. This desirable state of solvency continued undisturbed until a new character appeared upon the scene and wrought another change—until, that is to say, a power mightier than the state interfered to disarrange its financial operations. This subject pertains to the next section.



Mr. G. F. Rich

CHAPTER XL.

THE EPOCH OF NATIONAL BANKS.

BY WILLIAM W. WIGHT AND JOHN JOHNSTON.

NATIONAL legislation now for the first time began to play a part in banking affairs in the state. A brief review of monetary legislation anterior to the National Banking Law seems necessary in elucidation. Up to July 17, 1861, there had been no national currency except coin. Upon that date provision was made by Congress for the emission of treasury notes, payable on demand in coin, to the amount of fifty million dollars. To this bulk ten million dollars were added by act of February 12, 1862. Between these two dates, on December 31, 1861, the state banks suspended specie payments. Because of this suspension and because of the enormous war drain upon the government treasury, an act of Congress was passed on February 25, 1862, authorizing the issue, for circulation, of United States notes to the amount of one hundred and fifty million dollars, payable to bearer, but not expressed to be payable on demand. Later acts increased the amount of these notes to four hundred and fifty million dollars. These notes, during the war period, were convertible into, or receivable at par for five per cent. bonds, payable principal and interest in coin, and being direct issues of the government for war purposes were exempt from taxation.

On February 25, 1863, the National Banking Law was enacted. But the same strenuous opposition which existed in the United States Senate and House of Representatives against its enactment, and which caused its passage by very narrow majorities only, was manifested in Wisconsin as throughout the country against making trial of its provisions. The first bank in Wisconsin, the sixty-fourth in the whole country to organize under this law, was the Farmers' & Millers' Bank of Milwaukee. This occurred September 19, 1863, and the rehabilitated institution became and is the First National Bank of Milwaukee, one of the most influential and stable banks in the nation, with a present capital of one million dollars. But for eighteen months or thereabouts not another bank in the city made the change. The same reluctance

characterized the entire North. How congressional coaxing and coercion removed this reluctance, requires brief mention.

In the above-noticed National Banking Law Congress, for the first time during many years, imposed a tax upon currency. Upon the circulation of all banking associations authorized by the law a tax of two per cent. annually was imposed. On March 3, 1863, a tax of one per cent. annually was imposed on the circulation of state banks in certain proportions of their capital, and of two per cent. on the excess. The tax on national banks was then reduced to conform thereto. On June 3, 1864, the law of February 25, 1863, was revised and re-passed by a somewhat larger majority. On June 30, 1864, the laws of Congress began to discriminate against the circulation of state banks, the country being then well supplied with national currency. An act of that date imposed a certain tax on their deposits, capital and circulation. This tax was fixed at one twenty-fourth of one per cent. each month upon the average deposits and upon the capital of each state bank, and at one-twelfth of one per cent. each month upon the average amount of circulation. Likewise an additional tax of one-sixth of one per cent. each month was imposed upon the average circulation of each beyond the amount of ninety per cent. of its capital.

This being not sufficiently drastic a new law was passed March 3, 1865, which was re-enacted with wider application July 13, 1866. This law increased the facilities for the re-organization of state banks as national associations, and imposed a tax of ten per centum upon the notes of any person or state bank used for circulation. As it was this law which was efficacious in driving state bills out of circulation and had its local application and effect in Milwaukee, it is here quoted as re-enacted July 13, 1866:

Every national banking association, state bank, or state banking association shall pay a tax of ten per centum of the amount of notes of any person, state bank, or state banking association used for circulation, and paid out by them after the first day of August, 1866, and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The effect of this statute, whose constitutionality the Supreme Court of the United States was called upon to affirm,* was to compel banks desiring to be, or to continue, banks of circulation to become national institutions. Incidentally also it rendered innocuous that anomaly of judicial interpretation† by which banks chartered by the state, and of which the state was a stockholder, could emit bills of credit, although the state itself was forbidden to do so by the explicit provisions of the National Constitution.

One difficulty peculiar to Wisconsin in bringing its banks to reorganization under national law, had been the fact that they were loaded with bonds of the state, issued in war times to assist in raising troops and quelling rebellion. These bonds, as hereinbefore related, the banks had taken to use in securing their circulation in lieu of the depreciated bonds of Southern and other states. These Wisconsin bonds, although undoubtedly the perfect securities of a solvent commonwealth, were themselves at a discount in the monetary centers, and could not be disposed of save at a great depreciation. A market must be found for these if transfer from state to national banks was to be accomplished without loss.

Hereupon the state intervened, and by its legislature passed three acts, which, however questionable they might seem to some in the abstract, were efficacious and salutary in their consequences. Chapter 217 of the laws of 1864, authorized and directed the commissioners of school and university lands to invest, in preference to all other loans and investments, the principal of the school, university, swamp land and drainage funds then in the state treasury or which might be paid in, in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the state. The state agreed to pay interest at seven per cent. on funds so invested. The act was followed by still more comprehensive measures. Outstanding mortgages of the school fund were called in and ordered invested in Wisconsin bonds; the state treasurer was directed (chapter 282, laws of 1865) to accept on deposit the bills of state banks and to issue therefor certificates of deposit bearing seven per cent. interest, and likewise to receive such bills for indebtedness to the state, including taxes; all foreign insurance companies seeking to do business

in Wisconsin were compelled (chapter 320, laws of 1865) to deposit with the state treasurer bonds of Wisconsin graduated according to the gross amount of premiums received by such companies in Wisconsin in 1864. If, however, such companies could not purchase such bonds at prices not exceeding the par value thereof, United States bonds might be deposited in their room. By such and similar legislation the credit of the state was firmly established, the volume of bank notes gradually and easily diminished, the war bonds of the state unloaded from the banks and safely invested elsewhere, and the banks facilitated when they elected to change their organization from state to national auspices.

In the spring of 1865 three state banks in Milwaukee changed their organization and became national associations. These were the State Bank of Wisconsin, which became the Milwaukee National Bank; the Bank of Milwaukee, which became the National Exchange Bank, and the Merchants' Bank, which became the Merchants' National Bank. All these institutions obtained special legislation authorizing the change. (See laws of 1865, chapters 76, 149 and 434, approved February 27, March 16 and April 10, 1865.) During the same session a general law was passed (chapter 489, laws of 1865) authorizing the conversion of state banks into National Banking Associations. In July, 1864, the number of state banks in Wisconsin was sixty-six, with three million one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars of capital, two million four hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars of circulation, and five million four hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and five dollars of deposits; in July, 1865, the number of such banks had decreased to twenty-six, with one million and eighty-seven thousand dollars of capital, one hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars of circulation, and two million two hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and ten dollars of deposits. National banks had sprung up or had grown out of state banks in almost every important city or town in the state.

After the national system had become thoroughly acclimated and affiliated with state banks, matters in the monetary world in Milwaukee proceeded quietly and with little need for comment for several years. The Milwaukee County Bank,

* *Veazie Bank v. Feno*, 8 Wallace, 538.

† See *Briscoe v. Bank of Kentucky*, 11 Peters, 257.

however, had an unfortunate career. About 1866 James L. Spink, who had been its cashier since its organization, was succeeded by Louis Scheffer. The latter, rendered temporarily insane by unfortunate speculations with the funds of the corporation, committed suicide March 9, 1868. The president, John Armstrong, after still further looting its funds, left for parts unknown. The bank closed in 1869.

It is only fair to contrast conduct so execrable with the public spirit of other state concerns in the city, notably of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank. It was due to the funds of this institution, and the foresight and prudence of its president, that several petty scattered railroads in the state were fused into one great line, with many ramifications, known as the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Mr. Mitchell's personal influence prevented Milwaukee from being a way-station of this great system, and as long as he lived its headquarters remained here to the great pecuniary advantage of the city. Another instance: While the Milwaukee County Bank was bringing discredit upon the state system, Mitchell's Bank was rendering a signal service to the city in the matter of pure water. The utmost statutory limit of indebtedness of Milwaukee for strictly municipal purposes (five hundred thousand dollars) had been reached, and the long-desired and long-delayed water system had become a positive necessity. On the offer of Mitchell's Bank to pay the expenses of construction, trusting to the future issue of bonds for reimbursement, the present satisfactory system was inaugurated and successfully pushed. An act of the legislature of 1871 made provision for the bonds.

The panic of 1873 had no appreciable effect upon either the state or national banks in Milwaukee. The causes of this wide-spread monetary depression do not concern this chapter. It is sufficient to state that all the banking institutions in Milwaukee successfully withstood the financial storm. In the midst of the general distrust and business collapse a new state bank, the Manufacturers', was established in Milwaukee. It ran a successful and prosperous career for more than ten years, but finally failed in June, 1884. To the extreme credit of Albert Conro, its last president, it should be stated that he assumed every dollar of the bank's indebtedness as a personal obligation and paid the same, principal and interest, as it became due, from his private resources.

The lack of banking facilities on the West side frequently occupied the attention of John Plankinton, who was intensely interested in the development of that portion of the city. Two state institutions were started in that section, the Commercial Bank in 1885, and the Plankinton Bank somewhat later. Their history will be noticed in a later portion of this chapter.

In the year 1858 an act (chapter 83) passed the state legislature authorizing the incorporation of savings institutions. It is curious to observe that the law especially required that the phrase savings institution, not savings bank, should constitute a portion of the name of any association incorporated thereunder. Although this law received the attention of the legislature once subsequently, in 1860, it does not seem to have ever been used in Milwaukee. Certainly it was never submitted to the people, and was, therefore, invalid. Special acts for the organization of individual companies began to pass the legislature at the close of the war. In 1865 the Germania Savings Bank was incorporated (chapter 303) to do business in Milwaukee, but the enabling act was never submitted to the people, and the bank never came into existence. In 1866 the old Second Ward Bank changed its name by inserting the word savings, and still flourishes as a bank of general business and with enviable reputation. About two years later the South-side Savings Bank grew out of the former Fifth Ward Bank. During the same year, 1868, the legislature was besieged to bring into existence a number of savings banks. Two of these thus incorporated were the State Savings Bank of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee Savings Bank of Milwaukee (private and local laws of 1868, chapters 289, 468). Both of these measures contained clauses submitting the acts to the people and they both were disapproved,* although both had a majority in Milwaukee county. It was not until 1876 that a general law for the

* The vote at the election, November 3, 1868, refusing approval of these savings bank charters was as follows:

State Savings Bank—Whole state, for approval, six thousand three hundred and fourteen; against approval, six thousand five hundred and eighty-one. Milwaukee county, for approval, three thousand two hundred and seventy-three; against approval, fifty-two.

Milwaukee Savings Bank—Whole state, for approval, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine; against approval, six thousand four hundred and eighty-three. Milwaukee county, for approval, four hundred and ninety-eight; against approval, thirty.

organization of mutual savings banks and savings societies passed the legislature and was approved by the people.* The act is chapter 384 of the laws of 1876, and it has continued unamended until the present time as the law of the state. A large number of the regular banks in the city have now savings departments, but it is not understood that these are constituted under the provisions of the above mentioned chapter, 384.

The following table gives, it is hoped, a complete chronological list of all the banks established in the city of Milwaukee, beginning in 1863. The institutions are all state banks, except in cases where the word national appears in the name. This table is supplementary to the one printed hereinbefore, and no concerns mentioned therein are repeated unless reorganized under a different designation:

TABLE OF STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED IN MILWAUKEE, 1863-1895.

Name.	When Opened	Original Capital.	First President.	First Cashier.	Event.
1st Nat. Bk. (No. 64)	Sept. 19, 1863	\$200,000	Edward H. Brodhead.	Hoel H. Camp.....	Still in existence.
Milwaukee Nat. Bk. (No. 1017);	March 2, 1865	250,000	Eliphalet Cramer.....	Theophilus L. Baker..	Still in existence.
Nat. Exchange Bk.	1865	200,000	Charles D. Nash.....	William G. Fitch.....	Still in existence.
Merchants' Nat. Bk.	1865	100,000	Edwin H. Goodrich....	Samuel B. Scott.....	In voluntary liquidation June 14, 1870.
Second Ward Savings Bank.	Feb. 1, 1866	25,000	Valentine Blatz.....	William H. Jacobs....	Still in existence.
Fifth Ward Bank.	Feb. 15, 1866	25,000	Philip Best.....	Christian Salentine....	Became, February 12, 1868, South Side Savings Bank.
Wisconsin State Bk.	May 1, 1866	50,000	James B. Martin.....	Eugene R. Leland.....	Closed, 1868.
National City Bk.	1866	100,000	Anthony Green.....	James A. Pirie.....	In voluntary liquidation February 24, 1875.
South Side Savings Bank....	Feb. 12, 1868	25,000	Gustav C. Trumpff....	John B. Koetting.....	Failed disastrously July 22, 1893.
Home Savings Bk.	April 4, 1870	25,000	Ferdinand Kuehn.....	Rudolph Nunnemacher	Combined October 29, 1870, with firm of M. von Baumbach & Co. to form German Exchange Bk.
Bank of Commerce	June 23, 1870	100,000	Edward O'Neil.....	Albert B. Geilfuss....	Consolidated August 13, 1879, with German Exchange Bk. to form the Merchants' Exchange Bk.
German Exchange Bank..	Oct. 31, 1870	30,000	Moritz von Baumbach..	Rudolph Nunnemacher	Consolidated August 13, 1879, with Bk. of Commerce, to form the Merchants' Exchange Bk.
Manufacturers' Bk.	Nov. 1, 1873	36,000	Isaac A. Hasbrouck....	William S. Candee....	Failed June 16, 1884.
Merchants' Exchange Bank..	Aug. 13, 1879	100,000	Edward O'Neil.....	Rudolph Nunnemacher	Merged January 25, 1894, into First National Bk.
Commercial Bank	July 20, 1885	100,000	Edward R. Paine.....	Albert B. Geilfuss....	Still in existence.
Plankinton Bank	Feb. 9, 1887	200,000	John Plankinton.....	John P. Murphy.....	Failed under other officers June 1, 1893.
Marshall & Ilsley Bank.....	Jan. 1, 1888	200,000	Samuel Marshall.....	James K. Ilsley.....	Still in existence.
German American Bank.....	Nov. 1, 1892	100,000	Emil Durr.....	Charles F. P. Pullen..	Still in existence.
Central Nat. Bk. (No. 4816)....	Dec. 1, 1892	300,000	George G. Houghton..	Herman F. Wolf.....	Still in existence.
Wis. Nat. Bk. of Milw. (No. 4817)	Dec. 5, 1892	1,000,000	Frederick Pabst.....	Frederick Kasten.....	Still in existence.
West Side Bank..	July 2, 1894	100,000	Adam Gettelmann....	George Koch.....	Still in existence.

Of the above-named persons Eliphalet Cramer died September 19, 1872; William H. Jacobs died September 11, 1882; Edward O'Neil died March 28, 1890; Edward H. Brodhead died December 14, 1890; William G. Fitch died February 3, 1891; John Plankinton died March 29, 1891; Theophilus L. Baker died January 26, 1893; Valentine Blatz died May 26, 1894; James A. Pirie died October 19, 1894; Rudolph Nunnemacher died December 25, 1894; Edward R. Paine died June 9, 1895.

In addition to the private banking institutions already noticed in this article, mention should be made of other like unincorporated companies,

* The vote of the people approving this law at the election, November 7, 1876, was as follows:

Whole state, for approval, four thousand and twenty nine; against approval, three thousand and sixty-nine. Milwaukee county, for approval, five; against approval, two. Evidently bank legislation had ceased to arouse interest in the minds of voters.

which from time to time have existed in Milwaukee. Since human memory is fallible, the periods of time given below are doubtless only approximately correct. The old numbering of East Water street is always intended until 1865.

Edwin Townsend, who was a land agent and broker in Milwaukee as far back as 1847, opened about 1850 a loan office in connection with William Finkler, under the designation of Townsend,

Finkler & Company, in Kneeland's block, on East Water street. Four or five years later Mr. Finkler withdrew and the business of Townsend, Bean & Burlock (Edwin and John G. Townsend, Walker L. Bean and William E. Burlock), bankers and brokers, was established. This firm ceased to exist about 1858. Edwin Townsend died March 9, 1870. Some William Finkler, perhaps a son of the William above noticed, had a banking office in the Walker House in 1860 and 1861.

The Milwaukee City Bank of Kneeland & Hull (James Kneeland and David P. Hull) had offices at No. 217 East Water street in 1854. Two years later this became the Milwaukee City Bank of Hull, Janes & Company—the new partner being Henry W. Janes. In 1858 the firm name was D. P. Hull & Company, William J. Abrams being the unnamed partner, and the Newhall House the place of business. Before 1860 Mr. Hull went into other pursuits. He died November 20, 1884.

Another financial concern of the early days was Blossom's Bank (Levi Blossom) situated in 1854 on the corner of Wisconsin street and Broadway. This was but a short-lived business, and engrossed but little of Mr. Blossom's already much pre-occupied attention. Mr. Blossom died in San Francisco, October 31, 1873.

In or soon after January, 1855, H. C. Adams opened a banking business in the office of the defunct Germania Bank. Here, on October 16, 1855, he was shot by a Bavarian named Feiner and died the next day. Feiner was endeavoring to obtain a deposit which he had in the Germania and the shooting resulted from an attempt to have Feiner arrested. Feiner was sentenced to a life imprisonment, but was pardoned after five years incarceration.

Samuel I. Bridge and Matthew H. Bridge, the latter previously a teller in Mitchell's Bank, established under the name of Bridge Brothers, in or about 1856, a banking house at No. 228 East Water street. Matthew withdrew about 1858; Samuel removed to the Newhall House where he was situated until 1863, principally devoted to fire insurance.

Quite a little batch of bankers and brokers started in business in 1857 and 1858. Reeve & Roe (Thomas T. Reeve and George W. Roe) opened an office at No. 210 East Water street, in 1857, but removed the next year to Oshkosh. Bachman & Metz (Herman F. Bachman and

Nathan Metz), began at No. 227 East Water street in 1858 and continued until the early days of the Civil War. Clarke & Company (Charles S. and Byron W. Clarke) were situated about 1858 in the State Bank building, but their career as bankers was not long. John L. Hathaway and Charles O. Belden, as Hathaway & Belden had banking offices also in the State Bank building, in 1858, 1859 and 1860.

Price, Farmer & Company (Warrick and William J. Price and E. J. Farmer) started in the banking business at 10 Newhall House in 1858. This was one of the two unincorporated companies which signed the famous card of June 22, 1861. (See the account of the bank riot of June 24, 1861.) For about three years from 1862 Price Brothers & Company (Mr. Farmer having retired) were on the corner of East Water and Michigan streets. They ceased to do business in Milwaukee about 1866.

There is record of quite a number of bankers and brokers whose financial career began immediately before the war period; Charles R. Austin had an office at No. 52 Wisconsin street for a year or more from 1859. He died March 26, 1863. A. F. Clarke was at No. 14 Young's block for the same or a briefer period. In 1859 Frederick C. Bellinger opened a banking house in the State Bank building; in 1862 and 1863 Judah M. Lawrence was his partner and the firm name was Bellinger & Lawrence; and Mr. Bellinger was again alone until about 1865, and later became cashier and afterward president of the National City Bank. In the same State Bank building was Harvey Terry in 1859, and perhaps until the early war times. As has already been noted, James B. Martin had banking offices in the State Bank building when the rioters made their unwelcome visit, June 24, 1861. He continued the same business about five years longer, and became president of the Wisconsin State Bank in 1866. He died January 18, 1878. John Armstrong and James L. Spink had a partnership as Armstrong, Spink & Company for a short time before they became officers of the Milwaukee County Bank in 1862.

Moritz von Baumbach began banking in December, 1860. In 1862 Leopold Melms became his partner under the firm name of M. von Baumbach & Company, and the business was at No. 227 East Water street. This partnership continued

without interruption about eight years. Mr. Melms then retired and the senior partner became the president of the German Exchange Bank.

The close of the war saw several private banking houses opening in the city. The office of William N. Fairbanks was at No. 368 East Water street, from 1865 until about 1869. Henry Beck was a banker and broker at No. 81 Michigan street until 1868. William S. Candee was at No. 84 Michigan street. He was alone in business until 1868; in partnership with John C. Ambler as Candee, Ambler & Company until 1870, and again alone until 1873. In the latter year he participated in the organization of the Manufacturers' Bank. The house of Goodrich, Rumsey & Company (Edwin H. Goodrich, Harvey T. Rumsey and Samuel McCord) was situated at No. 366 East Water street until the dissolution of the firm in 1868. C. J. Hatch & Company (at first Charles J. Hatch alone, later the company was Orlando Alexander) were under Mitchell's Bank for about eight years, that is, until about 1874.

In or about 1868 the lumber firm of Houghton Brothers (Royal P. Houghton and George G. Houghton) formed with the above-named Samuel McCord the banking house of Houghton, McCord & Company. The partnership was successful. Mr. McCord withdrew in 1877, and the business continued under the name of Houghton Brothers & Company. Upon the death of Royal P. Houghton, August 16, 1892, the surviving brother became the principal founder and president of the Central National Bank.

In 1870 F. H. McClure & Company (Fitz Henry McClure and John F. Cramer) initiated a Banking Exchange at No. 144 Clinton street, which in a year or more they removed to No. 365 East Water street. In or about 1873 the firm became Cramer & Company (John F. and Frank Cramer and Waldemar Hansen). Under that name, but with several different ownerships, this business continued until about 1883.

In 1871 the banking partnership of Sherman & Wells began at No. 416 Broadway. The business was dissolved by the death of the junior partner, William Wells, December 21, 1873. The senior partner, James D. Sherman, died April 12, 1884.

In 1875 and until 1881, Arthur W. Belcher and James F. Tweedy constituted the banking partnership of Belcher & Company at No. 84 Michigan street. Under the designation of Tweedy,

Imbrie, Belcher & Company, Tweedy, Imbrie & Company, and Tweedy Brothers & Company, the same or a similar business was continued until about 1887.

At No. 409 Broadway, James B. Turck ran a short career as banker and broker in 1875 and 1876. At No. 66 Wisconsin street the same remark may be made as to Maxon Hirsch, in 1876 and 1877, and as to Samuel Hirsch in 1878. The latter died August 27, 1883.*

* * * * *

During the sixty years embraced in the foregoing sketch Wisconsin has made rapid progress in population and wealth. No longer is it an almost unbroken wilderness, far removed from the business and markets of the world. Instead, it has become an active partner in the great commonwealth of commerce. Its agriculture has become diversified; its lumber, mining and manufacturing interests have assumed vast proportions. As a consequence the people had become rich and their riches led to an enormous increase in the deposits and general business of the banks of Milwaukee. Between 1880 and 1893 the annual transactions of the Milwaukee banks had grown from nine hundred and twenty-four million four hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and twelve cents, to one billion eight hundred and six million one hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-four cents. In less than a quarter of a century the deposits increased from five million dollars to thirty-three million dollars, being in a far greater ratio than the increase in population. In 1880 the deposits in the banks were thirteen million, while in 1893 they were thirty-three million, which fact indicates an enormous increase in the wealth of the country tributary to this city.

In 1893 the deposits of the Milwaukee banks were larger than those of the whole state of Wisconsin ten years before.

The banking capital of Milwaukee has always been small compared to the size of the city and its business. This, no doubt, arises from the fact that its merchants and manufacturers do business on their own capital and not on that of others.

Some cities not so large as Milwaukee have twice its banking capital; but *that*, so far from being an index of the prosperity of those cities,

* The remainder of the chapter on banking is from the pen of Mr. Johnston.

is rather the reverse, as it shows that the business men of those cities have to pay tribute to the capital of others. Competition with the banks of the neighboring city of Chicago, as well as with each other, led to the paying of interest on a large portion of their great line of deposits, and laid the banks under the necessity of keeping this money largely loaned out. In 1889 the financial crisis in Argentina brought down the great house of the Barings; later the almost total suspension of the banks of Australia intensified distrust and seriously affected business in Europe. Legislation regarding silver in this country shook the confidence of foreign investors, while a law passed by Congress to stimulate manufactures caused the establishment of many new plants and the extension of many old. This gave a "boom" to real estate and general business, while the output of iron and other mines was increased to an unhealthy extent. The storm of distrust which had swept over Argentina, Australia and Europe could not be stopped at the confines of the United States, and it found many of the banks in poor condition to withstand a contraction of credit and the sudden and unreasonable withdrawal of a large part of their deposits.

In Milwaukee the Plankinton Bank closed its doors on June 1, 1893, the Commercial Bank on July 19th, the South-side Savings Bank on July 22d, the Milwaukee National Bank on July 22d, and the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank on July 25th. The suspension of these institutions caused unparalleled excitement, and has made the month of July, 1893, memorable in the annals of the city. While the instability of the old Mitchell Bank was known in narrow circles, its staunchness was implicitly trusted by the great public, and the closing of its doors cast an almost impenetrable gloom over the city.

In March, 1880, Alexander Mitchell of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank had procured the enactment by the state legislature of a law (chapter 223, laws of 1880, amended by chapter 451, laws of 1889) authorizing the stockholders of any state bank to file a declaration in writing with the state treasurer, consenting and agreeing to hold themselves individually responsible for all the debts, demands and liabilities of said bank, as well those then existing and unpaid as those thereafter to be made, created or incurred, and providing that a stockholder selling his stock shall be individually liable for all the

debts, demands and liabilities of said bank which might be incurred within six months after he sold his stock.

The stockholders of the Wisconsin Marine Fire Insurance Company Bank were the only ones who filed under this law, and although many eminent lawyers held the statute to be unconstitutional, as it might be regarded as an amendment to the banking law which had not been submitted to a vote of the people, yet, on the suspension of this bank, the stockholders did not question their liability, but put up securities and real estate to make good doubtful loans which the bank held. New capital was subscribed and paid in to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, and the bank resumed. As a consequence all the indebtedness of this bank was funded into certificates payable at five different periods, each of which payment periods has thus far been anticipated. The date of resumption was January 15, 1894.

The Plankinton bank is now going through a tedious process of liquidation. The South-side Savings Bank was irretrievably ruined by the dishonesty of its officers, one of whom fled the continent and the other is in states prison. The Milwaukee National Bank, rejuvenated with fresh capital, resumed Sept. 25, 1893. The Commercial Bank, greatly strengthened and newly officered, reopened March 1, 1894, in the quarters of the former Plankinton Bank.

During the last decade or two, banking methods have changed very much and have become more like those of other kinds of business. Bankers no longer hesitate to solicit accounts, to pay interest on current balances, to make collections for little or no remuneration, and pursue other methods to increase their business which the bankers of a generation ago would have regarded as unprofessional. While this lessens the profits of banking and adds somewhat to its dangers, it is, perhaps, a benefit to those who do business with banks. The nearness of Milwaukee to Chicago, with its immense business and low rates of interest and exchange, has affected materially the business of banking in Milwaukee. Numerous trains daily make the journey between the cities in two hours, and the commercial relations between them are yearly becoming more and more intimate, and this intimacy is rapidly assimilating not only the banking business of the two cities, but business of all other kinds.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

BY NICHOLAS SMITH.

IN 1836 there were from twelve to fifteen stores and shops of various sorts and sizes in the village of Milwaukee, which at that time had a population of between three hundred and four hundred. In the following year came the historic panic, widespread and demoralizing, which paralyzed all business, and during those months of depression the growth of Milwaukee was greatly checked. The little boom of 1836 had collapsed, and Mr. Buck, in his early history of the town, says that "many a lot for which the owner had paid five hundred dollars or even one thousand dollars in 1836, was in 1837 given in exchange for a barrel of pork or flour, or a suit of clothes, and there are persons now (1881), living in the city who hold and occupy lots worth from six thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, which they got in exchange for a suit of clothes that could to-day be purchased for thirty-five dollars in any clothing house in the city." The same authority says that the prices in Milwaukee of needful articles were as follows in 1837: "Hay, forty dollars per ton; wheat, two dollars and fifty cents per bushel; corn, two dollars and fifty cents; and oats, from two dollars and fifty cents to four dollars per bushel. Potatoes were two dollars and fifty cents per bushel; sugar was twenty-five cents per pound; butter, fifty cents; pork, forty dollars per barrel; flour, twenty dollars per barrel; and labor was from three dollars to four dollars and fifty cents per day."

With the coming of 1838 came brighter hopes and better days. The population of the village had reached about seven hundred. It was in this year that Harrison Ludington came to Milwaukee and opened a store in connection with Harvey Birchard and Lewis Ludington, on the northeast corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets. Daniel Wells, Jr., came the year previous, and established the first lumber yard on the northwest corner of East Water and Michigan streets. E. D. Holton, who settled in Milwaukee during

the latter part of 1840, was the first president of the Board of Trade, and in sketching briefly the condition of trade and commerce for the year of his arrival, when the population was one thousand seven hundred, once made this statement:

"Maurice Pixley did business just above Ludington's block, on the west side of East Water street. The firm of Ludington & Company, composed of Lewis and Harrison Ludington, and Harvey Birchard, did business in the Juneau warehouse, corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets. Going down street was the clothing store of Cary & Taylor, in a wooden building known as Dewey's block. Next were the stores of Higby & Wardner, general merchandise; Cary & Farwell, hardware; J. & Lindsey Ward, who first introduced the transportation of lead across the country in wagons drawn by oxen; Robert Davis, tailor; George Bowman, Richard Hadley, boots and shoes; these stores being above Michigan street and on the west side of East Water street. Below Michigan and above Huron was the store of Wm. Brown & Company, among the very first to do business in Milwaukee. Next came L. Rockwell & Company, George F. Austin and Coles & Company. Mr. Holton's store was on the corner of Wisconsin and East Water, the only one on the east side of the latter street. These were all the mercantile establishments of any consequence here in 1840."

Speaking about grain warehouses, Mr. Holton says that several had been erected in 1840, one by Captain Sanderson, north of the Kinnikinnic, one by Colonel Walker, near Walker's Point bridge; Talbot C. Dousman, corner of Huron and East Water streets; the Juneau, on the site of the Ludington block, where the Pabst building now stands; the Longstreet warehouse, and possibly a few others. The first steam elevator was built in the fall of 1848, by Alanson Sweet, on South Water street. Mr. Buck says there were two warehouses built in 1838, one on the South



T. A. Chapman.

side by H. S. Hollister, and the other by "G. D. Dousman," at the foot of East Water, the warehouse which became famous for having received and shipped the first cargo of wheat that ever left the city, in 1841.

It seems from the most authoritative accounts that no grain had gone out of Wisconsin prior to 1841, and Mr. Holton thinks he is correct in saying that in 1840 and 1841, he purchased the first cargo of grain sent from the then territory. James Kneeland came to Milwaukee early in 1841, and states that he bought all the wheat in the market of that year, which aggregated less than one thousand bushels, and shipped it to Black Rock, near Buffalo. The supply of wheat greatly increased during the following five years, and in 1846, the warehouses had become loaded, and to relieve the market, Mr. Kneeland says he bought all the wheat in store in Milwaukee, Racine, and Southport—now Kenosha—the whole making two cargoes, which were shipped to Buffalo.

It is worth while noting the fact that when Holton & Goodall made the first shipment of wheat from the port of Milwaukee, the getting together of four thousand bushels of grain was no easy matter. In order to make the enterprise successful, they were forced to circulate hand-bills, far and near, Mr. Whitney says, through the country, announcing to the inhabitants thereof the startling and unexpected intelligence that cash was being paid by them for wheat. This was the beginning of great things in the wheat trade. From that time to the close of 1862, for instance, there went out from the port of Milwaukee fifty-nine million two hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight bushels of wheat and three million eight hundred and seven thousand five hundred and fifty-four barrels of flour, which if reduced to bushels gives a total of seventy-eight million two hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-eight bushels; and five-sixths of that vast amount were the exports of the four years previous to 1862. But here are more surprises regarding Milwaukee and the exports of wheat: The exports of wheat from the whole United States to Great Britain and Ireland for fourteen years, from September 1, 1846, to September 1, 1860, were but forty-eight million six hundred and twenty-three thousand and fifty-eight bushels; ten million five hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty bushels

less than the shipments of wheat from Milwaukee since 1841, and but eight million one hundred and five thousand three hundred and eighteen bushels greater than the shipments since 1858.

The first load of wheat brought to the Milwaukee market was in 1839, and came from Caldwell's Prairie, in Racine county. It brought fifty cents a bushel, so one report says, and the farmer, after "comparing his return with the cost," thought, like a great many others of his class in the early days of the trade, that the wisest and most profitable thing he could do, was to move himself out of the country. Thomas Whitney, in his admirable address on the early history of trade and commerce, delivered on the 3d of February, 1863, says that this load of wheat was bought by the Ludingtons, and "elevated to the upper loft of their warehouse upon the shoulders of Harry Ludington, who thus acquired to himself the fame of being the first wheat elevator ever established in Milwaukee." This grain was sold to the firm for fifty cents a bushel, and was re-sold by them for feed, there being no other use to which the article could be put at that time. Mr. Whitney says that in 1841 and 1842 the receipts of grain were merely nominal—not over ten thousand to fifteen thousand bushels yearly; and that in those days "wheat was looked upon not only with a good deal of suspicion, but as a good deal of a nuisance, there being only now and then a man found with sufficient courage to even look at the stuff, much less to purchase it."

In dealing with the history of the trade and commerce of Milwaukee great care has been taken to secure accuracy in figures, but it must be borne in mind that no strict accounts were kept in those early times as to imports and exports, or even respecting the volume of local trade, therefore the figures given are largely estimates, but in many cases they approximate very closely to correctness.

In 1840 the imports by water were estimated at one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in 1851 they had reached twenty-one million seven hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars. The exports were reckoned at fifty-three thousand dollars in 1840, and the growth of the town is illustrated in the statement that in 1848 the exports had reached three million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, and in 1861, nearly twenty-one million dollars. It is stated

by Buck* that the shipments from this port in 1842 were, lead, two million five hundred thousand pounds; wheat, twenty thousand bushels; flour, two thousand seven hundred and fifteen barrels for the first half of the year; whitefish, two thousand barrels; and the imports were three thousand tons of merchandise and four million feet of lumber. For 1843, the imports were said to consist of ten thousand tons of merchandise; two thousand five hundred barrels of flour; two thousand bushels of apples; nine hundred barrels of pork; ten thousand bushels of oats; five thousand bushels of corn and three million feet of lumber. The chief exports for the same year were placed as follows: Wheat, twenty-five thousand bushels; lead, two million five hundred thousand pounds; hides, seven thousand pounds; furs, one hundred bales; shot, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds; flour, one thousand five hundred barrels; and pork, two thousand five hundred barrels.

Dr. I. A. Lapham, who had paid considerable attention to the study of the early history of the city, gathered the following figures, showing the total imports and exports from 1835 to 1841:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1835-6.....	\$ 588,950.....	\$ 26,145
1837.....	641,235.....	47,745
1838.....	783,458.....	47,960
1839.....	866,740.....	43,568
1840.....	1,147,803.....	53,828
1841.....	1,805,277.....	286,777

Milwaukee was a large importer of flour until 1845, when the trade in that article began to flow outward instead of inward. The growth of the exports of wheat and flour from 1845 to 1849, both inclusive, can be seen at a glance in the following table:

Year.	Wheat, bus.	Flour, bbls.
1845.....	95,510.....	7,560
1846.....	213,446.....	15,756
1847.....	595,011.....	34,840
1848.....	612,474.....	92,732
1849.....	1,146,807.....	201,942

The exports from the port of Milwaukee for 1846, are given in MacCabe's city directory for 1846-47, as follows: Wheat, two hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and forty-eight bushels; flour, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-six barrels; barley, five thousand three hundred and eighty-four bushels; corn, one thousand six hundred and thirty-five bushels; lead, one million seven hundred and seventy thousand six

hundred and fifty pounds; broom corn, one hundred and seven thousand five hundred and forty-five pounds; wool, ten thousand five hundred and sixty-two pounds; hides, five thousand five hundred and thirteen pounds; general merchandise, three hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and forty-three pounds.

The next account we have of the imports and exports, is for 1849, the imports being valued at three million eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; largely consisting of salt, furniture, coal, lime, fruit and so on. The exports were chiefly wheat, flour, pork, hides, beef, lead, and were valued at two million ninety-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

The growth of the city is impressively illustrated in figures which show the rapid expansion of imports and exports from 1854 to 1856. The total imports for 1854 were eleven million one hundred and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and three dollars; for 1855, eighteen million six hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars; and for 1856, twenty-seven million nine hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars. The imports of lumber alone had increased from forty-five million two hundred and thirty thousand feet in 1854, to one hundred and twenty-three million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand feet in 1856. The total exports in dollars and cents for the same period, were as follows: 1854, seven million seven hundred and nine thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars; 1855, seventeen million three hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars; 1856, twenty million two hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred dollars.

It would require the surrendering of too much space and a bewildering array of tabulated figures, to show, year by year, the progress made by trade and commerce from the time the city established its reputation as a grain market and manufacturing center, to 1894. The purpose of this work can be better accomplished, and the interests of the readers better subserved, by briefly noting under three or four heads, the advancement of trade in such articles as wheat, flour, pork and coal.

It has already been stated that the first shipment of wheat from the port of Milwaukee was in 1841, when four thousand bushels were put on board the schooner "Illinois," by Holton & Good-

* Pioneer History of Milwaukee.

all, and sent eastward. In 1845, there were ninety-five thousand five hundred and ten bushels exported. In 1849, the shipments reached one million one hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and seventy bushels; and by 1860 the exports amounted to seven million five hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and eight bushels, and the receipts to nine million one hundred and eight thousand four hundred and fifty-eight bushels. One year later the receipts rose to fifteen million seven hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and six, and the shipments to thirteen million three hundred thousand bushels. In 1870, the receipts were eighteen million eight hundred and eighty-three thousand bushels, and the shipments sixteen million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight bushels. The wheat trade of Milwaukee reached its climax in 1873, when the receipts were swelled to the enormous amount of twenty-eight million four hundred and fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven bushels, and the shipments to twenty-four million nine hundred and ninety-

four thousand two hundred and sixty-six bushels. After that date there was a gradual decline in the trade, the lowest ebb being found in 1889, when the amount received was only seven million four hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-nine bushels, and the shipments fell to one million eight hundred and eighty-two thousand and twenty bushels. It was through the persistent effort of the Chamber of Commerce that the grain trade saw a revival, and in 1892 the receipts of wheat reached fifteen million two hundred and four thousand six hundred and thirty-nine bushels—the largest amount received in any one year since 1879—and for 1893 the receipts were twelve million eight hundred and six thousand three hundred and nineteen bushels. The grain trade has been such an important factor in the growth of Milwaukee that it will be interesting to many of the readers of this history to study the following table, giving the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye in this city annually since the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce in 1858 to 1893:

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AT MILWAUKEE, ANNUALLY, SINCE 1858.

YEAR.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.	Total, bus.
1858	4,876,177	106,891	662,470	159,673	21,796	5,827,007
1859	5,580,681	156,341	391,162	124,016	47,733	6,299,933
1860	9,108,458	126,404	178,963	109,795	52,382	9,576,002
1861	15,730,706	114,931	151,346	66,991	73,448	16,137,422
1862	15,613,995	258,456	284,765	141,997	154,576	16,451,789
1863	13,485,419	338,450	948,429	233,447	158,882	15,184,627
1864	9,147,274	460,575	1,055,844	198,325	88,541	10,950,559
1865	12,043,659	657,492	270,754	149,443	134,360	13,255,768
1866	12,777,557	1,817,230	789,080	152,696	383,630	15,919,693
1867	12,523,464	1,156,319	693,684	192,007	237,303	14,802,777
1868	12,761,648	994,748	620,794	244,932	210,923	14,833,045
1869	17,745,238	722,949	487,564	247,499	203,804	19,467,054
1870	18,883,837	638,098	436,318	585,971	190,593	20,734,817
1871	15,686,611	1,161,382	1,121,950	874,070	466,341	19,300,354
1872	15,617,939	2,140,178	1,587,726	1,532,078	469,573	19,297,514
1873	28,457,937	921,391	1,602,159	1,269,474	376,634	32,567,565
1874	25,628,143	1,313,642	1,463,898	1,083,473	284,522	29,713,677
1875	27,878,737	949,605	1,643,132	1,675,716	230,834	32,378,014
1876	17,140,773	797,428	1,572,631	1,564,845	350,139	21,425,216
1877	19,243,477	928,149	1,226,924	1,988,357	323,215	23,709,122
1878	19,347,216	933,556	1,770,687	2,882,884	779,528	25,703,871
1879	17,813,671	1,340,511	1,479,262	3,337,058	792,549	24,773,021
1880	10,840,621	2,112,837	1,781,078	2,561,578	795,561	18,091,675
1881	8,753,803	821,625	2,544,821	3,359,749	567,018	15,047,016
1882	7,739,662	985,310	1,692,498	3,622,048	462,816	14,442,234
1883	8,404,322	2,171,322	1,024,529	5,277,156	460,117	17,946,446
1884	10,167,521	759,680	1,547,386	4,702,666	304,568	17,507,821
1885	9,846,984	637,165	1,666,948	5,392,166	279,267	17,892,280
1886	8,537,080	719,230	2,073,002	6,019,424	221,716	17,500,452
1887	9,346,756	918,588	2,568,936	5,778,663	245,569	18,852,452
1888	8,129,315	1,168,100	2,975,000	6,465,471	832,401	19,570,287
1889	7,469,289	1,024,175	2,664,000	6,765,537	786,720	18,779,721
1890	8,046,462	844,200	3,901,855	10,825,391	1,312,471	24,933,378
1891	10,846,495	1,149,270	4,799,684	10,001,293	2,021,477	28,818,219
1892	15,204,639	1,396,790	7,616,398	11,778,298	1,587,724	36,683,849
1893	12,806,319	1,453,975	8,097,474	12,000,176	1,224,490	35,584,394

According to the generally accepted statement, the first output of flour in Milwaukee was in the fall of 1844, and was manufactured by Anderson & Wolcott. The mill was built at the foot of Canal street, and had two runs of stone. There were two mills built in Milwaukee that year, and two in 1846, all using water power. It is stated, on the authority of Mr. Buck, that the first steam flour mill was erected in 1847, by Goodrich & Easton, and had four runs of stone. The advancement of the milling business in the city was one of wonderful rapidity, and up to 1860 there were fourteen mills within a circuit of five miles, turning out over two hundred thousand barrels of flour annually.

For many years the three great milling centers of the United States have been Minneapolis, Milwaukee and St. Louis. In showing the comparative increase in the output of flour in these cities, the following figures are of special interest: In 1889, Minneapolis made six million eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-five barrels; Milwaukee, one million two hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-six, and St. Louis two million sixty-six thousand four hundred and forty-two; in 1891, Minneapolis increased to seven million eight hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-seven barrels, Milwaukee to one million eight hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, and St. Louis fell to one million seven hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-one; and in 1892, Minneapolis rose to nine million seven hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and seventy barrels—Milwaukee reached the highest production in its history—two million one hundred and seventeen thousand and nine, and St. Louis declined to one million six hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-one barrels. The figures in the following table are eloquent in showing the expansion of the milling industry of the city during the past thirty-five years:

ANNUAL OUTPUT OF MILWAUKEE MILLS SINCE 1856, STATED IN BARRELS.

Year.	Output.	Year.	Output.	Year.	Output.
1893.....	1,850,823 1881.....	859,388 1869.....	481,511		
1892.....	2,117,009 1880.....	637,157 1868.....	624,930		
1891.....	1,826,758 1879.....	752,133 1867.....	546,000		
1890.....	1,397,039 1878.....	555,049 1866.....	328,730		
1889.....	1,266,236 1877.....	561,201 1865.....	212,820		
1888.....	1,435,238 1876.....	617,581 1864.....	187,339		
1887.....	1,214,648 1875.....	746,126 1863.....	185,813		
1886.....	952,802 1874.....	735,481 1862.....	221,729		
1885.....	961,152 1873.....	634,162 1861.....	250,255		
1884.....	1,070,860 1872.....	560,206 1860.....	202,810		
1883.....	879,512 1871.....	567,893 1859.....	142,500		
1882.....	1,346,569 1870.....	530,049			

Mr. Whitney, in his chamber of commerce address, previously referred to, says that before 1851, the amount of pork put up in the Milwaukee market for Eastern shipment, did not exceed three thousand barrels; that in 1841, Mr. Brown packed about one thousand barrels, and in 1848-9 Mr. Dousman packed about the same amount; and that these two lots made the bulk of the packing business from the beginning of the city prior to 1851. New life seems to have been infused into the packing industry in 1851, for in that year the business had grown to two thousand five hundred barrels of beef and six thousand barrels of pork; and the next record we have as to barrels is for 1861, when the packing had grown to twenty thousand of beef, and ninety-five thousand barrels of pork. It is said that the first live-stock market in the city was opened in August, 1856, by Layton & Plankinton, and the first year's business amounted to sixty thousand dollars. The increase of railway facilities had the effect to bring to the city a large number of live hogs, the packing previous to that time being chiefly confined to dressed hogs brought in by the farmers on wagons or sleighs; so that in 1858-9 there were thirty-two thousand hogs packed in Milwaukee. From this time on the packing industry made wonderful strides, and we find that during the season of 1862-3 there were one hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred hogs packed, and in 1870-1 the number was two hundred and forty thousand three hundred and forty-four. In 1878-9 the packers cut up five hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and seventy-four hogs. The business ran quite evenly for several years, when in 1890-1 the high point was reached, the total summer and winter's business being seven hundred and one thousand eight hundred and nine hogs. The packing of 1892-3 was three hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-four hogs, of which the Cudahy Brothers packed three hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and seventeen. The falling off was due to the great shortage of the hog crop. The Cudahy Brothers erected a new packing house in 1894, and a new company was formed to operate the extensive Plankinton plant which had been idle for about one year. These additions have given Milwaukee the facilities for packing a million and a half hogs annually.

Among the many surprises in the growth of trade in Milwaukee is especially that of coal.

According to the report of the Chamber of Commerce, there were no published receipts of coal at this market prior to 1862; the amount was very small, however, judging from the receipts given by the chamber for that year. The increase of the coal trade during the three decades following 1862, is strikingly presented in the following table:

	Tons.
1862, total receipts of coal.....	21,860
1872, total receipts of coal.....	210,194
1882, total receipts of coal.....	593,842
1892, total receipts of coal.....	1,372,322

The growth of the lumber interests of Milwaukee has been of such a magnitude as to excite the pride of the city. In 1853 the receipts of lumber were but fifteen million three hundred and eighty-six thousand feet. In 1865 the amount was forty-two million fifty-five thousand. The greatest stride in the business was made between 1886—when the receipts were two hundred and twenty-eight million feet—and 1892, when they had reached three hundred and ninety-nine million one hundred and seven thousand feet, not including forty-two million shingles and eleven million feet of laths.

It is interesting to observe the advance made in the barley market during the past twenty years. In the table of grain receipts at Milwaukee since 1858, printed in full elsewhere in this chapter, it will be seen that barley was the lowest on the list in 1874, excepting rye, the receipts that year being one million eighty-three thousand bushels, while in 1893 there were only eight hundred and six thousand bushels less than wheat, the amount brought to this market reaching twelve million one hundred and thirty-six bushels. Nearly two-thirds of all the wheat received at Milwaukee during 1892 was consumed by the city mills, and in the same year a little over six million bushels of barley were used by our own brewers and maltsters.

It is difficult to obtain thoroughly trustworthy figures respecting the volume of the wholesale trade of Milwaukee prior to 1856. In that year the report of the Board of Trade showed that there were twenty grocery houses, eight dry goods establishments and sixteen lumber yards, all doing a jobbing business, and it was estimated that the wholesale trade, including all branches, aggregated sixteen million nine hundred and forty-two thousand dollars. Of this amount it was reported that the grocery houses sold three million four hundred and one thousand dollars, and the

dry goods houses one million eight hundred and thirty thousand dollars. In 1880 it was estimated that the wholesale grocery business was nineteen million dollars, and the dry goods only four million five hundred thousand dollars, which is doubtless an over-estimate on groceries and an under-estimate on dry goods.

In 1892, when the Advancement Association issued "Milwaukee's Great Industries," the wholesale grocery trade was placed at twelve million dollars annually, the dry goods at eight million dollars, and the drug business at two million five hundred thousand dollars, making a total of twenty-two million five hundred thousand dollars on only three lines of trade.

In March, 1861, twenty mercantile firms of Milwaukee joined hands in organizing the Merchants' Association, and the late John Nazro was the first president. The object of the association was to "promote just and equitable principles in trade; to discover and correct abuses; to unite the mercantile community for the purpose of advancing and increasing the trade and business of the city of Milwaukee; to support such means as may be deemed best to promote this end, and to use their influence as a body to protect their rights as citizens and merchants."

The association gradually increased in usefulness and strength, and in 1880 the membership was composed of one hundred and one firms, and at this writing—the summer of 1894—there are about three hundred and fifty firms uniting their thought and energy in advancing the commercial interests of the city through the agency of the Merchants' Association. New and commodious rooms for the association have been secured in the University building on Broadway, and with a rapidly increasing membership and an infusion of new zeal, the organization is determined to expend its utmost energy in pushing onward such work as shall be the most practical and helpful for the city.

The history of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee is so intimately associated with the history of the trade and commerce of the city that it will be fully in keeping with the purposes of this chapter to connect therewith a brief account of the growth of that organization.

The first Board of Trade of Milwaukee was organized on the 1st of March, 1849, and consisted of thirty-seven members. This was the pioneer

commercial organization of the city, and E. D. Holton was its president, and Daniel Wells, Jr., was vice-president. The first report of the board was for the year 1849, and shows that the manufactures for that year were valued at one million seven hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred dollars. After an existence of two years the board appears to have died a natural death, but was revived in December, 1852, with an increased membership and a new constitution. Its existence was somewhat precarious, however, and in 1855 it was again reorganized, taking the name of the "Board of Grain Dealers" and "Corn Exchange," and Horatio Hill was made president. In 1856 the Corn Exchange held a meeting, and L. J. Higby was elected president, and Andrew J. Aikins, now of the *Evening Wisconsin*, was secretary. During the life of the Corn Exchange, the Board of Trade maintained a nominal organization only, but was revived with considerable vigor in 1857, when the grain trade of Milwaukee had assumed an important magnitude. In 1858 the Corn Exchange became the Chamber of Commerce, and L. J. Higby was chosen president, and L. L. Crouse, secretary. On the 21st of October of that year a resolution was adopted to adjourn to the 25th of the month, at 12 m., and daily thereafter at the same hour. That was thirty-seven years ago; but from that day to this the Chamber of Commerce has held uninterrupted daily sessions on every business day, except special holidays, for the sale of grain and other produce. From the day of its organization through all the succeeding years, the Chamber of Commerce has been an important factor in the development and progress of Milwaukee, being the initial promoter of nearly every popular movement for the public welfare.

The first permanent quarters of the chamber were on the main floor of the building No. 1 Spring street, now Grand avenue, at present occupied by Henry Wehr. This room was dedicated on Tuesday evening, November 16, 1858, and Mr. E. D. Holton delivered an interesting and elaborate address on the early history of the business interests of the city. The chamber remained at No. 1 Grand avenue for several years; but with the growth of the organization and the increase of business came a demand for more commodious accommodations, and accordingly rooms were leased of Ogden, Brown & Mitchell, in a new building then on the site of the present Chamber

of Commerce. This place was occupied until 1878, when the chamber moved into the Munkwitz building on Broadway, and there remained during the construction of the magnificent building erected by the late Alexander Mitchell expressly for the Chamber of Commerce. The new chamber was dedicated with brilliant ceremony and a royal banquet at the Newhall House on the evening of November 18, 1880.

To show the admirable spirit and purpose of the Chamber of Commerce, it is fitting to note the fact that during the late war the organization was active in encouraging the enlistments of volunteers by raising funds for the support of soldiers' families not otherwise provided for, and also in receiving and entertaining the remnants of each of the returning regiments after the suppression of the rebellion. It was largely through the efforts of the chamber that the "Soldiers' Home Fair" was organized and conducted by the ladies of Milwaukee, which resulted in the raising of a fund of over one hundred thousand dollars, and securing to the city the location of the National Soldiers' Home for disabled volunteers.

In 1876, membership in the Chamber of Commerce was made transferable, and an initiation fee established with a view to create a building fund. Within two years the chamber was in possession of about forty thousand dollars, and when Mr. Alexander Mitchell made a proposition to provide suitable quarters for the chamber at the moderate rental of three thousand dollars a year, for twenty years, from 1880, the terms were accepted.

This brief sketch of the Chamber of Commerce and its important transactions would be greatly defective in a historical point of view were no mention made of its secretary, Mr. W. J. Langson. He has held that position of responsibility and trust for thirty years, wanting only a few months, having been elected in 1865, and possibly, with but one exception, is the oldest Chamber of Commerce secretary, in point of service, in the United States. It is not necessary to say here that he has been ever faithful and efficient. His twenty-seven volumes of reports, illustrating in a painstaking way the growth of the trade and commerce of the city, and his almost unprecedented term of office, are a much higher commendation of his services than any personal mention which can be written.



Matthew Keenan

CHAPTER XLII.

PUBLIC WORKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FEDERAL OFFICES.

BY THOMAS BOYLE.

MILWAUKEE is rightly called a city of homes; and it has become such through the public spirit and enterprise of its citizens and the tireless energy and efficiency of the men who have had in charge its public improvements. Her splendid water works and sewerage systems, her well paved streets, her public buildings and beautiful parks, begun and maintained by municipal taxation under control of the Board of Public Works and City Engineers' Departments, have been brought to a high state of perfection as the result of many years of diligent and faithful study and conscientious work on the part of her public servants. The origin of the present water-works system is of comparatively recent date; though nearly fifty years ago, when the United States hotel—which was destroyed in the great fire of August 24, 1854—was built at the corner of Huron and East Water streets, the need of an abundant supply of pure fresh water arose. To meet this need the enterprising proprietor laid mains made from tamarack timber, cut into proper lengths and bored by hand, from the hotel to a living spring located on the south side of Wisconsin street, midway between Jackson and Van Buren streets. The experiment was a decided success, and these primitive water works furnished the hotel with an ample supply of pure water as long as it stood, and were utilized by residents along Michigan street for many years. It is interesting to note that when the excavations for the new Chamber of Commerce were made in 1879, these tamarack tubes were found still preserved, and pieces of them were carefully kept by old settlers as precious mementoes of early days. From one of these a cane was made and, at a meeting of the Early Pioneer Association of Milwaukee county, held January 5, 1880, was presented to Mr. William P. Merrill, who cut the timber in 1840 from land which he owned in what is now the Eleventh ward of the city. The increase of population in the city and the

growing importance of her thriving industries made imperative the demand for an ample water supply, and led to much discussion and many proposed plans. This agitation of the subject assumed tangible form in June, 1857, when the City Council authorized an issue of city bonds to the Milwaukee Hydraulic Company. No practical results came from this action, but the agitation continued; and in the spring of 1859, a Boston firm proposed to construct the requisite works and lay twenty-five miles of pipe before January 1, 1861, at a cost of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Long-cherished hopes seemed about to be realized; but whatever might have come of this proposition, all was lost sight of in the turmoil and need for money incident to the opening of the War of the Rebellion, and not until the fall of 1867 was the matter again brought to general public notice. At that time, two propositions, one from a local firm and one from a firm in Cincinnati, were presented, but they were not acted upon. In 1867 the question again came before the Common Council, and the services of Mr. E. S. Chesbrough of Chicago, were secured to make an examination and report plans for supplying the city with water and also a system of sewerage. His report was referred by the Common Council to a special committee in 1869.

It was found, however, that by the terms of the Readjustment Act, passed March 19, 1861, the city was prohibited from issuing any new bonds until the municipal bonded indebtedness should be reduced to five hundred thousand dollars, and at the end of June of that year, there were outstanding bonds to the amount of seven hundred thousand dollars. The prospects for immediate relief were not flattering, but in 1870 the subject was revived, and the city's financial affairs were such that a special committee appointed by the mayor made a favorable report on the project. Following this report, in 1871 a special act was passed by the legislature authorizing the

city to issue water bonds to the amount of one million dollars and naming a Board of Water Commissioners, comprising Messrs. Edward O'Neill, president; Matthew Keenan, secretary; David Ferguson, treasurer; and Edward H. Broadhead, George Burnham, Alexander Mitchell, John Plankinton, Fred Pabst and Guido Pfister, members. Prior to the first report of this committee in December, 1871, the then city engineer, the late Mr. Moses Lane, and Mr. Keenan made a tour of inspection through many Eastern cities examining the various water systems. What was known as the "lake shore plan," based on the reports and estimates of Mr. Chesbrough, was finally adopted, and in 1872 the construction of the water works of the city was commenced. Twelve acres at the foot of North avenue, having a water frontage of one thousand feet, were selected as the site. The buildings, consisting of an engine house seventy by eighty-four feet, a boiler house forty by forty-two feet and a coal shed forty by one hundred feet, are built of brick and roofed with iron and slate. The chimney, one hundred and fifty feet high, is built apart from the main buildings. From the engine house, extending two thousand feet into the lake, was laid a cast-iron conduit with an interior diameter of three feet, and at the outer end a crib to protect it was built, and so constructed that the water supply was drawn from a depth of some twelve feet below the lake's surface. The water-works tower, which encloses the stand-pipe, was built of stone, circular in form, and stands on an eminence back from the other buildings, and is one hundred and seventy-five feet high of itself. Its summit, which is reached by means of winding stairs around the standpipe, is two hundred and fifty-five feet above the lake. It is a model of architectural skill, and reflects much credit upon its designer, Mr. C. A. Gombert, architect, who also planned the other buildings. In order to protect the works against the lake storms, a fine wharf nearly six hundred feet in length was built at great expense. The engine house, which was built to accommodate four engines was supplied with two, which were then sufficient to do the work required, and these were coupled to one fly-wheel, and could be operated singly or together. Each of these engines has the capacity to raise eight million gallons of water every twenty-four hours, and force it through five hundred and twenty-five feet of cast-

iron pipe, three feet in diameter, to the stand-pipe, whence it flows through a conduit thirty inches in diameter, and extending five thousand seven hundred feet westward across the Milwaukee river to the reservoir. This main pipe crosses the river on an aqueduct bridge built for that purpose and for travel, and is placed under the roadway and supported by iron girders and securely protected against freezing by a proper encasing. The reservoir, which has a capacity of twenty-one million five hundred thousand gallons, covers an area of three and a half acres, though the grounds, a part of which were the gift to the city of Hon. Byron Kilbourn, now deceased, in honor of whom they were named Kilbourn Park Reservoir, cover thirty acres. The depth of the water in the reservoir, when full, is twenty-five feet, and its surface is fifty feet above the lake. The inlet on the east side of the reservoir is so arranged that it can be connected with the outlet on the west by a main pipe laid across the bottom, so that, when necessary, the reservoir can be emptied and yet the water supply to the city be kept up direct from the stand-pipe. In 1873, before the pumping works were finished, but when the reservoir was ready for use and more than fifty miles of pipe had been laid through the city, the demand for a pure water supply was so urgent that temporary pumping works were built on the west side of the Milwaukee river, and supplied with an engine capable of raising a million gallons of water into the reservoir in twenty-four hours. This was put in operation in October, 1873, and worked uninterruptedly until the regular works at North Point were started in September, 1874. On December 23, 1874, the reservoir was filled through the main conduit across the aqueduct bridge, and on the 1st of June, 1875, the water works were transferred to the city by the Board of Water Commissioners under whose direction they were built. The water works had not been long in operation before it was found that the pressure would not be sufficient to force the water to the high points in the west division of the city, where the highest established grade was nineteen and a half feet below the flow level of the reservoir. It was to remedy this that, in 1878, the West-side pumping works, located on Eighteenth street, were built at a cost of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, and an engine with one million gallons capacity put in. The

water tower at this point was built one hundred and thirty feet high, and the water was drawn from the Chestnut street main. Up to the time when the works were transferred to the city, July 1, 1875, the cash receipts from all sources, including the sale of bonds and assessments for water pipes, aggregated one million nine hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-nine cents. Within the next five years more than ninety miles of pipe were laid; and the reports for the year 1880 showed that the works had become almost self-sustaining, the receipts of that year being one hundred and thirty-eight thousand, five hundred dollars, while the annual cost of maintenance was then about one hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars. The increased demand for water service at this time necessitated greater pumping force, and the city entered into a contract with Messrs. E. P. Allis & Company, a local firm, to provide and put into operation by June 1, 1881, an engine with a capacity of twelve million gallons. The pumping capacity was still further increased ten years later by putting in place a triple expansion pumping engine with a capacity of eight million gallons, which, like its predecessors, does its work marvelously well. The results of a test of this last mentioned engine, made by Professor R. C. Carpenter of Cornell University, and reported in *Sibley's Journal of Engineering* in June, 1893, were made the subject of a special paper by Professor R. H. Thurston of the same university to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and have attracted much attention. The test showed that the duty developed was one hundred and thirty-five million seven hundred and seventy thousand foot-pounds for each one hundred pounds of moist coal actually used in furnaces. Based upon the coal being dry, the duty was one hundred and forty-three million three hundred and six thousand four hundred and seventy foot-pounds. As shown by the latest published report of the water department, the total cost of construction at the close of the year 1893, had been four million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-five cents; which amount covered the expenditures for the reservoir, North Point pumping works and engines, River and West-side pumping works, pipe distribution, North street bridge, engineering, salaries, auxiliary and new tunnel intake, and

high service works and engines. According to the same report the receipts of the department, including those of the water fund and the new construction fund up to that time, had been eight million six hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and six cents. Thus far the city's water has been drawn from the original intake, which, as stated, extends two thousand feet into the lake. To guard against all possibility of contamination and insure a pure water supply, the city, in 1891, decided to build a new intake tunnel, and entered into a contract with Messrs. Shailer & Schniglaui to do the work. The construction was commenced, and for a time carried on with varying success under many difficulties, which finally became so great that the contractors decided they could not be overcome and forfeited their contract. But there were those who believed that the work, though beset with obstacles seemingly unsurmountable, could be accomplished, and accordingly, under direction of the city engineer's department, the city undertook the work and is prosecuting it with results that verify the opinions of those whose confidence in the feasibility of the project has never wavered. This new intake, simply described, will consist of a short shaft one hundred and forty-two feet deep; a brick tunnel, seven feet in diameter, extending from the bottom of this shaft thirty-two hundred feet into the lake and connecting with the bottom of a shaft sunk one hundred and thirty-six feet below the bottom of the lake from the top of this lake shaft, which is protected by a crib; two iron pipes, each five feet in diameter and laid three feet below the bottom of the lake, extend five thousand feet farther into the lake with their ends turned upward at a depth of sixty feet below the water's surface, their openings being protected by submerged crowns or cribs. These pipes are now laid, both shafts are sunk, and the connecting tunnel is rapidly approaching completion; and it is confidently expected that, before the close of the year 1895, this, the crowning achievement of the city's magnificent water-works system, will be in full operation.

Closely allied to Milwaukee's water-works system, and quite as essential, is the sewerage system, than which, no city can boast a more perfect one, and few, one equally complete and satisfactory. As in the case of the water works, this branch of the city's public works has been

brought to its high state of perfection in recent years. Prior to 1869 the city had no definite plan of sewerage; and although the population then numbered sixty-eight thousand, but little more than three miles of sewers had been built. The healthfulness of the city was being imperiled; the demand for relief was imperative. In that year, a general sewerage system covering four and a half square miles in the heart of the city, and designed by Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, city engineer of Chicago, was adopted. This system has been extended from time to time and now—1895—covers the whole area of the city. By this system the sewage was emptied into the Milwaukee, Menomonee and Kinnikinnic rivers to be thence carried by them into the lake; and as a consequence of this discharge of the sewage into these sluggish streams, which received also the refuse of numerous factories situated along their banks, their waters became so polluted that within ten years after the adoption of the system, the offensiveness became a subject of earnest public complaint. Various plans to remedy the evil and abate the nuisance were suggested, and the solution of the difficult problem was finally left to a committee of experts, comprising Messrs. E. S. Chesbrough, Moses Lane and George E. Warring, Jr. Following their recommendations, which were made in 1880, a plan was adopted which provided for the construction of an intercepting sewer from the lake at a point south of the harbor, westward into the packing house district, and the next year the work of construction began. In 1882, at the suggestion and under the direction of Mr. G. H. Benzenberg, who then, as now, filled the office of city engineer, the size and grade and location of the unfinished part of this intercepting sewer was changed so as to keep it below the surface of the terminal canals, and so as to reach every sewer outlet on each side of the Menomonee valley. The purpose of this change was to aid in removing the stagnation of the canals by increasing the flow of pure water, which also would help to dilute the sewage in the sewers on its way to the lake. In accordance with this amended plan that portion of the intercepting sewer which remained unfinished was constructed; and with the exception of a small portion, which was made of beveled timber, it was built of brick with an internal diameter of five feet and four inches. For the two river crossings rendered necessary, wrought-iron inverted siphons

were used—that across the Milwaukee river, leading to the pump-well, being five hundred and twenty feet long, four feet and two inches in diameter and laid twenty-six and a half feet below the river's surface. The other, which crosses the north Menomonee channel, is two hundred feet long, forty inches in diameter and twenty-four feet below the surface of the water. This interceptor receives and carries off the sewage of more than ninety miles of sewers, through twelve connections so constructed that the sewage proper flows through an opening into the interceptor below, over which the storm water is carried to the outlet of the sewer into the streams. The pump, which is situated on a neck of land south of the harbor, is of the centrifugal type, and has been operated with an average lift of fifteen feet and an average discharge of nearly forty thousand gallons per minute. The pumping engine, designed by Mr. Edwin Reynolds and built by Messrs. E. P. Allis & Company, has a lift of eighteen feet and a capacity of seventy million gallons every twenty-four hours. The pump disc, twelve feet in diameter, makes about seventy revolutions per minute, and the sewage which is sucked from below is discharged into a brick conduit, six feet in diameter, and carried over a weir into the lake. This outflow, amounting to fifty-six million gallons per day, about one-fifth of which is sewage and refuse from the packing houses and other establishments in the valley, and the remainder river water, flows southward with the lake current. This work completed stopped the discharge of sewage and foul refuse into the canals, but the causes of their offensiveness were only partially removed. For more than twenty years an almost liquid sludge had been accumulating at the bottom of their sluggish waters, which, under the heat of summer, developed nauseous gases that were given off in sickening odors. A partial remedy for this evil was found by utilizing the excess capacity of the intercepting sewer in draining water from the upper end of the canals, which was replaced by the cooler water flowing in. This relief, which was afterward made complete by the flushing works, hereinafter described, in a great measure stopped the formation of gases, produced a perceptible current, and made the waters fit for boiler use and even for bathing purposes. While this work of improving the condition of the canals and other waters in the valley

was progressing, the condition of the Milwaukee river was gradually growing worse, until its stench finally became almost unendurable. Intercepting sewers were recommended; but to construct these would require a vast expenditure of money, which the city was not then in a condition to incur, and still worse, years would elapse before such work would be finished. A commission of members of the American Society of Civil Engineers was appointed to devise plans and estimate the cost of works for disposing of the city's sewage and furnishing a supply of pure water. Their comprehensive report was made in May, 1889. But speedy relief was demanded and such relief was at hand, although the plans suggested aroused almost universal opposition on the part of the city press and public. This plan, which was recommended by Mr. Benzenberg, city engineer, and championed by Mr. Edwin Reynolds, who has achieved distinction as a mechanical engineer, was, as results have shown, most practical and feasible. The waters of the rivers were almost stagnant, full of putrefying matter; constantly emitting noxious gases and foul-smelling odors. The plan proposed was the simple one of introducing into the upper waters of the river a volume of cold, clear lake water that should not only lower the temperature of the river water and prevent the formation of gases, but also create a current that would be uniformly down stream; now the current, when there was any, at all, was quite as apt to be in one direction as the other. In the face of all opposition, which never ceased until the practical utility of the plan was demonstrated, Mr. Benzenberg's project of flushing the river was adopted, and on December 8, 1887, the work of construction was contracted for. The shortest distance between the lake and an available point on Milwaukee river, which is a little less than half a mile, was found to be from a point within and near the upper end of the harbor to a point on the river just below the dam, some five miles above the river's mouth. Between these points was selected as the line of the tunnel—whose size was fixed at twelve feet diameter—it being ascertained by careful experiments of the effect of clear lake water upon the gaseous sludge and water of the river, that a tunnel of that size would be required to furnish a sufficient supply to purify the river. The inlet of the tunnel consists of two strongly built, parallel piers, placed one hundred

and ten feet apart and extending six hundred and ten feet from the beach into ten feet depth of water, every precaution being taken to prevent the sand from entering the tunnel, into which the water enters through a rectangular conduit built of timber and piling lined with matched flooring. The tunnel is constructed of brick, and has an average depth of ninety-five feet below the surface, which brings its crown some two feet below city datum or supposed low water. Its grade is level. Before reaching the river the tunnel is curved southward and approaches the stream in a nearly parallel line, so as to facilitate the flow; and the outlet is built of stone through an offset in the dock that faces down stream.

The screw-pumping engine used was designed by Mr. Edwin Reynolds and built by Messrs. E. P. Allis & Company. It is of the vertical, steeple compound type, with the high-pressure cylinder thirty-eight inches in diameter, with a forty-eight-inch stroke. The pump wheel fourteen feet in diameter, with a cone-shaped hub six feet in diameter, is a true screw and has a pitch of eight feet. At a speed of fifty-nine revolutions per minute the pump displaces nearly six million gallons per twenty-four hours, being the largest quantity of water handled by any machine in the world. There are four horizontal tubular boilers, one of which is held in reserve, each sixteen feet long and four and a half feet in diameter, and containing thirty-four four-inch tubes. The engine and boilers occupy a neat brick building, to which is attached a brick coal shed and tool room, and a smoke-stack one hundred and twenty-six feet high, with a uniform interior diameter of four and a third feet. Twelve days after the contract for this proposed improvement was made its construction was begun; and such was the energy with which the work was prosecuted under its six divisions, viz.: outlet, tunnel, inlet, engine and boilers, foundations therefor, and the buildings, that it was finished and ready for use within a period of nine months, the tunnel being filled and the machinery started on September 14, 1888. The predictions of failure had never ceased since the flushing project was proposed. But witness the result. That which had been denounced as an extravagant and worthless experiment was at once demonstrated to be a marvelous triumph and success. Within fifteen minutes after the pump was started the current of the river, which just before was up-stream was

reversed and the black, slimy waters with their foul and sickening odors were pushed almost in a solid body down stream by the cold, clear water from the lake; within twenty-four hours the river was changed almost to its natural color and transparency; and it was not long before fermentation along its bottom and the forming of gases ceased, and it became at times as clear and blue as the water in mid-lake, and, as before it was befouled, it came to be filled with various kinds of fish. The beneficial effects of the flushing plan not only abated the Milwaukee river nuisance, but also improved the condition of the waters in the Menomonee valley by bringing the volume of clear, cold water near to them. Thus the problem of disposing of the sewage was most satisfactorily solved, and with the abatement of the nuisances caused by it all danger to the city's water supply was removed. This happy consummation will be further enhanced upon the completion of the new water-works intake, now building, since the water supply will be drawn from a depth of sixty feet below the surface at a point one and a half miles farther out in the lake than the present intake.

The flushing works are operated about nine months of each year, from early spring till late in the fall; the annual cost of operating them, which in former years was about twenty-five thousand dollars, was greatly reduced by equipping the boilers with Hawley down-draft furnaces, which consume the smoke and allow the use of soft coal instead of the best anthracite, as was necessary before. The entire cost of the flushing works, including the right of way, was a little less than two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Recurring to the matter of sewers, the latest published report of the city engineer shows that nearly twenty-five miles were constructed in 1893 at a total cost of nearly three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars; and that the total length of sewers in the city, exclusive of the Menomonee special sewer, at the close of that year was about two hundred and fifty-one and a half miles, constructed at a cost of three million two hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-four cents. Each year witnesses an extension of the system to meet the growing demands, and it is a matter of civic pride that the sewerage system of Milwaukee, in its entirety, like her water-supply system, is equalled in completeness and utility by few and surpassed by none.

One of the perplexing problems that the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee had to contend with was that of providing means of transit over the streams that divided the different settlements; and down to as late as 1846, when the legislature passed an act to regulate the building and management of bridges in this city, that vexed question was a constant and fruitful source of petty rivalries and jealousies; of wranglings and contentions between the people living on the east and west sides of the river, that at times assumed the form of mob violence in utter disregard of personal or property rights. The trouble began as early as 1835, when Mr. Byron Kilbourn located on the west side of the Milwaukee river the site for a town, which from the very first was regarded as a rival of the slightly older village on the east side. This feeling was heightened by the building of the first rude bridge across the Menomonee river, by means of which the new settlement was connected with the Chicago road, whereas the old town had to be reached by a ferry. This animosity grew apace with the increase of the population, and like Banquo's ghost, would not down. But the sectional and party animosity and rancor was controlled, as a matter of policy in the interest of business, sufficiently to secure the passage of an act by the territorial legislature granting to commissioners, to be appointed, the necessary powers to construct a bridge, commencing "at the east end of the bayou, on Oneida street, and continuing in a direct line to Wells street." The commissioners, Messrs. A. A. Bird, Rufus Parks, Pleasant Fields and Solomon Juneau, were appointed, and proposals for the erection of the bridge advertised for; but the opposition was too strong and the effort failed. In 1838 the legislature repealed the former act and changed the location of the bridge, authorizing the building of a draw-bridge at Chestnut and Division streets, to be completed by June, 1840, the work to be under the control of the trustees of the two towns and the cost to be borne equally by them. Before that time arrived, in 1839, the two villages were consolidated by legislative act, but the people were still divided, and the bridge project was bitterly fought. Notwithstanding this, the bridge was built within the time specified and though a cumbersome structure, served its purpose. The sides of this bridge, which were made of joists in the form of lattice work, were, in 1842, made into a



Yours truly
Ch. Sumner

floating bridge by being laid on the water, covered with planks and fastened to either shore. But it was always considered unsafe and nobody was sorry when a freshet, in 1843, carried it down stream. In 1844 was built a bridge at the foot of East Water street, with a draw which was opened by means of a windlass. Thus, from time to time, by force of necessity, means of transit between the two divisions were supplied; but the sectional jealousies grew into positive hatred that found expression in acts of vandalism, each party claiming to be in the right and unwilling to yield anything in the interest of unity and peace. In these controversies the newspapers of the town took an active part, and the following, taken from the *Courier* of May 14, 1845, shows the trend of sentiment among the best people of all parties: "The bridge question is an old sore that has rankled and festered in this community ever since the first organization of the town. It is a sort of a faction fight that some of the first settlers cannot forget, and only wonder why the new-comers cannot have as deep feeling in the matter as they have. Our town cannot be made great and prosperous by fighting among ourselves. * * * * * We cannot feel the sectional jealousy and hostility that were engendered in earlier days. * * *

* * * We should become one town, with one interest and one feeling." Such sentiments and wise counsels on the part of leading men finally prevailed, though the old sores were long in healing, and in 1846, a bridge bill was passed by the legislature, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. James Kneeland, then engaged in mercantile business on the East side, but who owned property on the West side. This act, which provided for the construction and management of bridges, specifying those to be built and granting all authority and powers deemed necessary, was submitted to a vote of the people of the East and West wards on February 11, 1846, and by them adopted by a majority of one hundred and fifteen; the total vote being three hundred and thirty for the measure, and two hundred and fifteen against it. This happy consummation was a cause of universal satisfaction, fittingly voiced by the *Sentinel* in the following words:

"The bridge question, we are happy to say, is at length settled. The adoption by the people of the East and West wards of the act passed by the last legislature disposes of the matter definitely.

* * * We do not know whether the provisions of this law are more favorable to the East ward or the West, but we do know that the continued agitation of this bridge question and the spirit of rivalry, distrust and ill-will which it engendered, were seriously detrimental to the interests of both wards. Therefore, it is, that without undertaking to pronounce upon the merits or defects of the new law, we are heartily rejoiced that its adoption by the people has settled a knotty and troublesome question. May it return to plague us no more."

Thus ended a controversy which, although it presents, as now looked back upon, numerous comical phases, seems absurd and provokes laughter, was, while it lasted, of absorbing interest and the cause of endless complications. Thenceforward a different spirit prevailed, and the inhabitants of the various sections of the city came to see that their interests were one; that theirs was a common cause, and that it was theirs to build a mighty city whose name should become far-famed, and the products of whose myriad industries should be carried to all quarters of the earth. With this sentiment prevailing, a healthful interest in the public welfare was engendered; public enterprises were encouraged and multiplied; civic pride was fostered and grew, and in the fulness of time the marvels of architectural and engineering workmanship and beauty and skill, which one sees to-day in the city's public improvements and works, became possible.

It were difficult, as one looks upon the numerous magnificent structures that to-day span the streams that divide, not separate rude villages but great parts of one great city, to realize that any other than a common interest in the city's general good ever could have prevailed. These structures, comprising both bridges and viaducts, have been built as the growing needs of the city have demanded, and it is paying but a deserved tribute to those who have been entrusted with the control of Milwaukee's public works to say, that in both practical utility and architectural beauty, they are worthy of the city and in all respects equal, and in many ways superior to the best to be found in the older and more populous cities of our land. Of those recently completed, may be mentioned the viaduct over the Milwaukee river and valley, extending from Holton street in the Sixth ward to Van Buren street in the First ward. It was built at a

cost of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The superstructure consists of twenty-one deck spans, varying from twenty-six to seventy-four feet in length, and one draw span eighty-two feet long of the folding-bridge pattern, and which, when open, leaves a clear channel of sixty-six feet. It crosses the river at an elevation of seventy feet above its surface, and has a paved roadway of twenty-six feet, and two sidewalks, each nine feet in width. Another, the Folsom Place bridge, is a model of beauty. It is situated at the upper end of Riverside Park and connects the high banks of the Milwaukee river, affording a grand view of the magnificent scenery up and down the river. The superstructure consists of two abutments, two shore piers and two river piers. The superstructure is built with one span of seventy-nine feet, one of eighty-seven feet and three of one hundred and fifty-three feet in length with a twenty-foot roadway and two sidewalks, each eight feet in width, and cost nearly sixty thousand dollars. Still another is the Sixteenth street viaduct, damages for the right of way of which were assessed at over one hundred thousand dollars. The substructure comprises one long approach, one abutment, four river piers and two hundred and seventy-six shore piers, for the most part supported by pile foundations, some of which were driven to a depth of more than ninety feet. This viaduct has a length of four thousand one hundred and seventy feet, with a forty-foot paved roadway and two ten-foot sidewalks, and furnishes a direct line between the west and south divisions of the city at a grade on a level with the south bluffs. It cost about two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars. In all there are now—1895—fourteen bridges spanning the Milwaukee river, five across the Kinnikinnic and four across the Menomonee, within the limits of the city, and most of these bridges are provided with draws to enable lake vessels to traverse the streams without being obstructed by these artificial roadways.

Milwaukee county has had two court-houses on the site which was conveyed to the county by Solomon Juneau and his wife and Morgan L. Martin, on January 12, 1837. The contract for building the first court-house was made April 5, 1836, between Solomon Juneau and Enoch G. Darling. The building was to be completed by August 15, 1836, and cost eight thousand dollars. It was a wooden structure, forty by fifty feet in

dimensions, with a porch of eleven feet on the front. It was two stories high; the first story was ten feet between joists and the second story fourteen feet, and it was surmounted by a cupola twelve feet square and had twenty-one windows of twelve panes each of twelve by eighteen glass. The first floor was divided into four jury rooms, and the court-room occupied the second floor. The building, which was plain and substantial, fronted south on what came to be known as courthouse park, and with its four Tuscan columns in front, had a somewhat imposing appearance in its day. This primitive temple of justice was the scene of many exciting trials. Here were held the first sessions of the Territorial District Court under Judge William C. Frazer, who was succeeded in 1838 by Andrew G. Miller, and later by men renowned for their high characters and legal lore; and its walls often resounded with the stirring eloquence of many of Wisconsin's legal lights. The first jail stood till 1847 when it was replaced by a new one which, with the old court-house, stood till 1870, when both were torn down to make a place for the present more pretentious building. This structure stands on the northern portion of the square and faces south on the park. It extends from Jackson street on the west to Jefferson street on the east, a distance of two hundred and ten feet, and its greatest width from north to south is one hundred and thirty feet. It is constructed of Milwaukee brick, veneered with Bass Island sandstone, and on its several sides rise massive Corinthian columns which give to it a beautiful and classic appearance. It was built under the supervision of Mr. L. A. Schmidtner, architect, now deceased, and was completed in the spring of 1873. The wings are two stories, and the central portion three stories high. From the center of the roof rises a lofty dome which is surmounted by a gilded figure of "Justice," whose head towers two hundred and eight and a half feet above the ground. This gilded figure suggested the title, "The Golden Justice," for a novel by Mr. William Henry Bishop. This building cost six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The sessions of the Circuit and County Courts, and of one branch of the Superior Court, are at present (1895) held here. The Municipal Court and the other branch of the Superior Court have quarters in the Metropolitan building at the corner of State and Third streets. The new Police

Court also has its room outside the court-house. In the absence of a suitable city hall, the city has for some years occupied a part of the court-house with its offices, one large room originally intended for a court room being used as its council chamber. All these will be vacated when the new city hall on Market Square is finished, and restored to the use for which they were intended, and thus room will be secured sufficient to accommodate all the courts. The county jail was long ago removed from the court-house square. The present structure, which contains also commodious offices for the sheriff and his deputies, is situated at the corner of Broadway and Oneida streets. It was built in 1886, and is one of the handsomest buildings in the city. The court-house park is laid out with well-kept walks, ornamented with grass plats and spreading elms, and further beautified with a handsome fountain, and taken all together, is one of the chief beauty spots of the Cream City.

Other county buildings are the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane; the Milwaukee County Asylum for the Chronic Insane; the Milwaukee County Hospital, and the Milwaukee County Alms-house. All of these institutions are situated in the township of Wauwatosa, west of the village of that name. They are supplied with water from artesian wells, and get a portion of their other needed supplies from the county farm in the same locality.

For the last twenty years the municipal offices have for the most part been located in the present court-house; but the rapid development of the city and the vast increase of municipal business long ago outgrew the limited facilities and space there afforded, and an urgent need of a permanent building, in which the business of the city's various departments could be transacted and her records be preserved, has long been felt. This demand for a substantial and permanent home assumed definite shape in 1893, when it was decided to erect a building that should be in all respects worthy of the city. The site selected was the triangular block bounded on the west by East Water street, on the north by Biddle and on the east by Market street. The building, now nearly completed, is being constructed by Mr. Paul Riesen, after plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. H. C. Koch and H. J. Esser, and presents an appearance at once substantial, imposing, handsome and unique. The style of

architecture is the modern renaissance. The heavy foundation rests on over twenty-five thousand piles, which are driven to depth sufficient to prevent any material settling of the superstructure. The building has a frontage of three hundred and thirty feet on East Water, one hundred and five feet on Biddle and three hundred and sixteen feet on Market street, and is eight stories in height. The basement and first two stories are of granite and limestone, and the other six stories are of pressed brick and terra cotta. The building terminates at the south end in a massive tower, fifty-six feet square and rising to the height of three hundred and fifty feet, and which is built of steel, stone and brick.

Besides the council chamber, which will be fifty by one hundred feet with ceilings of thirty feet, there will be, on the seventh floor, a public hall suitable for large assemblages. The building is supplied with numerous massive vaults, and throughout, the interior arrangements have been constructed after the most carefully studied plans with a view to convenience, comfort and artistic effect, with the result that everything has been secured that seemingly could be desired. The cost of the building, when finished, will be nine hundred thousand dollars, and Milwaukee is to be congratulated on having the finest public building of its class, in the West.

It is related, on what seems to be good authority, that the first meetings of the Common Council of Milwaukee were held in the basement of the old Methodist Church on Spring street (now Grand avenue). These meetings were held immediately after the organization of the city government, and a little later the "City Fathers" occupied quarters over George F. Oakley's livery stable, which occupied a portion of the ground on which the Plankinton House has since been built.

They were driven from these quarters by a fire in 1850, and were later domiciled in the Martin block, at the corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets, and still later in the Cross block, at the corner of East Water and Huron streets. The Cross block was destroyed by fire in 1860, and many valuable city records were lost. Immediately thereafter some of the city offices were established in what had been known as Market Hall, built in 1852 in Market Square, to be used as a city market. The Common Council began holding its meetings in the same building in 1861 and it became known as the old city hall. This building

was occupied by all the city offices until 1872, when some of them were removed to the courthouse. Other departments of the city government continued to occupy quarters in the old city hall until it was torn down to make room for the new city hall, now (1895) nearing completion.

In writing of the public buildings of Milwaukee, mention should be made of the office accommodations which have from time to time been provided for officials of the United States Government, and of the departments of the government represented in the city. The first government office established in Milwaukee was the post-office, and the first post-office was at the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in a building owned by Solomon Juneau, who was appointed the first postmaster in December, 1834, by President Andrew Jackson. After the office was opened in the summer of 1835, mail arrived once a month at first, and a little later came from Chicago once a week. The postage, which was collected of the person receiving the letter or package, ranged from six to twenty-five cents. The first quarters receipts were not quite eight dollars, but within two years Milwaukee became an important distributing point, and six of the twenty postal routes established in 1836 terminated or passed through here. There was, however, lack of system and regularity, and complaints were constant and bitter; these were mildly voiced by the *Commercial Herald* of October 6, 1843, as follows: "No mails east of Chicago seems to be the principal news these days. About every trip, the United States mail-boat, the 'Champion,' running between St. Joseph and Chicago, breaks down. We received our papers this morning by the 'Great Western,' which, notwithstanding she was three or four days behind her time, gives us three or four days the start of the mail." Indignation meetings were held and vigorous protests against what was regarded as inexcusable negligence on the part of the postal authorities, were made. Nor can this be wondered at when one reads such accounts as that which appeared in the *Daily Gazette*, February 10, 1846: "We have received from a friend in Chicago the following statement of the failure at that place of the Toledo mails; that of January 27th brought nothing from east of Buffalo; that of the 28th has not been received; that of the 29th nothing from beyond Toledo; that of the

30th brought New York dates of the 21st; that of the 31st failed at Hillsdale (the railroad terminus). The steamer 'Hibernia' arrived at Boston on January 23rd and the foreign news brought by her reached Milwaukee February 3rd, by private express, but the mails have not yet (February 10th) made mention even of the steamer's arrival."

After Milwaukee was incorporated as a city in 1846, a daily line of service from Chicago was established. The rapid growth and importance of the office was shown in the report of 1851, which stated that the office contained eleven hundred boxes and thirty-seven private drawers, and constantly employed during seventeen out of twenty-four hours six persons, including the postmaster; that more than one hundred and fifty thousand letters passed through the post-office during the quarter ending April, 1851, besides more than three hundred different newspapers and periodicals, subscribed for by Milwaukee's citizens, and that it was one of the most satisfactory and systematically conducted post-offices in the United States. Next to the inefficiency and irregularity of the mail service, nothing in the early history of the office so much excited and exasperated the people as the removal, in 1843, of Postmaster Solomon Juneau and the appointment of Josiah A. Noonan, by President John Tyler. Juneau was looked upon as the father of Milwaukee; was universally respected and beloved, and the possibility of his removal from the postmastership had not entered the thoughts of his friends; and when it was accomplished without even their wishes being consulted, to gratify, as they claimed, a petty spite on the part of a few persons whose enmity had been incited on account of some personal differences, their excitement and fury knew no bounds. Meetings were held; protests were made; lengthy resolutions were adopted and the papers indulged in scathing tirades against the president and the new appointee and those who had caused the trouble. But after the extravagant waste of breath and printer's ink, the storm blew over. Mr. Noonan assumed his duties and performed them to the satisfaction of everybody, and the affairs of the office moved steadily on just as though nothing had happened. Mr. Juneau's term of service continued from the summer of 1835, when his commission reached him, to August 7, 1843. His successors have been: Josiah A. Noonan, 1843 to 1849; Elisha Starr,

1849 to 1851; John H. Tweedy, a short time in 1851; James D. Merrill, 1851 to 1853; Josiah A. Noonan, 1853 to 1857; John R. Sharpstein, 1857 to 1858; Mitchell Steever, 1858 to 1861; William A. Bryan, in charge several months in 1861 as special agent; John Lockwood, 1861 to 1864; C. R. Wells, 1864 to 1868; Henry C. Payne, 1876 to 1885; George H. Paul, 1885 to 1889; W. A. Nowell, 1889 to 1894, and the present incumbent, George W. Porth, who received his commission in December, 1893.

Shortly after the office was established in Milwaukee it was removed from its first location to Mr. Juneau's store, which stood on the site of the present Pabst building. Thence it was removed to a building specially built for it by Mr. Juneau on Wisconsin street, where the First National Bank now stands. When Mr. Noonan assumed the duties of the office in 1843, he moved it to the city hotel on the corner of Mason and East Water streets, and afterward changed it to John H. Tweedy's block on Wisconsin street, whence it was moved by Mr. Merrill to the northwest corner of Mason and East Water streets, where it remained until the government building at the northwest corner of Wisconsin and Milwaukee streets was finished and taken possession of, viz.: January 1, 1859. This building, known also as the Custom House, is a plain, well built stone structure, three stories high, with a frontage of one hundred and ten feet on Wisconsin and sixty feet on Milwaukee street. Its construction begun May 1, 1856, and its first cost was one hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars. The first floor and basement are occupied by the post-office; on the second floor are the offices of the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs and Pension Agent; while the third floor is occupied by the office of the United States Marshall and the United States Courts.

The money order department of the post-office was established October 1, 1864, and during that year two hundred and twenty orders were issued and two hundred and thirty-two were paid. The report of that department fifteen years later, shows that seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty-five orders, amounting to two hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and three cents were issued, and that seventy-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight

orders, aggregating one million three hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-one cents were paid. At the present time, 1895, besides the heads of departments, the office employs a clerical force of seventy-five men and women, and one hundred and thirty-five carriers, including substitutes. During the fiscal year ending with June, 1894, the total gross receipts of the office aggregated four hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty cents. The amount paid out the same year for salaries, clerk-hire, rent, light, fuel and incidentals was sixty-seven thousand and forty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents; for free delivery, one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy cents; making a total of one hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty-seven cents, and leaving a net revenue of two hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and seven dollars and sixty-three cents.

The accommodations for transacting the vast amount of business long since became too cramped, and to meet the urgent need the United States government decided upon a new building. After much discussion a bill, introduced by Hon. Isaac W. Van Schaick, was passed in 1888, making an appropriation of one million two hundred thousand dollars for the purpose, which amount, with the two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars for which the old building and site were sold, gives an available building fund of one million four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. The site of the new building, which is now in process of construction, is the block bounded by Wisconsin, Jackson, Michigan and Jefferson streets, and was secured after long and complicated negotiations at a total cost of about four hundred thousand dollars. The contract for the foundations was awarded to Mr. Thos. R. Bentley, and work on them was commenced in March, 1893. The cost of the foundations was one hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-four cents. The stone and mason work is being done by Mr. Charles B. Roberts, the contract price being four hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars; while the iron work, the contract for which was awarded to Messrs. Bailey & Sons, is to cost thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.

In addition to these sums a considerable amount was expended for excavating. The building will be four stories in height above the basement, and cover an area of two hundred and ten feet square. Wisconsin granite is used in the walls of the basement story and Maine granite in the stories above. The style of architecture is the modern renaissance, being a combination of various styles, at once ornamental, substantial and impressive. A chief architectural feature will be the massive tower, rising on the Wisconsin street side to a height of two hundred and forty-four feet. On this side also will be the main entrance, reached through a spacious portico, whose broad arches and ornate balustrade will be supported by massive polished marble and carved granite columns, and to which will lead broad, gradually-rising granite steps. In the center of the building will be an area about one hundred feet square, from the top of the first story upward, covered with glass. The building throughout will be finished and furnished after the most approved style, and when completed will furnish the government's postal service and other offices in Milwaukee a home commensurate with their importance and dignity, and worthy of the city.

The Milwaukee customs district comprises, besides Milwaukee as a port of entry, eight sub-ports, viz.: Kenosha, under charge of Albert A. Riel, deputy; Racine, under charge of Nicholas F. Richert, deputy; Sheboygan, under charge of Jacobus De Smidt, deputy; Green Bay, under charge of Daniel Bradley, deputy; Manitowoc, under charge of F. Hinrichs, deputy; Marinette, under charge of B. A. Anderly, deputy; Kewaunee, under charge of John Watawa, deputy, and Sturgeon Bay, under charge of Charles M. Whiteside, deputy. The Milwaukee Custom House was established in 1850, and during the nearly half a century of its existence there have been eleven collectors of customs, viz.: Allan Hatch, from 1850 to 1853; John White, from 1853 to 1857; Moritz Schoeffler in 1857; G. W. Clason, from 1858 to 1861. Edwin Palmer, appointed in 1861, served till his death in 1863, and was succeeded by acting collector, G. E. Wiese, who served until C. L. Sholes was appointed in 1863. Mr. Sholes served till 1869, and was followed by S. T. Hooker, who served until 1871. George C. Stevens held the office from 1871 till 1876, when John Nazro was appointed. He served

till 1880 when he was succeeded by A. W. Hall, who held the office until 1885. From 1885 to 1889 Conrad Krez was collector; and he was succeeded by J. A. Watrous, who served until the appointment of August Ross in 1893.

The present customs officers of the Milwaukee port of entry are August Ross, collector; Samuel J. Hooker, special deputy, and F. H. Hoeck, J. C. Wall, J. T. Clarke, E. E. Hettelet, J. H. Horan and W. S. Boyd, deputies. At the close of the year 1894, there belonged to the Milwaukee district two hundred and seventy sailing vessels having a tonnage of a trifle more than twenty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-one, and one hundred and fifty-four steam vessels with a tonnage of sixty thousand six hundred and eight. At the Milwaukee port of entry is stationed the revenue cutter, Andrew Johnson, commanded by Captain A. B. Davis.

The amount of duties collected, owing to the operation of the new tariff schedule, is much smaller than formerly; that of the year 1884 being three hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighteen cents.

The business of the United States Internal Revenue office at Milwaukee, established in 1862, was at first conducted through two offices, viz.: that of the United States Assessor and of the United States Collector. The office of assessor was continued until the spring of 1873, when its business was merged into that of the collector. During the eleven years of its existence it was filled by the following named gentlemen: Mr. Charles A. Bronson, who held the office from 1862 to 1865. J. B. Smith was appointed in 1865 by President Andrew Johnson, but served for a few months only, his appointment not being confirmed by the Senate. Mr. George B. Bingham was next appointed, and held the office till 1870, when he was succeeded by Mr. George B. Goodwin, who filled the office until it was abolished, May 20, 1873.

The first collection district of Wisconsin, which at the present time (1895) comprises twenty-seven counties, with its chief office in Milwaukee, is under the charge of Hon. James W. Murphy, collector. The collection district has seven divisions; number one, comprising Kenosha, Racine, Walworth and Waukesha counties, is in charge of Deputy Frank W. Harland, with headquarters at Waukesha; number two, comprising the south half of Milwaukee county, is under charge of Deputy

James J. Kennelly, with headquarters at Milwaukee; number three, comprising the north half of Milwaukee county, is under charge of Deputy John Schickle, Jr., with headquarters at Milwaukee; number four, comprising Calumet, Manitowoc, Ozaukee and Sheboygan counties, under charge of Deputy William H. Fitzgerald, with headquarters at Cedarburg; number five, comprising the counties of Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette and Washington, under charge of Deputy Peter Lochen, with headquarters at Newburg; number six, comprising Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Forest, Langlade and Shawano counties, under charge of Deputy Gustave S. Luscher; number seven, comprising Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Marinette and Oconto counties, under charge of Deputy Patrick Clifford. In the district are five distilleries, eighty-six breweries, forty-seven tobacco factories, six hundred cigar factories, thirty-nine rectifiers, ninety-three wholesale liquor dealers, sixty-eight wholesale dealers in malt liquors, fifty-seven hundred retail liquor dealers, one hundred and fifty retail dealers in malt liquors, one wholesale dealer in oleomargarine and seventy-nine retail dealers in oleomargarine.

During the year 1894 there were collected in this district, four million twenty-six thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-one cents, being an increase over the amount collected in 1893 of three hundred and fifty-five thousand one hundred and three dollars and fifty-one cents. Since the establishment of the Milwaukee office the following-named men have had charge of it, viz.: From 1862 to 1865, Thomas J. Emerson, who was succeeded in the winter of 1866 by Rufus Cheney; from 1866 till 1875, George Q. Erskine; from 1875 till 1885, Irving M. Bean; from 1885 till 1889, E. C. Wall; from 1889 till 1893, Henry Fink, who was succeeded by the present incumbent.

There has been at Milwaukee a United States pension office since the year 1854, and since the War of the Rebellion it has become an important point in this department of government work. The number of pensioners who receive their money at the Milwaukee office, as shown by the last published report, is fifty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-one. The same report shows four survivors and eighty widows of the war of 1812; three hundred and sixty survivors and one hundred and twenty-three widows of the war with

Mexico; and thirty-six survivors and twenty-eight widows of the Indian wars occurring between 1832 and 1842. On the pension roll, under the general law and the act of June 27, 1890, there are forty-two thousand seven hundred and nineteen survivors and eight thousand one hundred and thirty-five widows and others. The total amount paid for pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894, under the general law, was four million four hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars and twelve cents; and under the act of June 27, 1890, two million seven hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-one cents. There have been at Milwaukee since the establishment of the pension office here, seven pension agents, viz.: Charles H. Larkin, from 1854 till 1861; Dr. Jeremiah B. Selby, from 1861 till 1866; Colonel Michael H. Fitch, from 1866 till 1869; Captain Edward Ferguson, from 1869 till 1886; Captain A. B. Judd, from 1886 till 1890; Captain L. E. Pond, from 1890 till 1893, when the present pension agent, Captain J. H. Woodnorth, assumed the duties of the office.

In 1871 Congress passed an act authorizing the opening, at Milwaukee, of an office for the inspection of steam vessels. The business of the office is to inspect all steam vessels plying in government waters; to grant licenses to officers of vessels and to keep a correct and complete record of all inspections and other transactions.

The latest published report shows that in 1893 there were inspected in this, the eighth district, two hundred and thirty-three vessels with a gross tonnage of a trifle more than seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and eight; that during the same year there were built in the district twenty vessels, with a gross tonnage of a little more than nine hundred and thirty-six; that one vessel of a tonnage of two hundred and eighty-one went out of service, and that there were inspected two hundred and eighty-two boilers, of which six were found defective. The number of licenses issued to masters, pilots and engineers was eight hundred and seventy. The expenses of the office for the year 1893 were six thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-one cents. Captain William Fitzgerald has been inspector of hulls since the office was established in 1871. The present inspector of boilers is Mr. Daniel W. Chipman.

CHAPTER XLIII.

PUBLIC PARK SYSTEM OF THE CITY.

BY CHRISTIAN WAHL.

THE magnificent expanses of Hyde Park, Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens of London, the very extensive "Bois de Boulogne" and "Parc de Vincennes" of Paris, the "Thiergarten" of Berlin, the "Prater" of Vienna, together with the multitude of smaller parks and ornamental squares which are the chief beauty of the capitals of Europe, have been happily described by a great writer as "the lungs of those great cities." What, indeed, would these huge congregations of human beings be without them?

To-day, no half way intelligent person can possibly deny the manifold advantages of properly made and properly kept parks in great cities. As a rule they are originally located on the outskirts, and thus in the case of rapidly growing towns, they give surety of healthy breathing spots when the city has extended far beyond them, and the hygienic value of these open spaces in large towns can hardly be overestimated.

Furthermore, in fulfilling their more immediate object of furnishing "playgrounds for the public," they not only supply those who are forced to live in the narrow, crowded alleys with a wider elbow-room, as it were, but better still these "Gardens of the Poor" give to all sorts and conditions of men an opportunity for the enjoyment of those softening beauties of nature which otherwise are largely a perquisite of the rich.

From this point of view it would be difficult to exaggerate the refining and in every way admirable influences, which beautiful and well-kept parks exert upon all classes of metropolitan inhabitants.

All this, however, is ancient history, little likely to be disputed, and if Milwaukee may perhaps be somewhat blamed for having been more backward than many other cities in so thoroughly realizing these facts as to actively prosecute their accomplishment, she has made up for her rather tardy beginning, by the interest, public and private, aroused at present, and in fact existing ever since

the establishment of the local Board of Park Commissioners.

It should not be understood from this that our city was wholly without parks until the labors of this board began, for that would not be literally true, but those already existing when the act of 1889 created this board, were, with some few exceptions, more on the line of ornamental squares than what might properly be designated as parks.

These squares and small parks, eleven in number, still remain under the direction of the Board of Public Works, or Ward foremen, and the Park Commissioners have no control over them.

Four of them are sufficiently large and pretentious to be properly called parks, and these are: Kilbourn Park (twenty-nine and sixteen one-hundredths acres), some five acres of which were donated by the late Byron Kilbourn. This fine park surrounds the water reservoir in the Thirteenth ward, the park itself being partly in that ward and partly in the Sixth. The park has fine trees and shrubbery, with flower beds, an excellent driveway and gravel walks. The reservoir, with its placid sheet of water elevated high in the air, is in itself a feature of great beauty. The walks on top of this reservoir afford a splendid view of the city.

Juneau Park contains thirteen and seventy-five one-hundredths acres. This is situated on the lake front, extending with varying breadth from Wisconsin street to Juneau avenue, exactly half a mile. It has no trees, as some of the property owners think they would obstruct their view of the lake, but it is ornamented with flower beds, a grotto, a bridge, a high liberty pole, gravel walks, and toward the north two statues, one of Solomon Juneau and the other of Leif Ericson, this latter being a replica of Miss Whitney's Boston statue.

The Flushing Tunnel Park (between six and eight acres, and constantly growing larger by the accretion of land made by the lake) is situated around and above the flushing tunnel works. As



Christian Wahl

at this point the tracks of the Northwestern Railroad turn away from the lake, this park is the first point on the lake front proceeding northward through which the public can reach the water's edge. The buildings of the works, situated below the bluff, and a driveway proceeding down to the beach from LaFayette place, are bordered with grass and flower beds.

The Waterworks Park contains four and seventy-five one-hundredths acres. This lovely park in the Eighteenth ward is situated around and above the chief pumping works, and will in time be reached from the last-mentioned park by the great boulevard, which in the future will be constructed along the water's edge from Mason street to the north end of Lake Park. The pumping works proper are situated so low down that they are nearly out of sight from the upper portion of this park, which is eighty feet above the lake and contains the water tower surrounded by shrubbery and lawns. This truly beautiful tower stands as a fit sentinel at the entrance of the proposed great drive on the top of the bluff leading into Lake Park, the most prominent of the Milwaukee parks.

As above mentioned, these four only are sufficiently large in extent to deserve the name of parks. The ornamentation in all of them was done by Chief Engineer Benzenberg and his predecessors. The seven which now follow are in reality only ornamental city squares. They are:

Grand Avenue Park (about one acre), which is in reality only a broad grass plot ornamented with handsome flower beds and a statue of Washington, donated by Miss Plankinton. It extends on Grand avenue from Ninth to Eleventh streets, the driveway being on each side.

Court-House Square (one and ten one-hundredths acres) is in front of the court-house in the Seventh ward, and contains some of the finest old trees in the city. A handsome fountain ornaments it.

Walker and Clark parks (each two and ten one-hundredths acres) are both situated in the Eighth ward and are partially improved with grass, fountains and some flowers.

Fifth Ward Park (one and seventy one-hundredths acres) is as yet unimproved.

Fourth Ward Park (one and fifty one-hundredths acres) is in front of the St. Paul Railroad station and is improved with grass plots, young trees, walks, and so on. The new and handsome

Emergency Hospital, the site of which was donated by Mr. John Johnston, one of our most public-spirited citizens, occupies the north side of this square, opposite the station.

First Ward Park (seventy-five one-hundredths of an acre), is situated at the head of Prospect avenue in the triangle formed by the junction of the avenue with Franklin street. It contains fine trees, flower beds and a handsome fountain. This little but delightfully situated park was donated to the city by the late James H. Rogers. It is, no doubt, only owing to forgetfulness that the city has not recognized this liberality by calling it "Rogers' Park." If suggestions were in order, the writer would recommend that justice be done even at this late date.

Lincoln Park (five and nine one-hundredths acres), in the Eighteenth ward, on each side of Farwell avenue and south of Bradford street, is wholly unimproved.

All these together give a total of some seventy acres, fairly well distributed over the city and nearly all improved.

However desirable this might be as a beginning, it was certainly far from enough for a city of Milwaukee's pretensions and steady growth; and this feeling increased with the people until, in 1889, a number of our prominent citizens realized that vigorous steps must be taken to procure for Milwaukee parks adequate in size and otherwise, and in every other way artistically and hygienically in keeping with the size and rank of the city.

Consequently they interested themselves in laying before the state legislature a bill enabling the city of Milwaukee to acquire lands and take other steps for the foundation of a complete park system. Largely owing to the efforts of Mr. Michael Dunn, at that time a member of the legislature, the bill was passed allowing one hundred thousand dollars for these purposes, and also providing for the establishment of a Board of Park Commissioners, five in number, to be appointed by the mayor. In compliance with this latter stipulation the then mayor, Thomas H. Brown, appointed Christian Wahl president, and Messrs. John Bentley, Calvin E. Lewis, Charles Manegold, Jr., and Louis Auer, commissioners, their terms of office varying, and the law stipulating that they should receive no remuneration for their services. All of these gentlemen were selected by the mayor on account of their well-known interest in the park question,

as well as their love for the beauties of nature; and also because they were all considered public-minded citizens who would gladly work for the city's good without pay, and who would keep their department free from political influences of an undesirable nature.

Commissioner Auer was appointed honorary secretary, and the board proceeded at once to pursue the extremely arduous task of selecting sites, and here a great difficulty was met at the very outset. The law already mentioned had expressly provided that the property to be purchased should be situated inside the city limits, and thus hampered the board found it almost impossible to procure suitable property in many parts of the city, and wholly so on the West side.

To meet this difficulty a new law was drafted and placed before the legislature, which was passed and went into effect April 11, 1891. This act authorized the commissioners to go outside the city and recommend purchases anywhere within the limits of Milwaukee county. A supplementary act also provided for the issuance of the necessary bonds to be used in payment of installments and interest on the purchase money. Furthermore, the act ordered that a tax of one-half mill on the dollar should be turned over to the commissioners for maintenance and improvements. The act provided, also, for the appointment of a paid secretary, and consequently Mr. C. K. Lush was selected for this position, which he has filled ever since.

It will be easy to understand that many difficulties and obstacles confronted the board on every side, and, as it would occupy too much space to speak of these in detail, it seems wiser to pass over any account of the intervening labors and proceed at once to a description of the work already done and that which is further planned. The writer may be permitted, however, to say that the first two years of the board's existence, though nothing could be shown for their labors, were by far the most arduous. They were occupied by wrangling for the park sites with land owners, some of whom, at least, were quite willing to set aside their personal interests by asking two or three prices for their property.

Seven parks have been purchased, distributed around the city in such a manner that not only are all districts of the city equally considered, but furthermore, in such a way that when the inten-

tion of connecting the entire system of parks by a fine boulevard is carried out, the system will encircle, practically, the whole city. In purchasing these seven sites, which represent a total of some three hundred and ninety-eight acres, the commissioners especially endeavored to select such property as had not yet been entirely denuded of timber by the ruthless axe of speedy Western civilization, and which in every other way possessed such natural advantages as would materially lessen the labors of the landscape gardener.

Having secured the grounds, the commissioners, well aware that it takes the cultured eye and the lifelong experience of the landscape architect to devise plans that will bring out and accentuate the natural advantages and turn to best account the disadvantages of the site, sought and obtained the services of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted—the genial creator of Central Park of New York, and of the beautiful surroundings of the Columbian World's Fair buildings in Chicago—and Lake Park and West Park, as they now stand, were carried out chiefly in accordance with the plans made by this gentleman.

It was only natural that the superb beauty of Lake Michigan should be considered first. As we have already seen, owing to the fact that the lake front of nearly the entire city is cut off by railroad tracks and private property, the public had no access to the lake proper until the small Flushing Tunnel Park was devised. The chief effort of the commissioners was directed toward the acquisition of whatever was left of the lake shore, and their labors were crowned with such success that the whole available shore of Lake Michigan was secured, thus giving our people a frontage on the lake from the waterworks to the north end of Lake Park, a distance of a mile and a half. Thus, what the commissioners consider one of the most beautiful park sites in the world, and which consists of one hundred and twenty-five and twelve one-hundredths acres of land—temporarily called "Lake Park"—was secured and will forever be the property of every one of our citizens.

The property so acquired consists of a high plateau of land skirting Lake Michigan and ending toward the lake in a precipitous bluff from eighty to one hundred feet above the water's edge, with more or less sandy beach below. This plateau is cut at right angles by a number of deep ravines, two of them densely wooded, which

ravines add greatly to the natural beauty of the landscape, and not only necessitate bridges, but make them possible; for in many cities which, like Chicago, lie absolutely flat, the landscape gardener has been obliged to first make a ravine in order to have some excuse for a bridge. There was no such necessity in our Lake Park; indeed, the number of our ravines being so great and the cost of bridging them so large, it was deemed best to fill one of them entirely; this was done with the object of obtaining a large expanse of ground or a meadow of such size as to give the eye a vista of some distance. A number of such bridges have thus far been built across the northernmost two of these ravines for carriages as well as pedestrians, and the commissioners flatter themselves that these beautiful works of engineering and architecture will not be the least attractions of the park. Indeed, they would be considered ornaments if they were situated in any of the great European parks. They were designed by Mr. Oscar Sanne of this city, to whose good taste they bear ample testimony.

As we have seen before, the driveway leading up to the park proper starts from the Waterworks Park, opposite the water tower, and by a graceful curve leads over to the bluff, on the very brink of which it runs a couple of thousand feet till it reaches the lighthouse, situated on a tongue of land isolated by two very deep and precipitous ravines; the bridges, when once built, may be considered the gateway into the park proper, which at that place commences to widen out from a mere strip of land along the bluff into a plateau fifteen hundred feet in width, till at Park Place it reaches Whitefish Bay Road.

It should be mentioned here that the light-house property, consisting of two acres of land owned by the general government, is so situated as to cut the Lake Park into two separate parts, thereby making the construction of the projected magnificent and continuous driveway on the edge of the bluff, with its picturesque bridges, from the water-tower to the northern part of the park, an impossibility.

It was, therefore, imperatively necessary to obtain "Uncle Sam's" permission to make use of the lighthouse property as though it were a part of the park. This permission was finally obtained after continued efforts on the part of the Park Commissioners, aided by United States Senator John L. Mitchell.

Though we have thus reached the light-house and the park proper, it may be said that this has not been done without surmounting a great many difficulties and spending many thousands of dollars for the purpose of filling deep cuts, and making the very land on which this driveway now runs. At no other point in the city could there have been found more serious obstacles to overcome, and nowhere else could such a superb view of the lake and the beautiful bay of Milwaukee be obtained. Many difficulties will have to be overcome in order to hold that steep mile-long bluff, but it is hoped that the planting of shrubs and some judiciously-placed clusters of trees will not only accomplish that purpose, but make the surface of the lake appear all the more entrancing when broken by their graceful foliage. Up to the light-house we have the lake constantly on our right, but as the interest in the beauties of a park is heightened by seeing them from different points of view, it was deemed wise after crossing the two bridges, which are to be treated as one—the distance between the two being only about one hundred feet—to turn the drive-way abruptly westward toward the Whitefish Bay road. Before turning to the west, however, we pass what is no doubt going to be the most interesting and attractive place in the park, the Concert Grove, in which free concerts are to be given. This grove has been planted with a large number of lindens and elms, many of them over twelve inches in diameter, so that concerts at that place may be enjoyed in the near future. The grove is located on the very brink of the bluff, overlooking the Bay of Milwaukee, and will enable an appreciative audience not only to enjoy the music, but a superb view and the cool lake breezes at the same time. If we say that the public will have a chance to enjoy concerts hereafter, we do not mean to say that they are deprived of them now, for thanks to the public spirit of the City Railway Company and its enterprising head, Mr. Henry C. Payne, free concerts are now often given in the Lake and West-side parks, with a promise to give them soon in the South-side parks.

This turn in the road above mentioned serves four purposes. To entirely deprive the visitor of the view of the lake for a time, directing his attention to the interior of the park; to get in touch with what is now called Newberry boulevard, one of the main entrances into the park and the

connecting link between this and the River Park; to pass around the head of a deep ravine, which must otherwise have been bridged at great expense, and finally to bring the visitor back full face to the lake by an equally sharp turn eastward.

We now cross one of the bridges mentioned above and turn sharply to the northwest, and avoiding the edge of the bluff we follow the course of the most beautiful of all our ravines, passing on the way a very handsome steel foot-bridge across it, as well as a temporary music pavilion and the old Luettemann house, now transformed into an unpretentious shelter; then proceeding in a wide and graceful curve we cross the ravine on a very beautiful stone and terra cotta bridge to get into the north drive leading into Whitefish Bay road.

Taking leave of those who wish to extend their trip further north to the Country Club, or Whitefish Bay, we turn southward on the return loop of the drive, which in serpentine curves among the old trees runs parallel with Whitefish Bay road till we reach the beautiful and roomy station and shelter house, erected jointly by the Electric Railroad Company and the Park Commissioners, purposely located inside the park, so as to give our wives and children a chance to avoid the heavy traffic of carriages and vehicles on Whitefish Bay road. This building, which is provided with ample retiring rooms, would be an ornament to any park. It was designed by Mr. Howland Russell of this city.

Passing the station, we soon reach the entrance opposite Newberry boulevard, and bidding good-bye to those who desire to drive over to the River Park, we may either extend our drive southward to Park Place, which has been just finished, or else turn into the beautiful and crooked ravine which takes its start opposite the boulevard, and enjoy a very steep descent along the bottom of it till we reach the sandy beach of Lake Michigan, which is to be connected, in the course of time, with the proposed lake shore drive from Mason street to the north end of the park. This steep roadway through the ravine will make it possible to drive by way of Newberry boulevard from the water's edge in Lake Park to the water's edge in River Park. Thousands of forest and nursery trees, and tens of thousands of shrubs have been planted with the greatest care in this park, and it may be

said that about fifty acres of it are finished so far as the hand of man can do so.

We now leave Lake Park, and if the writer has devoted more space to it than can be allotted to the other parks, the reason is simply this, that whatever advantages and attractions they may possess—and they all possess special points of beauty—it must be conceded that no attraction can equal that of Lake Michigan. Not only its ever changing surface, passing ships and beautiful shores, but the sense of vastness which is given to the spectator by the unbounded expanse of water, makes this park appear so large that one of the commissioners was fully entitled to indulge in the pleasant joke that all one need do to fancy its size increased to one hundred thousand acres, is to imagine its eastern boundary in the middle of Lake Michigan.

Driving along Newberry boulevard a distance of three-quarters of a mile will bring us into our River Park, a transition from the impressive beauty of the great lake to the quiet and pastoral loveliness of the upper Milwaukee river. This delightful little River Park is indeed only twenty-four acres in extent, but its beauty more than compensates for its lack of size. The river makes an inward curve at this point, and the species of bay thus formed meets the beautiful and tolerably well timbered ravine which traverses the middle of this park, and through which the boulevard proceeds in its course toward Folsom street bridge. It is true that this park is cut in two by the North-Western Railroad, but the tracks at this point cross the ravine on a high stone viaduct, through whose single arch the boulevard passes. Mr. Marvin Hughitt, the public-spirited president of the railroad, not only gave the commissioners permission, "in perpetuo," to use the arch already existing, but also to build more of them, which latter has already been done in one instance, thus enabling pedestrians to pass under the tracks at a somewhat higher level than that of the viaduct.

More than three miles to the west and slightly to the north of the River Park is situated the fine piece of property at present designated as "Perrigo tract." Here we have twenty-three and seventy-eight one-hundredths acres of excellent land, more than half of which is covered with splendid timber. With regard to the manner of reaching this park from the River Park, it may be considered fortunate that, partly in conformity with the

wishes of the Park Commissioners, the new river bridge was located at Folsom street, at the northern extremity of the River Park, and so the boulevard is carried across the river, so to speak, hereafter to be extended westward upon whatever street may best be used for the purpose of reaching the Perrigo tract. A pavilion has recently been built in this park.

A mile and a quarter south of Perrigo tract is the West Park, a superb piece of undulating or even hilly land of one hundred and twenty-four and fifty one-hundredths acres in extent. Next to Lake Park this is the most important and the most beautiful piece of ground the city possesses. It is likewise the highest point of land surrounding the city, rising in one place to an altitude of one hundred and eighty feet above Lake Michigan, which elevation, made accessible to carriages by a fine road, dominates the park. From this point there is a superb view of the whole city and the Bay of Milwaukee, as well as the lovely and well timbered hillocks toward the west. Were it not for the lake and the ravines which give Lake Park its peculiar air of grandeur and loveliness, the West Park would really present more points of attractiveness on account of the far greater undulation of its ground and the possibility afforded to the landscape gardener to bring about a greater diversity of views and surprises, made possible by more sudden turns and greater rise and fall in the drives. One of the chief attractions of this park is its grand old forest of some fifteen acres in extent, composed of the only maples and other old trees one hundred feet high, that were spared by the axe for a great distance around the city. It was chiefly on account of this magnificent grove of trees that the commissioners determined to secure the site, in order that our children may have an idea how the forest, or indeed the whole site on which the city is built, looked fifty years ago. A very roomy and tasteful pavilion was built at the northwestern edge of this little forest, in which concerts are now given several times a week. The next great attraction in this park is an artificial lake, eight or nine acres in extent, affording excellent boating in summer and splendid skating in winter for thousands of children, who seem to prefer these amusements to all others. The drives in West Park, which traverse the whole of it, and are especially constructed to bring out all the

points of interest, are practically finished; indeed, the whole park is in a far more finished state than Lake Park, for the reason that with the exception of the excavation of the artificial lake, no heavy earthwork or bridge building had to be done. Very extensive plantations of trees and shrubs have been made, the very careful nursing of which—the chief duty imposed upon all park foremen—will assist nature in her work of turning this park into one of the finest resorts of the city.

Though the park authorities do not think that the time has as yet come for the establishment of zoological gardens, it being much more essential to build roads and paths and to prepare the ground for the planting of trees, so as to enlist the helping hand of nature in her growth; yet a small beginning has been made by the acceptance as donations of a few deer which have already developed into a small herd. The roar of the lion and the chattering of the monkeys will have to be denied to our children for the time being. The widening and boulevarding of Forty-third street, suggested by the commissioners to the enterprising owners of property on that street, will connect this great park with Perrigo Park. The electrical cars now reach West Park, and it will be only a question of time, or, rather, money, when, as at Lake Park, a suitable station will be built at the entrance thereof.

We now come to Mitchell Park, nearly two miles south and east, the most interesting way of reaching which from West Park would be to carry a boulevard across the Menomonee Valley to the entrance of the Soldiers' Home, a beautiful park in itself, and much larger than any of the city parks; and by using the drives therein, which Uncle Sam liberally puts at the disposal of our citizens, reach National avenue and thence Mitchell Park. It may also be reached by way of Highland boulevard and the future viaduct across Menomonee Valley on Washington avenue.

If the writer again uses what seems to be extravagant language in describing the beauties of this little park, it is because he feels justified in his belief that all the parks the city possesses were selected on account of their natural advantages, and that they richly deserve to be painted in glowing language. The park, consisting of twenty-nine and eighty one-hundredths acres of land, five of which were generously donated by United States Senator J. L. Mitchell, may truly

be called a gem, its natural advantages having been brought out and emphasized by the landscape gardener in the most happy manner. Situated on the bluffs, high above the Menomonee river, and affording a splendid view of the city, its grounds are yet so broken and undulating that a place for a little artificial lake was found which, as in West Park, is crowded in summer by boats and in winter by skaters. The park is covered with a great many old forest trees, to preserve which as long as possible is the greatest care of the commissioners. May they long succeed in their efforts! At the entrance of Mitchell Park is a very handsome water basin with a fountain in its center and a drive surrounding it, which drive is extended around the park in a graceful loop under the dense foliage of the old trees. A handsome pavilion affords shelter in stormy weather.

Proceeding a mile or more in a southeasterly direction, along Washington and Lincoln avenues, we reach what is called as yet Coleman Park, containing twenty-four and seventy-two one hundredths acres of land, largely covered with a dense grove of original forest trees, mostly hard maples, affording splendid shade to the thousands of visitors attracted to this beautiful spot. A nice drive and numerous paths lead to the most attractive places, one of which is a shelter pavilion, the main one being, however, as everywhere else, the artificial lake.

A mile further to the east and south is South Park, containing forty-one and twenty-nine one hundredths acres, the last of the system so far, again a most attractive piece of ground, to a great extent covered with young timber, with here and there an old monarch of the forest, and of sufficiently undulating surface to afford the possibility of a small artificial lake for boating and skating, always crowded in winter and summer. A pavilion and boathouse has also been provided for the convenience of visitors.

In this park the commissioners have made their first attempt toward the higher art of landscape gardening by the transformation of a swampy spot of the park into a pond for the cultivation of beautiful water plants, such as

all varieties of waterlilies, lotus, and possibly Victoria Regia.

Hoping that the reader may now have obtained a clear impression of the whole system thus far, it remains only to chronicle a recent gift to the city the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. By a recent law enacted by the legislature, the city has been given, under the management of the Park Commissioners, "in perpetuo," a strip of three hundred feet of land, now under water, outside the railroad tracks and extending along the lake front from Mason street to the northern city limits, in all a distance of over three miles. It will easily be seen that when Milwaukee grows to be large-hearted enough to allow the money necessary for redeeming this land and building thereon a boulevard next to the water, with a lagoon inside for boating and skating, it may well be reckoned as the finest drive in America. The finest, because a drive at the water's edge with a densely wooded bluff on one side must be vastly more attractive than similar boulevards with level surroundings.

Thus far the only park permanently named is Mitchell Park. The commissioners felt that a name so intimately associated with the history of Milwaukee, through the efforts of both father and son, should be properly remembered in this way. With regard to the other parks, it has been the hope of the board that some affluent citizen might, by gift or testamentary remembrance, earn the right to have his name associated with this system and with this view have refrained from christening the other parks thus far.

In the division of their charities, some give to the sick and dying, others even to the dead, while a gift to the Milwaukee Park Commissioners would be essentially a charity to the living. Let any person brought up in the lap of luxury, and totally ignorant of the true meaning of poverty and want, pay a visit to some of the stifling alleys of any great city! Once he has appreciated that to those poor creatures even *fresh, pure air* is an unattainable luxury, he will also appreciate that the task of providing a great town with beautiful parks is one of the most grateful in the world; but it also becomes a duty.



Daniel Wells

CHAPTER XLIV.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

BY THE EDITOR.

IN the foregoing pages many different phases of the city's history have been presented by able writers, each of whom has addressed himself to a single topic, and has sought to bring to light and lay before the public, everything of general interest—of a historical character—pertaining to the subject under consideration. Each writer has sought in the main to confine himself to general history, and yet each has found it necessary to make frequent mention of individuals, evidencing the fact that "history is the essence of innumerable biographies."

Naturally enough the incidental mention which has been made of men prominently identified with that portion of the history of Milwaukee which has been recorded in the preceding chapters of this volume, creates a desire on the part of the reader to know something more of their personal

histories; of their antecedents, early lives and subsequent careers. It is therefore appropriate—and in fact essential to the completeness of this volume—that a chapter should be devoted to sketching briefly the lives and achievements of those who have wrought for the up-building of the city and the public good. "Biography is the most universally pleasant, the most universally profitable of all reading," wrote Thomas Carlyle, and there is constantly increasing evidence that the great historian and satirist spoke the truth. In perusing this chapter the author trusts that readers may find both pleasure and profit; and in the several chapters of this volume it is hoped they may find that "due admixture of the individual and the general," in which, it has been said, "history should find the cause of its highest duty—that of popular instruction."

DANIEL WELLS, JR., who at this time (1895) still lives to link the past with present history, was born at Waterville, Kennebec county, Maine, July 16, 1808, and is the son of Daniel Wells, a well-to-do farmer of that region, who also owned and managed a custom carding and cloth dressing mill. From his New England ancestry he inherited the industry, frugality and rugged honesty which have been distinguishing characteristics of his career, and he has combined with these, the broad enterprise and intense activity of the western man of affairs. He passed his boyhood at his father's home, dividing his time between farm labor and work in the mill, attending school only during the winter months of each year. Limited as were his educational advantages, he made such use of his opportunities that he had qualified himself to teach school and had taught two terms before he was twenty years old. While teaching school he gave a share of his attention to the study of navigation and acquired considerable knowledge of

that science. Self-reliant and ambitious, he entered upon a business career as soon as he attained his majority, and the following is an account of his subsequent life written by one admirably qualified for the task by his long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Wells:

"In 1830 he invested his savings in a stock of apples, cider, butter, cheese, dry goods, etc., which he took to Magnolia, near St. Marks, Florida, where a New England colony had settled. Going thence to Tallahassee he chanced to meet one Robert B. Kerr—a private tutor in the family of General Butler, surveyor-general of Florida—who had been offered a contract for surveying a large tract of government land in eastern Florida, but lack of money prevented his accepting the offer. Ready for any honorable enterprise, Mr. Wells agreed to furnish the money needed, and disposing of his stock of goods at a handsome profit, he purchased the required outfit. The survey began on December

25th, and Mr. Wells—making good use of his knowledge of navigation and mathematics—with the help of Mr. Kerr, became proficient in the science of surveying. The survey of some five hundred square miles, for which they received four dollars per mile, was completed the latter part of March, 1831, and the venture was a profitable one for Mr. Wells, although he was sick for several months thereafter as a result of hardships and exposure in the Florida swamps. In September, 1831, he engaged in business at Palmyra, Maine, having shipped thither a stock of goods which he purchased in Boston.

At Palmyra he married Miss Marcia Bryant, daughter of Dr. Bezer Bryant, of Anson, Somerset county, Maine, November 23, 1831. He conducted his business with success until the spring of 1835, and while a resident of Maine held at different times, the offices of justice of the peace, selectman, town clerk, assessor and overseer of the poor. Becoming impressed with the possibilities of development in the West, he came here in company with Mr. Winthrop W. Gilman, also a native of Waterville, and made considerable purchases of land and lots in Wisconsin and Milwaukee in 1835. Returning to Palmyra after a time, he arranged to move his effects to Milwaukee, to the great regret of his Eastern friends, who regarded the departure from them of one who had been so public spirited as little less than a public calamity. This sentiment was embodied in a set of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of his fellow-citizens, expressing in heartfelt words their tender and high regard for him as a friend and citizen. Accompanied by his wife he left his home in April and arrived in Milwaukee on May 19, 1836.

He now turned his knowledge of surveying to good account in the young city—which was expanding in all directions—and soon became known as a trustworthy and enterprising citizen. Recognizing his abilities, Governor Henry Dodge, on August 2, 1836, appointed him Justice of the Peace for Milwaukee county, comprising what is now Milwaukee, Washington, Ozaukee, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth and Kenosha counties. This was under the first organization of the territory of Wisconsin, which took effect July 4, 1836. On March 13, 1837, he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Claim Organization, formed to protect the "squatter" until he

could get title to his land from the government. In 1838 he was made one of the trustees for the East side of Milwaukee, and on September 4th of that year was appointed probate judge. In 1841 he was elected one of Milwaukee's first fire wardens, his associates in office being Alexander Mitchell and Maurice Pixley. He rendered efficient services as under sheriff in 1842, and on April 3rd of that year was appointed commissioner in bankruptcy, and held the office until the repeal of the bankruptcy law. He also held the office of county supervisor and town surveyor. He made the first survey and plat of town lots on the South side in what is now the Fifth ward of the city of Milwaukee. He also surveyed and platted tracts in the First and Seventh wards.

But of all his varied services in those early days, that as a member of the Territorial Council to which he was elected in the fall of 1838, was perhaps the most important. His colleague was Mr. William A. Prentiss. Their district comprised what is now Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington and Jefferson counties. It was the first session of the legislature held at Madison, and in the absence of a state house, which was not yet ready for occupancy, the council convened in the dining room of a hotel. The body was composed of men of ability, whose work was of lasting good to the state. The territory had theretofore been governed under the laws of Michigan and the special work of these legislators was to enact a code of laws suited to their own needs. Mr. Wells served on the committee on territorial affairs, finances, ways and means, schools, territorial roads and enrollment. His efforts were especially directed to secure measures beneficial to his own city, and among the important measures whose passage he secured was that authorizing his county to build a bridge across the Milwaukee river. The right to bridge navigable streams was strenuously denied and much litigation ensued, but the enactment was fully sustained by the courts. He also secured the passage of a law as a protection to actual settlers and against non-resident land holders who had monopolized large tracts during the land excitement of 1836, for speculative purposes, to the effect that taxes should be assessed against the land alone and not against the improvements thereon. This law rendered necessary by the exi-

gencies of the times remained in force until the territory of Wisconsin became a state. This Wisconsin law proposed by Mr. Wells in 1839 was, probably, the first enactment of its kind. In later years, the idea has found favor, as a theory, with students of sociology. In 1884 a law was enacted in Australia by which a tax was levied upon the value of land without taking account of improvements. It remained unaltered after ten years of experience and it is said by an Australian writer, in a recent magazine article that "the idea has come to stay." It is quite likely that the writer has no knowledge of the fact that the idea of which he speaks originated in Wisconsin territory.

Another important service by Mr. Wells that should not be overlooked, was in preparing and framing the passage, through a legislature hostile to banking in any form, of the charter of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company. The strength and legal exactness of that document were fully tested in 1844, when the legislature tried in vain to repeal it. Although elected for four years, Mr. Wells resigned at the end of his fourth session which closed August 14, 1840. His next public office was as commissioner from Wisconsin to the World's Exposition, held in the Crystal Palace at London, in 1851; while abroad he visited Scotland, Ireland, France and other European countries, and returned home in March, 1852.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Wells was originally a Whig. After settling in Milwaukee the interests of the territory governed him in common with his associates, and little regard was had for party distinctions prior to the organization of the state government. Since that event he has acted with the Democratic party, though not always supporting its measures. He opposed the Kansas-Nebraska policy of his party, and during the war of the rebellion was an earnest supporter of the Union cause. In 1852 he was elected, as against Mr. Durkee the nominee of the Free Soil party, and Mr. Durand of the Whigs, to represent the First district of Wisconsin in the Thirty-third Congress which assembled on December 5, 1853. Here his course was characterized by devotion to the interests of his state which had received but little attention from the general government, and while he made no pretensions as a public speaker, his influence in the committee

room was marked. The following were among the early measures introduced by him:

"A bill giving right of way and granting alternate sections of the public lands to the state of Wisconsin and its grantees and assigns to aid in the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi river."

"A bill giving the right of way and alternate sections of land to the state of Wisconsin and its grantees and assigns to further the construction of a certain railroad therein specified."

"A bill giving right of way and granting alternate sections of public lands to the states of Michigan and Wisconsin and their grantees and assigns to further the construction of certain railroads therein specified."

He also introduced a bill providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building at Milwaukee for a post-office and custom-house, and secured an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for that purpose. During the same session he introduced a resolution instructing the committee on post-offices and post-roads to report a bill reducing ocean postage to a uniform rate of ten cents each on letters not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, and followed it by securing the passage of a joint resolution by the Wisconsin Legislature relating to cheap postage. He also introduced a measure relating to foreign and coasting trade on the northern and northeastern and northwestern frontiers. At the session of 1854 he introduced bills making appropriations for the improvement of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha harbors, and secured an additional appropriation of thirty-eight thousand dollars for the Milwaukee post-office and custom-house. In appreciation of his great service, he was re-elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, which opened December 3, 1855. The candidates for Speaker of the House were William A. Richardson, Lewis D. Campbell, Humphrey Marshall and N. P. Banks. It was a close contest, and day after day passed without any choice being made. The difficulty arose from the fact that it required a majority vote to elect. Mr. Wells, having regard for the good of the whole country, went quietly to work among his friends and secured eleven Democrats, beside himself, who were willing to vote for a plurality rule. Such a rule was adopted on the 1st of February, 1856, after nearly two months of balloting, and, on the first ballot under the rule, Mr. Banks was

elected. Mr. Wells' action in this matter won him the respect and confidence of the leaders in the House, and gave him great influence. Chiefly by his influence and efforts were secured the valuable land grants for railroads in Minnesota in the Congress of 1855-57. At the end of his second term he declined to become a candidate again, though strongly urged to do so, feeling that his private affairs demanded his whole attention.

Much as his time has been devoted to public matters, Mr. Wells' position and service as a business man and citizen of Milwaukee must not be overlooked. Through his early purchases of land he became one of the most extensive dealers in real estate, and was from an early day a promoter of public improvements. In 1844 he built the present Kirby House, which was opened under the name of the City Hotel; from 1847 to 1849 he was a member of the firm of Dousman & Wells, engaged in shipping and storage, and also in buying and selling grain and other farm products; during that time in 1848, he was one of the organizers of the Madison, Watertown & Milwaukee Plank Road Company. From 1849 to 1856, associated with Mr. Horatio Hill, under the name of Wells & Hill, he conducted a large trade in grain and wool. Since 1847, when, in connection with another gentleman, he built the large lumber mill at Escanaba, Michigan, he has been largely interested in the lumber trade, and besides his interest in this plant, he is at the present time (1895) a large shareholder in the N. Ludington Company; the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company; the Peshtigo Lumber Company; the H. Witbeck Company, and the I. Stephenson Company. In banking circles he has for many years been prominent. He was a stockholder and director in the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company until its reorganization under the state law; for many years president of the Green Bay Bank, he held the same office after that institution became the First National Bank of La Crosse. He was vice-president of the old Board of Trade during its short existence, and for many years has been a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. He is now a director of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, and has always favored all measures tending to the development of railroads in the northwest. The Northern Pacific Railroad had no firmer friend than he,

and as long ago as 1847, when a bill to incorporate the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad passed the Wisconsin Legislature, he was named as one of the commissioners therein. Laboring under the greatest difficulties and in the face of countless discouragements, he, with his associates, accomplished results that entitle them to the highest distinction as public benefactors. He served in a like capacity in securing the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad, which afterward became the La Crosse Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. He was president of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad, and was also president and a director of the Southern Minnesota and of the St. Paul & Minnesota Valley Railroads.

For many years Mr. Wells has declined to take public office of any kind, but his interest in the welfare of his city and state has not abated. He is not a man of many words, but by uprightness and integrity in his dealings with his fellowmen, he has always held their high esteem and confidence. It is his pride to be numbered with the noble band of pioneers whose courage and devotion, together with their faith in its future, have done so much to make the wild territory which they first settled, the rich and important state which it now is.

JOHN HUSTIS, one of the young men who came to Milwaukee in 1836, who is still living and who during all the intervening years has been well known here as well as in other portions of Wisconsin, is still hale and well preserved, although great cities have sprung into being since he became identified with Western history. Mr. Hustis was born in Philipstown, Putnam county, New York, October 22, 1810, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Knapp) Hustis. His ancestors came from Ireland and settled at New Rochelle in New York state before the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, Joseph Hustis, was a participant in the struggle which gained for the American colonies their independence. What is also of interest in this connection is the fact that Uzal Knapp, the last survivor of Gen. Washington's military staff, was of the same family as Mr. Hustis' mother and a second cousin of John Hustis, the Milwaukee pioneer.

The father of John Hustis was a well-to-do New York farmer, and the son enjoyed first class educational advantages. After obtaining the rudiments of an education in the country schools of Putnam county, he attended for a time what



James P. H. H.

was known as Fishkill Academy, then in charge of the scholarly and accomplished Dr. Westbrook. From there he went to Yale College, from which institution he was graduated with honors in the class of 1833. After completing his collegiate course, he entered the law department of Yale College, where he devoted one year to the study of law. In 1834 he returned to Putnam county, and continued his law studies at Carmel, from which place he went to Albany, where he was admitted to the bar in 1836.

Immediately thereafter he came to Wisconsin and located in Milwaukee, where he began the practice of his profession. He found the active practice less agreeable to him, however, than the study of law had been, and after a time he abandoned it to become interested in various real estate investments, which promised and eventually yielded handsome returns. In 1839 he purchased lands at the government sales, in different portions of the state, and established his home on a large tract of land which he had obtained on Rock river, on a portion of which the village of Hustisford has since been built up. Here he built flouring and saw-mills, taking advantage of the opportunity which the location afforded for the construction of a valuable water power. For some years after their erection he took personal charge of the operation of these mills, but later sold them to other parties, retaining the water power which has since been a steady source of income. His investments and early operations in real estate gave him a comfortable fortune, and during the later years of his life he has not engaged actively in business, but has spent a portion of his time in Milwaukee and the remainder on his farm at Hustisford, where he devotes himself to his books and to the quiet enjoyment of rural surroundings with which he has always been in hearty sympathy.

By marriage Mr. Hustis was identified with one of the oldest and most noted families of Wisconsin, and one also of historic renown throughout the United States. In 1839 he married Laura Ann, eldest daughter of Lewis Ludington who was youngest of the twelve children of Col. Henry Ludington of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Hustis, who is still living, was also born in Putnam county, New York, and her father was among the most prominent of the Eastern investors who were attracted to Wisconsin in the early history of the territory.

JAMES SHERIFFS, a pioneer settler and manufacturer of Milwaukee, spent the greater part of his life here, having arrived in the young city when little more than a boy, to become, in a comparatively short time, prominent in the iron manufacturing industry.

He was born in Banff, the chief town of Banffshire, Scotland, September 22, 1822. Naturally ambitious and of an independent spirit, his schooling was limited by a desire to take up mechanical pursuits. He was accordingly apprenticed to the ironmaker's trade, and served four years at the Banff Foundry, where he was taught the trade of moulding in all its branches. After completing his apprenticeship, he followed the custom of the country and journeyed through England, Ireland and France, working in some of the leading shops of those countries as a journeyman moulder. Inspired by the glowing accounts of the opportunities for success which awaited young men of enterprise and energy in America, he resolved to emigrate to the United States, and in April, 1847, landed in New York city. He traveled quite extensively after his arrival here, spending some time in Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, before coming to Milwaukee. His first work here was in the old Menomonee shops of Lee & Walton, which were located on Reed street, where for many years afterward the old Union Depot stood.

While with Lee & Walton, Mr. Sheriffs was foreman, and under his supervision were made the castings for the first locomotive made in the West. This locomotive was known as an inside connected engine, and was built for and used by the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company.

Shortly after settling in Milwaukee, he opened a machine shop and foundry known as the Vulcan Iron Works—which still stands at the corner of Barclay and South Water streets—which he operated as sole proprietor up to the time of his death, July 18, 1887. It is now the property of the Sheriffs Manufacturing Company, to which corporation the foundry and machine shops were sold. At the outset of his business life Mr. Sheriffs realized that he must be the architect of his own fortune, and felt that to engage in business on his own account would develop his character and abilities if he had any. That he had character and ability is evinced by his subsequent successful career of thirty-three

years. On three different occasions he suffered the complete loss of his shop and tools, but with characteristic enterprise he applied himself to the task of rehabilitation and soon had his works in operation again after each disaster. He devoted his time and energy largely to the building of marine machinery of all kinds, and in 1876 he constructed what was known as Sheriffs propeller wheel for steam vessels of all kinds. Vessels equipped with this wheel were conceded to be superior to all others for speed and other attainments, and not only on the lakes were these wheels extensively used, but they have been shipped to all parts of the world.

Personally, Mr. Sheriffs was a man of great firmness and decision of character, careful and deliberate in his judgments. He was at the same time a man of advanced and progressive ideas, thoroughly enterprising, sincere in every act, and a man who could win and retain the confidence of all with whom he had to do. He was a generous, public-spirited man, and contributed liberally of his time, energy and means to whatever was conducive to the welfare of his city and the good of his fellowmen.

Although never an office holder, he was an uncompromising Republican in politics, and was often tendered official positions, which he always refused. He was, however, prominently identified with the party work, and on several occasions served as chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and was an able and forcible public speaker. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, being a member of Cream City Lodge No. 139, and was also an honorary member of the Marine Engineers Association No. 9.

Mr. Sheriffs was married December 6, 1850, to Miss Christina Duncan at Jerico, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. This union was blessed with six children, four sons and two daughters, their names being as follows: Thos. W., now manager, secretary and treasurer of the Sheriffs Manufacturing Company; Jno. H., in the employ of the Hoffman & Billings Manufacturing Company; Janette E., now Mrs. Fred E. Carlton; Mary A., now Mrs. Jno. T. Llewellyn; Jas. A., secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Nickel Works, residing in Chicago, and George D., deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Milwaukee county.

Mr. Sheriffs was a leading member and one of the founders of the Hanover Street Congregational Church.

WILLIAM SALISBURY TROWBRIDGE, son of Calvin and Margaret (Packard) Trowbridge, his wife, was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, December 25, 1812.

The record of the Trowbridge family is continuous from the time of the Norman invasion, when the ancestral Trow came to England with William the Norman, and, having distinguished himself in the capture of a bridge, during the battle of Hastings in 1066, received the second syllable of the present family name, together with a grant of land, from the crown, on which the manufacturing town of Trowbridge now stands in the south of England.

The common ancestor of the family in America was one Thomas, who emigrated from Taunton, Somersetshire, England, in 1636, locating first at Dorchester, in Massachusetts Bay Colony with his wife and sons, Thomas and William, a third son, James, being born in America. In 1639 he removed to New Haven, Connecticut, with his family and in 1644 himself returned to England, leaving his family in Connecticut. The family in America now large and widely scattered, seems to have furnished its full quota of marked individualities, with very pronounced English characteristics, together with a decidedly creditable range and quality of mental ability.

Calvin Trowbridge, in the seventh generation from Thomas, was a mill-wright and practical miller who owned and operated a flouring mill in New Hartford, where his son William spent his earliest years, and there wove into the web of his young life those first features of incident and romance which were the prophesies of the years to come.

When the boy was seven years of age, his father removed with his family to Vermillion county, Indiana, locating on the bank of Vermillion river, where they remained for about nine years, and where the boy's experience of pioneer life really began.

The unhealthfulness of the climate, together with the financial depression prevailing in the country at that time, proved so serious a consideration, as at last, to induce Mr. Trowbridge to abandon the idea of a permanent home in Indiana, and so in the autumn of 1827 they returned to New York, and New Hartford became again the family residence.

Entering now upon his sixteenth year, and hav-

ing become the eldest son through the death of his brother Horace, three years his senior, the youth was employed in assisting his father—whose varying fortunes made such service most grateful—and, at the same time, he was looking toward his own future. At one time he was a student at an academy in Cazenovia, New York, but he completed the course of study in civil engineering—which fitted him for his chosen occupation in life—at the Liberal Institute in Clinton, Oneida county, New York.

The first practical use made of this new acquisition was as one of a corps of civil engineers to survey the line of the Ithaca Owego Railway, under the late E. H. Broadhead, chief engineer. This road was—if memory is not at fault—only about ten miles in length—a small matter in 1895—but this was the summer of 1833!

The last days of September, 1834, found the young man on the way from the place of his birth and early associations toward the site of the present city of Chicago.

If the tedious locomotion of those days is a weariness to us to think of, what must have been the actual experience. The previous journeys to and from Indiana had been made in the primitive style—in covered wagons, with their usual and often unique appliances for convenience and comfort—a sort of nomadic life by no means unattractive to a youth. But here was an entirely new departure, and the goal of his ambition “a local habitation and a name,” for himself. The battle of life had begun.

It is not difficult to imagine his meditations on this solitary journey, or, that these same anticipations were to him both inspiration and companionship.

From Detroit the only public conveyance was by stage, and that over roads more easily imagined than described. So, our young Trowbridge chose the most primitive of all means of transportation and made the entire distance, three hundred miles, on foot.

The monotony of this solitary journey was, on the fourth day, broken by a rare encounter, as both his meditations by the way, and the measured pace so peculiar to him were rudely interrupted by the sudden appearance of a large black bear by the road-side and only a few feet away. The situation was novel and to the young man by no means reassuring—the surprise was mutual. But

bruin, having seemingly satisfied his curiosity with two or three good-natured growls, as a parting salute, turned and left his astonished and now greatly relieved fellow traveller, to continue his journey alone.

The first impression of Chicago was hardly more favorable than that of the country through which he had just passed, which he describes as flat and dreary, not a place to locate in from choice.

The exact date of arrival in Chicago is not obtainable, but it must have been during the first half of October, 1834, for in November following he was one of a party of government engineers, whose chief was a Mr. King, and who were detailed to survey government lands in and about the place now known as Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

On their way north the party was wind-bound here, November 9, 1834, and, at that time Mr. Trowbridge made the first survey of lots in the present city of Milwaukee, viz.: Blocks one, two, three and four in the First and Seventh wards. The survey in Sheboygan and vicinity occupied the whole winter, so that it was not until April, 1835, that the party returned to Chicago.

There he made many surveys, and located lands in Chicago and elsewhere. He seemed to have played the part of “a solitary traveller wending his way” many times as he passed to and fro between Chicago and Green Bay, where the Land Office was then located. The road was marked only by blazed trees, and only one house offered shelter to man or beast throughout the whole distance.

In December, 1835, he returned to Sheboygan for another winter. In 1836 he visited the East, returning in the autumn of the same year to Milwaukee as a permanent resident.

In 1837 he again returned to his early home, and in April of that year, married Miss Abigail C. Richardson of New Hartford, and in June following returned with his young bride to their new home. His father, Calvin Trowbridge, with his entire family accompanied the young couple and they at once took possession of the home which he had selected for them.

This home was and is in the town of Greenfield on Thirty-third avenue, south from National avenue. Here the young husband began at once the practice of his chosen profession and also began to struggle with the hardships of pioneer life, which then and here were neither few nor small.

Mr. Trowbridge was the first city surveyor elected in the city of Milwaukee, which office he held until the passage of an ordinance requiring that officer to be a resident of the city. The thought of leaving his country home, was not to be entertained for a moment, so, he continued his work on his own private account to the end of his active life.

In February, 1869, the wife of his youth died, the sharer in all the varied experiences of both early and mature years; and, as the angel of her presence vanished from his home there passed with that genial presence a radiance to be known there no more forever. There seems to be an especial fitness in the reverent memory which enshrines those of our blessed dead, whose early privations and hardships have helped to make smoother the paths of those who follow. Four of the six children of this marriage survive their parents, two sons and two daughters, who now occupy the home consecrated to them by so many sacred memories.

In October, 1876, Mr. Trowbridge married Miss Martha R. Wheelock, a long-time resident of Milwaukee, who survives him.

The life work of William S. Trowbridge was mostly accomplished in Wisconsin during a continuous residence of fifty years. Large tracts of land in different localities throughout the state were known to him by actual survey. As he was among the first in point of time, so he held the same rank in the quality of his work, as well as in character, being, as was fitting as well as true, especially accurate and painstaking, and always conscientious. His last work was the re-survey of the township of Wauwatosa, completed in 1880.

Always and everywhere he was a man of unswerving integrity, genial and generous in his relations with his fellowmen, and with a reverence for truth as real as it was rare. The complex of his heredity included a fibre of Quakerism, which may account, in part, for a peculiar reticence, very noticeable in his personal presence, especially among strangers. Those who mistook this reticence for an unsocial element in his character lost the enjoyment of ready response from a nature as cordial as it was true.

In religious belief he was a Universalist and in politics a Republican of the most pronounced type.

His earthly record was closed by death September 10, 1886.

JOSHUA HATHAWAY was a name familiar to the early settlers of Milwaukee and one identified with the history of its growth and progress for nearly thirty years. He was one of the men who may be said to have been in at the birth of the city, whose homestead was historic, and whose family still remains here. It is interesting to note in this connection that Joshua Hathaway, the Milwaukee pioneer, sprang from an ancestry distinguished for its achievements in the great work of paving the way for the advancement of American civilization and the up-building of American commonwealths.

His grandfather, Simeon Hathaway, emigrated at an early date from Connecticut to what was then called the Hampshire grant, and was among the first settlers of that territory which later became the state of Vermont. He was one of the organizers of the state government, a member of the convention which framed the constitution under which Vermont came into the Union, and a member of the first war board of that state. An old record conveys the information that the Vermont pioneer was deeply imbued with the sentiment of resistance to British oppression and embarked with ardor in the revolutionary conflict. At the memorable battle of Bennington, Simeon Hathaway served as an officer of the Colonial forces and his seven sons, all bearing arms, were also participants in the conflict, sharing together the hardships, perils and glory incident thereto.

One of these sons was Joshua Hathaway, born at Suffield, Connecticut, August 18, 1761. Although a mere youth at the time, he was selected, on account of his gallant and discreet conduct on the day of battle, to mount guard on the succeeding night, over the British and German officers who had been captured, and he remained at this post alone and unrelieved until the morning.

At a later date this Joshua Hathaway graduated at Yale College, in the same class with Gideon Granger, William Wadsworth, John H. Lathrop and others whose achievements have enriched the pages of American History. He studied law and began practicing at Bennington, Vermont, but emigrated in 1795 to Fort Stanwix, site of the present city of Rome, New York. There he practiced his profession for many years, served as surrogate and judge of the county courts and held many offices of trust and responsibility, both state and national. He was also an active participant

in the war of 1812 and for a time had command of the troops assembled at Sacket's Harbor for the defense of that post.

Judge Hathaway married Elizabeth Lord, daughter of John Haynes Lord, a descendant four times removed from Thomas Lord, who emigrated from England to America in 1636, and who was one of the first settlers and original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, and a descendant, also, in the fifth generation of John Haynes, who came with Thomas Hooker and his company to Boston in 1633. John Haynes became Governor of Massachusetts in 1635, and in 1636 removed to Connecticut, he being one of the founders of that colony. He was made the first governor of Connecticut in 1839, and served in that capacity every alternate year thereafter—continual service being prohibited by constitutional limitations—until his death.

Joshua Hathaway, the Milwaukee pioneer, was the youngest of the seven children of Judge Joshua Hathaway and Elizabeth (Lord) Hathaway. He was born in Rome, New York, in 1810, and his early education was carefully looked after by his father, who was desirous that he should pursue a course of study in Yale College and then devote himself to the law. Being of a delicate constitution, however, the son decided that a sedentary life would not be conducive to healthfulness in his case, and after reading law for a time in his father's office, he concluded to take up civil engineering as a profession. He accordingly fitted himself for this calling, and through the influence of his brother-in-law, Judge Samuel Beardsley, attorney-general of the state of New York, he obtained an appointment as government surveyor for the territory of Wisconsin and other parts of the northwest.

Coming West in 1832 with a party of twelve men as his assistants he went first to Chicago, where he established headquarters. From there he pushed out into the great Northwest, which was then in a condition of primitive wildness, and surveyed and laid out the towns of Waukesha, Kewaunee, and other towns in what was then the territory of Wisconsin, giving them the euphonious and significant Indian names which they still retain. His first intention was to settle permanently in Chicago, where he became intimately acquainted with the founders of that now famous

city, but the unhealthfulness of the place, "where the mud" according to his description and that of others as well, "was up to the saddle girths of the horses, a good portion of the time," caused him to seek another location. He was attracted to Milwaukee, where the beauty of the town site and its pleasing environments impressed him favorably, and in 1835 he pitched his tent on what is now the southeast corner of Broadway and Mason streets. This land he purchased of the government and subsequently built on it a frame house in which he lived some years, an unmarried sister keeping house for him. In 1842 he married his second cousin, Miss Ann Jeanette Hathaway and the young couple began their married life on the same interesting and historic site. Before his marriage he began the erection of a substantial brick dwelling on ground adjoining the frame one, and this was one of the first brick residences erected in Milwaukee. It was torn down in 1870 to make room for a block of stores, and at that time the manner of its construction attracted the attention of the architects and builders, because of the thickness of its walls and the apparent intention of its builder that it should stand for generations. It was in this house that Mr. Hathaway died July 4, 1863, and the plat of ground upon which it stood, so interesting because of its pioneer associations, is still in possession of the family.

In the early years of his residence in Milwaukee Mr. Hathaway entered largely into real estate operations and few names appear oftener than his in the records and newspapers of the pioneer period. He was appointed district surveyor upon the organization of the territorial government in 1836, and discharged the important duties of that office with signal skill and ability. He served as judge of probate under the territorial government and his early training for the profession of law admirably fitted him for an official position which involved, not infrequently, the solution of intricate legal problems, and his clear perceptions, sound judgment and strict integrity, were of incalculable benefit to the early settlers in adjusting their land claims, perfecting titles and preserving proper records thereof. His information relative to everything pertaining to land titles in Milwaukee and many other parts of Wisconsin, was encyclopedic, and during the later years of his life his office was visited almost daily by persons

seeking knowledge of this character, which could not be obtained elsewhere.

He rendered valuable services to the public also as a member of the City Council and assessor of Milwaukee, his broad knowledge of the values of property contributing materially to a proper and equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation. In the readjustment of the public debt of Milwaukee in 1861 he was a most important factor, and contributed largely to the betterment of the city's financial condition.

Following the financial panic of 1857, the credit of the city was greatly impaired, and the most serious embarrassments resulted. In conformity with an act of the legislature, a plan was formulated for a re-adjustment of the debt, and Alexander Mitchell, Joshua Hathaway and Charles Quentin were appointed "Commissioners of the Public Debt."

Upon these three men devolved the responsibility of making terms with creditors of the city, securing an extension of the time within which obligations should be paid, and arranging other matters of great consequence and importance to the city. Mr. Hathaway applied himself to this work with energy, thoroughness, and a conscientious devotion to the public interests which had always been one of his distinguishing characteristics, and to him is due a large measure of the credit for inaugurating and putting into successful operation a financial policy which saved the city from bankruptcy and disaster.

Modest and retiring in manner, he was resolute and conscientious in the discharge of all his duties, and in all the different relations of life he was a most estimable and worthy citizen. Charitable and liberal in his instincts, to all those who came to him for counsel and assistance, he gave the most kindly attention and consideration, and he is remembered as one of the most genial and affable, as well as one of the ablest and most accomplished business men among the pioneers of the city. A charmingly sociable and companionable man, his domestic tastes and love of family made the old homestead notable for its complete felicity and good cheer.

His religious affiliations during the earlier years of his residence in Milwaukee were with the Episcopal Church, but in 1846 he embraced the Catholic faith, and was a devoted member of that church as long as he lived.

Of the seven children of Mr. Hathaway, two sons and three daughters are now living, and all still reside in Milwaukee. Mrs. Hathaway, the esteemed wife who shared with him the experiences of pioneer life, died September 25, 1894.

GEORGE C. WHITE came to Milwaukee in 1857, to become prominently identified, first with the retail and later with the wholesale and manufacturing trade of the city, and to become recognized at the same time as an able and sagacious business man, a most estimable citizen and Christian gentleman.

Mr. White was born in Granby, Connecticut, August 10, 1816, and was the son of Stephen White, a well-known dry goods merchant of Granby, who engaged later in the same business at Middlebury, Vermont, and removed from there to Verona, in New York state, where he settled on a farm. Among the early colonists of New England was elder John White, who came from Chelmsford in Essex county, near London, England, a dozen years after the landing of the Mayflower, and was one of the first settlers in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1632 he received an allotment of a "home lot" and thirty acres of land in Cambridge, and a year later was allotted an additional three-quarters of an acre for a "cow yard." The plat of ground which thus came into possession of Elder White, to be used as a cow yard, is now famous as the site of Gore Hall, the beautiful Library building of Harvard College. For three or four years this Elder John White resided at Cambridge, and was a member of the first board of selectmen empowered to take charge of the affairs of the settlement. Before coming to this country, however, he had been an adherent of the famous Rev. Thomas Hooker, and when that noted divine and colonist decided to remove from Massachusetts to Connecticut, John White and his family went with him to Hartford and helped lay the foundation of that city in 1636.

In 1659, when differences growing out of divergent religious views brought about a division of the Hooker Colony at Hartford, he was one of the founders of Hadley, Massachusetts, which was the frontier settlement of that period, "looking north, east and west on boundless forests." At Hadley, as he had previously been at Cambridge and Hartford, he was one of the most prominent and progressive of the colonists, served in the general court or legislature of Massachusetts



Gen. C. White

etts, and held many civil offices of trust and responsibility as well as church offices. In the years of his life he returned to Hartford, Connecticut, and died there in the winter of 1683-84.

Stephen White, father of George C. White, was one of the lineal descendants of this Elder John White, whose grandfather was Lord Mayor of London in 1563 and whose ancestry can be traced several generations further back. He married Lavinia Cossitt, and George White was one of the children born of this union. When the son was six years of age his parents removed from Granby, Connecticut, to Rome, New York, and it was at the last named place that he grew up and received his education. He was a student for some years at Rome Academy, then under the conduct and management of Prof. O. B. Pierce with whom he was always a favorite pupil. As a student he ranked high among his associates, being noted especially for his studious habits, correct deportment and oratorical ability. He was also fond of music and left the academy a scholarly and accomplished young man. In course of time he formed a partnership with John Bissel—father of the late Postmaster-General of the United States—and carried on for some years a general commission business in Buffalo, New York.

At a later date he associated himself with other gentlemen and engaged in the manufacture of railway cars at Ogdensburg, New York, the name and style of the firm being Brainerd, White & Company. Their manufacturing establishment was located on the line of what in those days was known as The Ogdensburg & Rome Railroad, just east of the town of Ogdensburg, and when the era of railroad building began, developed into an important industry. Mr. White took charge of the financial management of the establishment and successfully conducted its affairs, while various important railway enterprises were equipped and put in shape for operation. The Ogdensburg & Rome Railway was one of the lines thus equipped in part, while the Bytown & Prescott Railway, sixty miles in length, was equipped entirely with the product of their shops.

About 1854, his health having become somewhat impaired, Mr. White sold his interest in the car works and in 1857 came West, locating in Milwaukee, where he engaged in the retail boot and shoe trade. His business here soon broadened

into more extensive operations and he became identified with the wholesale manufacturing boot and shoe trade as a member of the firm of Atkins Steel & White. For nearly twenty years this firm did an extensive business and Mr. White was one of the active and energetic spirits among the merchant manufacturers of the city. When it was proposed to organize an association of the merchants of Milwaukee to promote the growth of trade and advance the commercial interests of the city, he was one of the men who took a lively interest in the project, and for many years he was a prominent and influential member of the merchants' association. During his business life he coupled with enterprise and activity that intelligent conservatism necessary to permanent prosperity, and the result was an eminently successful career and the accumulation of a handsome fortune. His economic training in early life was of the orthodox New England kind which inculcates the idea that in this country the way to build up a fortune is to earnestly, honestly and intelligently apply oneself to the business of life, whatever may be the field of labor or sphere of action. Speculative ventures had for him no attractions. Whatever he engaged in was carefully considered and he never jeopardized what he had already accumulated in enterprises of doubtful issue, however dazzling the prospect of gain. The strictest regard for the ethics of business characterized him in all his dealings and his strict probity and high sense of honor won for him both the respect and kindly regard of all his contemporaries among the old merchants of Milwaukee. A pleasing and gracious expression of this feeling and sentiment came to his family after his death, —which occurred on the 3rd of April, 1890—when some of his old business associates came together and formally paid tribute to his memory in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from this world the soul of our friend and brother, George C. White,

Resolved, That we desire to record in some measure our admiration and esteem for him, and that we recognized in him an unswerving integrity. In his business relations he had unwavering fidelity to every trust reposed in him, and was thoroughly conscientious and consistent. He had not only a high sense of honor, but he was honorable, was generous of his means, and hospitable to his friends. Mr. White was spirited in his disposition, but he had this quality under perfect control, and in all the vigor of his manly strength he was tender and humane; his heart overflowed with sympathy and

kindness for the distressed. He was retiring in manner, pure in speech, and bore about him the mark of a Christian gentleman. His mind clearly apprehended and devoutly retained the verities of the Christian religion. He was an indulgent and devoted husband and father.

We extend our warmest sympathy to his family.

GEO. TRACY.

GEO. G. HOUGHTON.

E. MARINER.

A man of quiet dignity, whose words always seemed to be carefully weighed and whose conversation and life was singularly pure in all respects, he was at the same time a genial, courteous, and companionable man, who drew about him many warm and devoted friends and greatly endeared himself to the members of his own household. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian denomination and he was a member of Calvary Church. Politically, he became a Republican when the party was organized, and continued to affiliate with that party to the end of his life. While he was in no sense a politician and had no taste for office holding, he gave intelligent consideration always to political issues and was pronounced in his views on matters of public import. His anti-slavery sentiment was perhaps the dominant feature of his political faith prior to the War of the Rebellion, and during that historic struggle he was an ardent supporter of the war measures of President Lincoln.

Mr. White married Miss Sarah M. Cossitt, who survives him and is still a resident of this city. Mrs. White is a daughter of Asa Cossitt, a native of New England and a descendant of Rene Cossitt who came from Paris, France, and settled in Granby, Connecticut, in 1716.

He was born in Place Vendome in 1690, was educated at the University of Paris, and came to America originally to look after property interests of the family in Canada. In the early history of his life there was a pretty bit of romance, which was in effect, that he fell in love with the beautiful and accomplished Ruth Porter, daughter of Dr. Preserved Porter, while visiting the English colony at Granby and that she consented to become his wife on condition that he would not return to France.

The mother of Mrs. White was Rachel Steele before her marriage, a descendant of John Steele, who came to New England in 1630, and was one of the founders of the Connecticut Colony. Like Elder John White, John Steele, was one of those

who affiliated with Thomas Hooker in church affairs, before coming to this country, and both became identified with his New England Colony. It is interesting to note in this connection that more than two hundred years later these two families, which had been so intimately associated in the early history of American colonization, should have been brought together in the union of Mr. and Mrs. White.

Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. White, the only daughter—Mrs. VanPelt—and F. H. White, one of four sons, are now living, and both reside in this city.

ALLEN O. T. BREED, the first merchant to engage regularly in business in Milwaukee was born in the township of Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, February 31, 1804. He was the eldest son in a family of ten children, his parents having been Allen and Amelia (Teed) Breed of Manlius, natives of Stonington, Connecticut. His ancestors on the maternal side served conspicuously in the battles of the American Revolution.

A. O. T. Breed received a thorough education at Hamilton College, New York, and at an early age became a clerk and book-keeper in the store of Ruben Bangs, a successful merchant, contractor, and business man of Fayetteville, New York, and whose son, Anson Bangs was a noted civil engineer.

While in Fayetteville he received good commercial training, and became thoroughly familiar with the business of merchandising. From Fayetteville he went to Buffalo and was engaged as clerk in a bank for two years. Leaving Buffalo at the end of that time he went to Monroe, Michigan, and purchased a farm. This he left in the hands of a neighbor—who later sold it and kept the proceeds—and located in Chicago, Illinois, where he entered into partnership with a Mr. Kimball, under the name and style of Kimball & Breed, general merchants. Later he disposed of his interest in this business to his partner and in September, 1835, he settled in Milwaukee. Here he built the first frame store, and engaged in business on East Water street, between Michigan and Wisconsin streets, being the first dealer in general merchandise to establish himself in the infant city.

Mr. Breed conducted the mercantile business successfully for four years, when he disposed of

his property and stock of goods and purchased a pre-emption claim, known as the southeast quarter of section twenty-three in the township of Wauwatosa, for a consideration of fifteen dollars, which claim he later improved and upon which he resided until his decease, September 27, 1875. His remains rest with those of other pioneers in beautiful Forest Home Cemetery.

A Republican in politics and a Baptist in religious views, he was a successful man of affairs, and a much esteemed citizen.

He married Miss Margaret Shields, who was born in Hanover, Onondaga county, New York, in 1839, and Mrs. Breed survives her husband. Mr. Breed was one of the early supervisors of Milwaukee county, and was for several years also a justice of the peace in Wauwatosa.

WILLIAM P. MERRILL, a pioneer whose face and form are still familiar to the people of Milwaukee, was born in South Berwick, Maine, March 25, 1816. The Merrill family tree first took root in America in 1635 when Nathaniel Merrill came from England and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. More than two hundred years later the tract of land granted by the Crown to Nathaniel and John Merrill in 1635, was still in possession of Captain Samuel Merrill, a descendant in the male line, who died in 1892 at the age of ninety-six years. From Captain Merrill this historic homestead passed by inheritance to his daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Chase, and was in her possession as late as 1894.

The father of William P. Merrill was David, son of William Merrill. He emigrated with his family from Massachusetts to New York state in 1818 and settled in the town of Adams, Jefferson county. After remaining there fourteen years he removed to Massena Springs in St. Lawrence county, New York. The portion of New York state in which William P. Merrill was brought up was in those days a sparsely settled country, and his experiences from childhood up to manhood, as well as in later years were of the pioneer type. His education was in the common schools, and of the practical kind designed to fit him for making his own way in the world. The knowledge which he obtained was of the useful rather than of the ornamental type, and starting out in life with keen perceptive faculties and broad common sense as endowments of nature, he was an apt pupil in the school of experience. Intense

activity and restless energy were marked characteristics of the boy, and something of the spirit of adventure took hold upon him as a young man. He was barely twenty years of age when he first came to Wisconsin, and before this he had gone to Prescott, Canada, to engage in business, being there when the cholera visited this country for the first time in 1832. Being compelled to return home on account of sickness he remained only long enough to fully recover his health and then set out for the West. Embarking on a St. Lawrence river boat at Ogdensburg he made his way to the mouth of the Genessee river, going from there to Rochester, and from Rochester to Buffalo by canal boat.

From Buffalo he went to Cleveland where he spent the winter of 1835-36. Early in the spring of 1836, he boarded the schooner N. C. Baldwin, and started on the exploring expedition which resulted finally in his settlement in Milwaukee. The trip was not only a perilous one, but one which brought with it much suffering and many long remembered hardships. When the schooner arrived at the foot of Bois Blanc, the captain found it impossible to proceed further on account of the ice in the straits, and Mr. Merrill and a fellow voyager concluded to make an attempt to reach Mackinac by traveling on foot over the ice. They accordingly left the vessel early one morning expecting to be able to reach Mackinac by three or four o'clock in the afternoon, having been informed that the distance they would have to travel was not more than ten or twelve miles. That their undertaking was a most dangerous one, to say nothing of the suffering to which they exposed themselves, soon became apparent. Following the indentations of the lake shore they made slow and painful progress toward their destination, breaking through the ice at frequent intervals and suffering intensely from the cold which froze their wet garments and made their condition truly pitiable. As night approached the two young men felt that they must give up in despair, but a kind providence favored them by throwing in their way two friendly Indians, who for a sufficient consideration carried them across a strip of open water and gave them directions which enabled them to reach Mackinac. Here they rested and waited for several days for the "Baldwin," which finally came along and again took them aboard.

Nearly a month later on the 2nd of April, 1836, they arrived at Milwaukee. This was long before the day of harbor facilities and the schooner anchored out in the lake sending her passengers ashore in small boats. The lands adjoining the lake shore were covered with underbrush and presented anything but an attractive appearance. Mr. Merrill was not favorably impressed and was on the point of returning to the schooner with a view of proceeding to Chicago, when he met two or three settlers whose enthusiasm concerning the future of the town which had been laid out here was contagious. Their representations as to the opportunities for investment in real estate and the prospective growth of the place, decided him to remain here for a time at least, to await developments. Being a carpenter and builder by trade Mr. Merrill found profitable employment, and evinced his sagacity by investing a portion of his earnings in real estate. One of his earliest purchases was some lots near the present location of Schlitz Park, on which he built the first frame house in the village north of Walnut street on the west side of the river.

In the fall of 1837, being desirous of seeing more of "the great West" he left Milwaukee on another exploring tour going first to Chicago. His recollections of the great Western metropolis, as he first saw it in the infantile stage of its existence are interesting in this connection. It was then a straggling village, surrounded by unsightly marshes, and altogether a most unattractive and uninviting place. When the fall rains came on, the cheap and shabby buildings seemed on the point of sinking out of sight in the mud, and the sluggish stream which found its way into the lake at that point gave little promise of ever becoming a great thoroughfare of commerce. Cord wood was piled alongside of the principal streets at frequent intervals and the trade in that commodity seemed to be the most important feature of the village commerce. It is not surprising that the impression made upon Mr. Merrill by Chicago at that time was not a favorable one, and that he should have pushed out into the interior of the state in the hope of finding a more promising field for investment, or a more pleasing prospective place of residence. From Chicago he went to Rockford, Illinois, then a new settlement in which the only hotel was a log house with exceedingly limited accommodations. The following

spring, in company with two other gentlemen, he purchased a canoe, and loading it with provisions, blankets and other things necessary to their comfort, they proceeded down Rock river to Rock Island, where they found but few settlers at that time. Landing on the bank of the Mississippi river, they took the first steamer passing up the river and went to Galena, then the metropolis of the lead mining district of Illinois and Wisconsin, and by reason thereof one of the largest and most important towns west of Cincinnati. Mr. Merrill remained in Galena until midsummer of 1838 and then concluded to continue his exploring expedition up the Mississippi river. He accordingly took passage on the steamer "Brazil," Captain Orin Smith, which proceeded leisurely up the river, stopping at Prairie du Chien and numerous Indian villages, the trip being an exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable one. Going ashore while the boat lay at anchor in Lake Pepin, he acquired the shadow of a title to a thousand acres of land in the famous "Carver tract" and signalized this acquisition by planting some beans on the land, the first "seeding" probably done by a white man in that region of country.

After leaving the mouth of the Wisconsin river on this trip, he saw no settlement of white people until he reached Fort Snelling. Here companies "A," "E," "F" and "I" of the Fifth United States Infantry Regiment were then stationed under command of Major J. Plympton. The harsh treatment of a soldier at the Fort, who for some misdemeanor was given fifty lashes with a rawhide whip on his bare back, had his head shaved and was then drummed out of camp, was one of the few incidents of this trip which left upon his mind an unpleasant impression. Among the passengers on the boat were two daughters of Governor Henry Dodge, who had been appointed governor of Wisconsin by President Jackson in 1836, who also served as territorial delegate to Congress and who was one of the first United States Senators from this state. The governor's daughters and other passengers with Mr. Merrill interested themselves in the unfortunate culprit, and he was taken back to Dubuque, where he was given employment and an opportunity to redeem his good name.

After visiting the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnehaha Falls and other places of interest in what was at that time a wildly beautiful and picturesque

region, Mr. Merrill returned to Galena and from there went to Comanche, Iowa, a settlement in which he found half a dozen houses, and near which he "filed a claim" on a tract of land. Satisfied with his travels he returned to Milwaukee in the fall of 1839, and shortly afterward opened a general store at what was known as Baxter's prairie in the town of "Summit" then in Milwaukee county. He erected there a building which was the first frame building erected for commercial purposes in Wisconsin, west of Waukesha. This business he sold out after a time and returned to Milwaukee where his residence since that time has been continuous. He purchased here eighty acres of land and filed a claim on another eighty acres to which he afterward secured title from the government, all of which is now in the city of Milwaukee and a portion of which he still owns.

An old tax receipt, signed by James McCreedy, tax collector, shows that in 1846, the total amount of taxes assessed against this land for territorial, county and town purposes was three dollars and eighty-eight cents for that year. When one takes into consideration the fact that the taxes assessed against the same lands, exclusive of improvements for the year 1894, approximates seventy-five thousand dollars, an object lesson is presented which forcibly illustrates the enormous development and appreciation of values in a rapidly growing western city.

The sagacious investments made by Mr. Merrill and his capable and conservative conduct of his affairs, have resulted in the accumulation of a large estate, which he contemplates with the satisfaction of one who has wrought worthily and successfully in a field wherein most of the men of note have been the architects of their own fortunes.

During his long residence in Milwaukee he has been in hearty sympathy with the spirit of progress which has advanced the city to a leading place among Western municipalities. A Republican in politics, he has been steadfast to the principles of that organization, but caring nothing for political preferment, has held office only as a member at different times of the city legislature. Recognized as a friend of educational, charitable and benevolent institutions, he has at all times tempered his zeal with discretion, and while giving liberally of his means to such enterprises as

commend themselves to his wisdom and good judgment, he has abstained from that indiscriminate bestowal of charities which experience has demonstrated does more harm than good.

Honest, upright, and conscientious in his business relations, intelligent, affable and courteous in social intercourse, he has grown old gracefully, and during the latter years of his life has rendered a particularly valuable service to the public through his efforts to perpetuate the pioneer history of the city and county and the personal history of those who have proven themselves worthy of a place in the annals of the pioneers.

He was married in 1841 to Miss Elizabeth Harris, who also came to Milwaukee in 1836. She was a native of Vermont, a most estimable lady, much beloved by the people of the city in which she lived with her husband for more than fifty years. She died in 1893. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, Zachara and David L. Merrill, are both residents of Michigan.

LEWIS LUDINGTON, although never a citizen of Milwaukee in the sense of having transferred his homestead to this city, was for so many years a conspicuous figure in developing the resources and advancing the civilization of Wisconsin, and withal was so prominently identified with the early commerce of Milwaukee that his history is of interest in this connection.

Mr. Ludington was the youngest of the twelve children of Col. Henry Ludington, who won renown in the revolutionary struggle, and was born June 25, 1786, in Fredericksburg, Dutchess—now Putnam—county, New York. Educated in the country schools he was fitted for a business career, his acquirements being of the practical kind designed to qualify him for engaging successfully in trade. When he was twenty years of age, in company with an older brother, he opened a store near the old homestead in New York state, the partnership thus entered into continuing in existence for more than thirty years. He married Polly Townsend and for some time lived in a cottage not far from the home of Col. Ludington, but at a later date removed to the village of Carmel and purchased property which is still in possession of members of his family.

Being by nature a man of broad enterprise, his attention was early attracted to what was then Wisconsin territory, and from the meager information which reached the Eastern states in those

days concerning its resources, he was favorably impressed with its prospects of development. In 1838, in company with his nephew, Harrison Ludington, and Harvey Birchard, he came to Milwaukee and at once arranged to obtain full information as to the character of its tributary country and satisfy himself as to the likelihood of the ambitious village becoming a trade center of consequence. Making his headquarters at Milwaukee, he explored the interior territory to a considerable extent on horseback during the succeeding winter, purchasing several tracts of government land as a result of his prospecting trips.

So well satisfied was he with the outlook in Milwaukee, that in 1839 he established the pioneer merchandising firm of Ludington, Birchard & Company, of which he was senior partner, and Harrison Ludington junior partner. A year or two later Mr. Birchard retired from the firm, and the business was continued for more than twenty years thereafter under the name of Ludington & Company. Harrison Ludington, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in these volumes, and who achieved distinction in later years as Mayor of the city and Governor of Wisconsin, and Nelson Ludington, for many years a leading banker and lumberman of Chicago, were partners with Lewis Ludington in a business which grew to large proportions, and laid the foundations of handsome fortunes for all three of the partners. Both the younger men were nephews of Lewis Ludington, and both those eminently successful business men were largely indebted to him for their start in life.

Mr. Ludington also became largely interested in the manufacture of lumber and in Wisconsin timber lands which, in later years, brought him rich returns. Retaining his residence at Carmel, New York, he built a home there which was completed in the fall of 1855, from lumber cut from his lands in Wisconsin, sawed in his mills at Oconto, shipped by the schooner "Lewis Ludington" to Buffalo, and from there on the Erie Canal and Hudson River by boat of the same name, to Mott Haven on the Harlem Railroad, the train of coincidences being both interesting and peculiar. He was owner at one time of an extensive tract of land in Columbia county, in this state, and laid out the city of Columbus, the plat of which was filed in 1844. In promoting immigration to this and other portions of Wisconsin he was al-

ways an important factor, and for many years he was so closely identified with various important interests in this state that he was almost as much a citizen of Wisconsin as of New York. He died in this state in 1857, while sojourning temporarily at his farm near Kenosha, and is remembered as one of the most enterprising of the Eastern capitalists who contributed so largely to the development of the present commonwealth of Wisconsin, during the pioneer era of its history.

James Ludington, founder of the city of Ludington, Michigan, for many years well-known as a citizen of Milwaukee, was a son of Lewis Ludington, and was identified with him in building up the city of Columbus and was afterward a member of the firm of Ludington & Company. Charles H. Ludington, another son, was one of the founders and for many years a partner in the famous importing and wholesale dry goods house of Lathrop & Ludington of New York City. This was one of the business houses of New York which achieved the distinction of being "black listed" as "abolition houses," in the Southern states, on account of their outspoken loyalty to the Union just before the War of the Rebellion.

HIRAM F. STORY was one of the farmers who lived in close proximity to Milwaukee when the place was a village. His home was an outlying landmark in later years and there he died September 20, 1887.

Born in Randolph, Vermont, November 10, 1818, Mr. Story belonged to the old New England family of the same name which became identified with American history during the Colonial period, and of which the renowned Justice Story, W. F. Storey, the journalist, and W. W. Story, the poet and sculptor have been distinguished representatives. Mr. Story's grandfather, Asa Story, was one of the early emigrants from Massachusetts to the territory which afterward became the state of Vermont. He was a pioneer settler of Randolph and lived there many years, a man of local prominence and a worthy citizen who died at an advanced age leaving to his descendants the heritage of a good name. His son Asa Story, married Fanny Fisk and Hiram F. Story was one of the children born of this union.

The community at Randolph was one of small farmers, among whom industry was accounted a cardinal virtue and the conditions by which they were surrounded were such that unrelenting toil

seemed essential to the maintenance of an existence. Hiram F. Story was brought up on one of these small farms, and his educational advantages were limited in early childhood to attendance at the country schools in the summer and winter months, and later to attendance during the winter months only. In these rural schools, however, and in the Orange county Grammar school, which he also attended several terms, he acquired a fair English education and laid the foundation for intelligent effort when he began life on his own account.

Although he was naturally of an enterprising turn of mind and early inclined to seek a field of labor promising a more substantial reward for industry than that in which he had been brought up, he felt that certain family obligations rested upon him, and these kept him at home until he was twenty-five years of age. He then left the old homestead and came West, stopping for a time in Waukesha, Wisconsin.

From Waukesha he came to Milwaukee where he found employment as clerk in a merchandising establishment. Having, however, been brought up to farming, he preferred this occupation to any other, and believed at the same time that his small capital invested in farming lands would yield satisfactory returns. In 1845 or perhaps in 1846 he purchased a quarter section of land just west of the city, and established there the homestead which he retained as long as he lived. Whether fortune favored him, or whether he was aware when he made this purchase that a mine of wealth was hidden beneath the soil, is uncertain, but the fact developed within a few years after the land came into his possession. In 1855 good building stone was discovered on the farm and investigation proved that the quarry was an extensive one. The rapid growth of Milwaukee made the demand for building stone active, and Mr. Story's quarry being in close proximity to the city and easily accessible, the development of an important and valuable industry followed close upon the heels of the discovery.

To this business and the conduct and management of his farm he gave his entire time and attention, and the result was the accumulation of a large fortune. A quiet, matter-of-fact business man, he was highly esteemed by those who came into contact with him in the ordinary course of

business or in the social circle. Following in the footsteps of several generations of his ancestors he became a member of the Congregational Church early in life and was a prominent member of that church during the many years of his residence here. He contributed to its progress and advancement both by his personal efforts and influence, and through his liberal benefactions in aid of its religious and educational work.

A man of pronounced views and strong convictions, he was conscientious always rather than politic, did whatever he believed to be right under all circumstances and was esteemed by his contemporaries for his probity, honesty and fairness in all the ordinary affairs of life.

Having an aversion to office holding, he held no public positions of consequence, but his strong sympathies were with the Free Soil party prior to the war, and with the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death. He was in no sense a politician, but his political views were well known to his neighbors and friends, and his vote and influence were always given to the party which in his judgment represented the advanced thought and sought to promote the best interests of the country.

He was married in 1850 to Nancy M. Tichenor, daughter of Moses Tichenor, of Waukesha, who survived her husband until the first of January, 1894, and continued to reside at the old homestead. The business established by Mr. Story is continued under the conduct and management of his sons, A. L. and W. E. Story.

DAVID MERRILL was a pioneer who followed his son W. P. Merrill to the West, and thus found a home in Milwaukee. In the early history of the city, the coming thither of an adventurous young man not infrequently resulted in the transplanting of an entire family from one of the older settlements of an Eastern state to the "broad empire of the West" with its limitless resources and boundless possibilities. This was what happened in the case of the Merrill family, and made pioneers alike of the father—who long since passed away—and the two sons who are still honored residents of the city to the evolution of which from a condition of primitive wilderness they have been witnesses. William P. Merrill, as has already been stated in this chapter, came to Milwaukee in 1836. A year later he was joined by his father and other members of the

family, and David Merrill, the father, spent the remaining years of his life here.

He was born in Maine in 1793, and married Eunice Lord, who was also of New England ancestry. Leaving New York state in 1835, his intention was to come as far West as Milwaukee at that time, but reaching the conclusion that the place was then too near the border line of civilization to be anything approaching a comfortable place of residence for his family, he stopped in Cleveland, Ohio, and remained there two years. In the fall of 1837 he determined to make the contemplated settlement in Milwaukee, and loading his goods and wares, together with his family into wagons, he made the long trip overland, arriving here late in the season. A log house on the Menomonee river, which had been vacated by a more fortunate pioneer, was the only house he could find available as a place of residence, and in this the family was domiciled—with blankets hung at the openings cut for doors and windows—during the first six months of their residence in Milwaukee. At the end of that time more comfortable quarters were secured, and the following spring Mr. Merrill became the proprietor of a log hotel, where for a time he dispensed old fashioned hospitality, at old fashioned prices. About 1840 or 1841, however, he engaged in a new enterprise, for which earlier experiences had given him a taste, and which developed in a few years into an industry of considerable magnitude.

Before leaving New York state he had engaged to some extent in the business of shipping live stock by boat to Montreal, Canada, and had thus become identified with the carrying trade of that region. As soon as he was able to command sufficient resources, he turned his attention to marine matters, and was one of the earliest vessel builders in Milwaukee. In company with another gentleman he built and put into the carrying trade on Lake Michigan, the schooner "Marvin," which old settlers will remember as one of the first vessels launched at Milwaukee. He next built "The Michael Dousman," and later built for himself and others numerous vessels employed in the lake traffic. In addition to his ship-building and carrying trade, which he developed to considerable proportions, he was interested also in merchandising operations, and was a capable and enterprising man of affairs, who is held in kindly

remembrance among the survivors of the pioneer period. An active and enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, he was among the organizers of one of the first lodges established in the State of Wisconsin, and prominent for many years among the Masons of Milwaukee. He died in Milwaukee, March 13, 1872.

JOHN B. MERRILL, son of David and brother of William P. Merrill was a boy twelve years of age when he came to Milwaukee in 1837. He was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, and went with the family to Massena Springs and later to Cleveland, Ohio, coming thence to Milwaukee.

The educational facilities of that period were by no means first-class and the sons of Milwaukee pioneers had manifold tasks to perform, but Mr. Merrill managed to secure a fairly good English education in the old time school kept by Eli Bates—afterward a wealthy lumberman of Chicago—in a room of the court-house. The room occupied by the school was that assigned to the jury when court was in session and vacations were necessary at frequent intervals, when the machinery of justice was in operation.

After about three years attendance at this school Mr. Merrill turned his attention to business, and his father being at that time engaged to a considerable extent in ship-building, he began working as a ship carpenter. The ship-building industry was then in its infancy at all western lake ports, and but few vessels of any kind had been built in Milwaukee. Only a few years earlier, "The Solomon Juneau," the first sailing vessel constructed at this port, had been launched and the first steamboat had been built here in 1837 for river work. All the vessels built in those days were of small capacity, capable of carrying from one to two hundred tons of freight. That it was the day of small things as compared with the present, is evidenced by the fact that a schooner which would carry twenty-five hundred or three thousand bushels of grain was looked upon as a large one, whereas some of the immense floating warehouses of to-day have a carrying capacity of more than one hundred thousand bushels of grain. Through his connection with the ship-building industry John B. Merrill became identified with the business to which he has since given the greater share of his time and attention, and in the conduct and management of which he has been signally



James Buchanan

successful. Although a mere boy at the time, he mastered all the details of vessel-building and was efficient both as a draughtsman and superintendent of construction. While connected with this branch of marine business he spent one winter at Kenosha, where he assisted in building the "Sam Hale," the only vessel ever built and launched at that port.

After devoting seven or eight years to vessel-building he engaged in the marine insurance business, as an employe of the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company, which was next to the first insurance company of this character organized and chartered in Milwaukee. For this business his thorough knowledge of all kinds of lake craft, his familiarity with the important features of the carrying trade, and well-balanced judgment, admirably qualified him, and he was entirely successful from the start. After an experience of several years in this capacity he formed a partnership with R. P. Fitzgerald in the vessel agency and insurance business, which they have continued together to up to the present time, and in which they have become widely known, their agency being one of the oldest now in existence at any of the lake ports. In addition to the agency and insurance features of his business, Mr. Merrill, in company with Mr. Fitzgerald and other gentlemen, is the owner of a line of eight steamers engaged in the lake traffic, four of which have been built in Milwaukee. For many years he has also been a member of the Board of Trade, and as a representative of the conservative element of that organization has sought to promote the healthful growth and development of trade and commerce while keeping in check dangerous speculative tendencies.

His good judgment and judicious counsels have commended him to his associates of this great organization of traders, and he has wielded an important influence in shaping its policies and controlling its action. As a business man he has been eminently successful in a field which he entered as a pioneer, and his long and active career has brought to him at the same time a comfortable fortune and the warm regard of the associates of a life time. Modest in his demeanor, quiet and mild-mannered, he has at the same time been forceful, energetic and enterprising, and has taken no unimportant part in the building up of a great community, a rich and prosperous city.

As a member of the Pioneer Association of Milwaukee, Mr. Merrill has been one of the men to whom the public is most largely indebted for the preservation of much that is of interest and value in the history of the city. His New England origin, or more properly speaking perhaps, his inheritance from a New England ancestry, has given him a thorough appreciation of the importance of preserving the annals of a community in the best form possible, and to every intelligently directed and honest effort having this object in view, he was given support and encouragement. Having been a close observer of events all his life, systematic in his efforts, and accurate in his judgments of men and affairs, his information relative to everything of consequence which has happened in Milwaukee within the past fifty years is almost encyclopedic in its character.

A retentive memory and a pleasing style of relating the events of the past have made him conspicuous among the pioneers whose reminiscences are always attractive, and "who could and they would," as the saying goes, give us pen portraits of the early settlers of Milwaukee which would be charmingly true to life.

Mrs. Merrill came to Milwaukee the same year that her husband came here. She was Miss Mary J. Porter before her marriage, came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, coming to Milwaukee with her parents in early childhood. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill has been one of the hospitable old homes of the city, and in all the relations of life they have merited the high regard in which they are held in the city in which both have passed all the years of their mature lives.

HARVEY BIRCHARD was one of the interesting characters of the pioneer period of the city's history, whose name has been handed down to the present in substantial and lasting improvements.

In the year 1635 Thomas Birchard sailed from England in the ship "True Love" with his wife and six children, and landed in New England the same year. He is subsequently found at Saybrook, and was deputy from that township to the general court in 1650-51. After that no record of him is found except an account of a very extensive land sale in 1656 to William Pratt, of Martha's Vineyard, wherein he quits claim for himself in behalf of his son, John Birchard. This son,

John, was one of the ten inhabitants of Norwich, Connecticut, accepted as freemen, and he was deputy to the general court in October, 1691. The marriage of John Birchard and Christian Andrews, July 22, 1653, and the birth to them between 1654 and 1680 of fourteen children, is recorded in Norwich, Connecticut.

Harvey Birchard was a descendant of John Birchard, who was one of the proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut, and who received a share of the "nine mile tract" of land which was deeded "unto the town and inhabitants of Norwich" by the Indians, June 6th, A. D. 1659, and which was settled by the Tracys, Taylors, Huntingtous, Bichards, Bingham, Wades and others. Harvey Birchard was born in the town of Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1800, and received his education in the schools of his native county. For several years after finishing his education he was in business with an elder brother in Carmel, Putnam county, New York. He subsequently made his residence in Philadelphia, where he met his friend, Mr. Welsch, and became largely interested in a traveling menagerie, being a member of the celebrated firms of Welsch, Birchard & Company, and Welsch, Howe & Company. During his connection with this business he made several voyages to Europe to obtain animals for the menageries in which he was interested, and is said to have imported the first polar bear and the first horned horse that were ever exhibited alive in this country.

He came to Milwaukee in 1838 in company with Lewis and Harrison Ludington, with whom he formed the co-partnership firm of Ludington, Birchard & Company, and opened a general store on the northwest corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets, in a building which occupied a site where the Pabst building now stands. The firm was successful, the Ludingtons continuing the business established by themselves and Birchard until 1857, when it was voluntarily given up. Mr. Birchard retired from the firm in 1840, and with his available means, perhaps twenty thousand dollars, which was considered a large sum in those days, commenced dealing in real estate and lending money in the city and surrounding country. He followed this business till the time of his death, and accumulated a large property.

During the later years of his life he had commenced building on his lots, which he would

doubtless have continued had he lived. His work completed in that direction was as follows: Birchard's Hall, corner of Grand avenue and West Water street, rebuilt by him in 1860, and again rebuilt by his wife and son in 1880, now a part of the Plankinton House block; five brick tenements, built in 1858, on the north side of Grand avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets; six brick stores, built in 1862, on the west side of West Water street, a few doors south of its intersection with Grand avenue. Prior to the building of the above mentioned structures he had built a large wooden dwelling, near the corner of Ninth and Grand avenue.

Mr. Birchard was a man of marked eccentricity of character and independence that amounted almost to contempt for the opinions of the outside world. This forced his faults, which were not peculiar to him alone, into undue prominence in the eyes of strangers, from whom unfortunately, his palliating virtues were hidden. After the lapse of many years, his old partners and intimate friends speak of him with a kindly affection, which bespeaks for him the possession of those higher traits of character which alone could keep his memory green so many years in the hearts of those who knew him long and well. Mr. Birchard was a man of exceptionally fine personal address with a remarkably intelligent face, and his appearance did not belie him, since his great business success is entirely attributable to his unerring judgment of human nature.

By temperament and education Mr. Birchard was a connoisseur in art. His love of art was most sincere; he loved it for its own sake. In politics he was a Republican, and took a very decided stand in support of the Union in the Civil War, but always declined to become a candidate for any public office. In religion he affiliated with the Episcopal Church.

He married in 1854 Miss Matilda Ormand Taylor, a daughter of the late Tracy Taylor, an eminent jurist and magistrate of Philadelphia, who died in 1832. The latter was a grandson of Andrew Tracy. "The Tracys and Taylors," compiled by Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth, proves that they were direct descendants of the Saxon kings of England. The descendants of Andrew Tracy are very numerous, and are to be found in many cities of the United States. Of those of his daughter, Mary Tracy, who married

Nathan Taylor, many are living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her son, Tracy Taylor, parent of Mrs. Birchard, was the first to leave his New England home. He settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whither his brothers, George and William, soon followed him. They were all interested in the iron business. The mother of Mrs. Birchard was a daughter of John Henry, who was a merchant in Philadelphia in the early days of that city. He left a large property, which was distributed among his many descendants in Philadelphia and Rising Sun. Mrs. Birchard, who survives, is like her husband, a lover of art, and as an amateur has drawn and painted much from nature, and, for one living so far from art centers, she is truly a critic. She has been an extensive traveler, visiting nearly all the points of interest in this country and Europe, and being a lady of keen observation, has profited by it, as any one will see on visiting her home. She wields the pen with the same ease and ability which characterized her gifted father, and has compiled and published a volume giving the genealogy of the family of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Norwich, Connecticut, and also of the Hydes, Tracys and Taylors. This publication is a work of great merit, and has the endorsement of such noted persons as Byron Sudely and Sir Bernard Burke, C. B., LL. D., Ulster, King of Arms, Dublin Castle, as the following letter will show :

DUBLIN CASTLE, IRELAND, November 3, 1888.

DEAR MRS. ABBEY:—I am and have been so ill, since I last wrote you, that I am obliged to use the pen of an amanuensis. I do not like waiting until I am better and able with my own hand to express how much I am pleased with your admirable history of the great house of Tracy. I have carefully gone through the volume, and my estimate is formed on a minute perusal. With esteem and regard,

Yours most truly,

J. BERNARD BURKE,
Ulster.

Harvey Birchard died at his home in Milwaukee in 1864, and was buried on the family lot in Forest Home Cemetery.

After remaining a widow for some time, Mrs. Birchard married Col. D. C. Abbey, and he too has been called away by death.

ROBERT HANEY was for nearly forty years a familiar figure among the old merchants of Milwaukee, and few of them did more to develop the commerce of the city or were more perfect types of the thoroughly upright, capable and intelligent merchant.

Mr. Haney was born June 8, 1809, in Batavia, Genesee, New York, grew up in that state, and began his business career there. His parents John and Jean Hoehna—or Haney as the name appears in its anglicized form—were natives of Holland, who came to New York state early in the present century, and settled on the tract of land in Genesee county which was known as "The Holland Purchase." John Haney was killed at Buffalo, when that place was burned by the British forces in the war of 1812, and his son Robert, then three years of age, grew up under the guardianship of his mother, who survived until 1856 and died in Batavia. His boyhood and early manhood were passed in Batavia, where he received a fair English education, being graduated from the Boys' Academy at that place. In 1839 he began business as a hardware merchant in Batavia and continued in that business until 1850. In 1848 he brought a stock of goods to Milwaukee, which was left in charge of Mr. John De Bow, with whom he had entered into a partnership, until two years later, when, after a disastrous fire in Batavia, he removed both his family and his business to Milwaukee. Engaging in the wholesale and retail hardware trade, he first did business in a store located on one of the lots on which the Plankinton House has since been built, and two years later removed to East Water street, where he continued in active business up to the end of his life. Beginning in a small way, he built up a large establishment, and the hardware house of R. Haney & Company was for many years well known throughout the northwest and its trade extended over a wide area of territory. Mr. Haney always gave to the business his personal attention and supervision, although capable and intelligent men were associated with him from time to time as partners. He belonged to the class of merchants enterprising enough, and shrewd enough as financiers, to reap the full benefit of activity in trade, who are at the same time conservative enough to avoid disaster in times of business depression. As careful and conscientious as he was capable and sagacious, he passed safely through financial crises like those of 1857 and 1873 which proved so disastrous to the mercantile interests of the country. He had a fine, old-fashioned sense of honor, which made him feel that every obligation which he assumed must be discharged in full, no matter how much

inconvenience it might occasion him or how easy it might have been to effect advantageous compromises. This phase of his character was forcibly illustrated early in his career in Milwaukee, when a disastrous fire left him, for the time being, seriously embarrassed financially. The loss which he sustained at that time aroused the sympathies of those who had claims against him, and many of them proposed to discount their bills in order to assist him in getting a new start. He refused, however, to take advantage of the proposed discounts and insisted upon paying dollar for dollar every obligation, as soon as he found himself able to do so. An incident in this connection illustrates the degree of confidence which he had in his own resources, and also the confidence which he inspired in those with whom he had business relations. While his store was burning he sat on a curb stone near by, making out the schedule of a new stock of merchandise which he proposed to order. When the order reached the house of Phelps, Dodge & Company, in New York, the head of the firm was asked if it would be safe to send so large a bill of goods to a firm which had just passed through a disastrous fire experience. The answer returned by the shrewd old New York merchant was: "Send Robert Haney all he asks for until his head is burned off." The goods came promptly and before navigation closed for the season one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of iron was safely housed in a new store room, in which Mr. Haney had resumed business. His career thereafter was a prosperous one and at his demise, which occurred January 7, 1885, he left a handsome fortune as well as a good name. A quiet, reserved, undemonstrative man, a comparatively small number of his business associates and contemporaries became intimately acquainted with him, but those who knew him well had a thorough appreciation of the purity of his life, of the kindly impulses of his nature, and of the strict probity which governed his action, in the conduct of all his affairs. His relations with his employes—of whom he had from time to time a large number—were such as to cause them, almost without exception, to become warmly attached to him, and many of them were indebted to him for a start in life, which brought to them abundant prosperity in later years.

A Democrat of the old school he adhered firmly to that political faith, but only once allowed him-

self to accept any kind of official preferment. That was in 1861, when he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives from the First ward of Milwaukee, and served through the important session of the legislature, which was charged with the responsibility of putting the state on a war footing. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In 1844, four years before he first came to Milwaukee, Mr. Haney married Miss Delia Cornelia Dickinson of Batavia, New York, and they began their permanent residence here in 1850. Mrs. Haney, who survives her husband, still resides in this city, and their only child is now the wife of Hon. James G. Flanders, whose career as one of the leading lawyers of the state has been sketched elsewhere in this chapter of the history of Milwaukee.

CHRISTIAN WAHL, SR., was born in 1802 at Pirmasenz, a small town in Rhenish Bavaria, better known as the Palatinate, which at that time, however, belonged to France. His father, Caspar Wahl, served under the great Napoleon as a captain in the campaign against Spain, during which he was wounded and lost his eyesight. The son, Christian, was trained in the local public school (then under French control), where he obtained a good education and a perfect command of the French language. Aside from his regular studies he early developed a great love for music, and applied himself assiduously to the practical study of the bassoon, one of the most difficult of all orchestral instruments, upon which, however, he acquired a fine technique, and in later years played as a regular member of the orchestra of the Milwaukee Musical Society.

After completing his education he entered the Bavarian Revenue service (the Palatinate meantime having become a part of Bavaria), in which occupation he remained uninterruptedly until his emigration to America in 1846, having married Miss Elizabeth Fuhkmann in 1826. On landing in this country he proceeded with his family directly to Milwaukee, in which city he arrived May 2, 1846, and where he remained until his death, engaged in the manufacture of glue. He devoted himself so closely to business that he had little or no time for other occupations, and the only public position which he held was as a member of the School Board. He was a man of broad religious views personally, but exceedingly toler-

ant of the beliefs of others, and in politics he was a life-long Democrat. His only important journey was his one voyage across the ocean, so he could not be considered as a traveler; and in the consideration of his social characteristics, while he was a very pleasant and genial companion and a delightful talker, his most prominent trait was his devoted love for music. Being one of the original founders of the Milwaukee Musical Society, he was steadily enthusiastic and faithful in assisting its progress, and served repeatedly as its president, never missing a single rehearsal, although his house was three miles from the hall. Although steadfast in retaining a love for his natal land, he became an admirable American in every sense of the word, and at the time of his death in 1871 he was sincerely regretted as a business man of the strictest integrity and a citizen not easily to be replaced.

CHARLES HENRY LARKIN was one of the pioneers of Milwaukee, who achieved unusual distinction in the course of a long and useful life, and he was hardly less prominently identified with state and county affairs than with the municipal affairs of the city. Born in the famous old town of Stonington, Connecticut, May 2, 1810, he came of good New England stock, and was a typical representative of the element which has done so much for the advancement of American civilization in all portions of the United States. His grandfather, Abel Larkin, was a native of Wales, and among the early residents of Westerly Rhode Island. His maternal grandfather, James Rhodes, was also an early citizen of that place, where Jonathan Larkin and Nancy Rhodes, parents of our subject, were born. Jonathan Larkin was engaged, when a young man, in the Newfoundland fisheries, in which he met with considerable success. After farming for some years at Stonington, he removed in 1825 to Alden, Erie county, New York, where he became a large farmer, and was much respected as a man of affairs. He was active in the management of town affairs, and died there full of honors.

Charles H. Larkin was the fourth son and fourth of seven children reared by Jonathan Larkin. In his youth there were no free schools accessible to him, but he had the benefit of the district pay school, an academy at Alden, and finished at a private school. At the age of sixteen years he set out to make his own way in the world, and

took employment as a clerk in a general store at Alden, where he remained for three years. He was subsequently employed in Buffalo and at other points in a similar capacity. When no employment offered he sometimes engaged in speculation on his own account—always trying to turn his time to some profitable account. His was one of those energetic natures which cannot brook idleness, and, being full of energy and in the enjoyment of good health, he was especially fitted for the work of a pioneer in the development of the West, and Milwaukee was fortunate in becoming the scene of his early activities.

In 1836 Mr. Larkin arrived in Milwaukee, having previously visited Michigan and other western territory, and decided to settle here. He at once made claim to a quarter-section of land in what is now Greenfield township, on which he dwelt for two years to perfect his title. The panic of 1837 made especially hard times for the pioneers of Milwaukee, but Mr. Larkin was more fortunate than many, in having brought about ten thousand dollars with him. By means of helping others and by various investments, he soon disposed of this, and struggled along much the same as the rest. While residing on his claim, which is now a fine farm, one hundred acres of which he owned up to the time of his death, he bought and sold horses, and engaged in various enterprises which employed his youthful energies and kept the wolf from the door. At one time he led ten horses through the woods alone, over the trail from Chicago to Milwaukee. He made excursions alone on horseback to what is now the southwestern part of the state, when there were few houses between here and Madison, and none beyond. Youth and vigor see few dangers in such enterprises, and the pioneer spirit in Mr. Larkin was rampant. In 1848, he opened a warehouse at the foot of East Water street, and dealt extensively in all kinds of produce, live stock and everything produced by the farmer. He also did a large forwarding business, sending goods by team to Madison and other interior parts of the territory. He also invested in real estate, and after a few years retired from the warehouse business and gave his attention chiefly to his real estate interests. He built a block of stores on Reed street, and as late as 1893 was engaged in the construction of a handsome block at the corner of Lake and Reed streets.

He was a warm personal friend of the late Alexander Mitchell, who had great respect for his opinions and good judgment by which the latter was often guided in his extensive business operations. This friendship sprang up at the time of the bank riots, which were quelled largely through the influence of Mr. Larkin, who was sheriff at that time. By his influence with the masses and his co-operation with the presidents of the several banks the excitement was allayed, and the people did not suffer the loss of a dollar. Always public-spirited and ready to serve the interests of the city of which he was in a sense one of the founders, and of which he never ceased to be proud, he was associated with Guido Pfister, Alexander Mitchell and others on the public debt committee to which was entrusted the difficult task of refunding the city debt, which was successfully and creditably accomplished. During his residence in Greenfield, he served as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1866-67-68-69 represented his district in the State Senate. In 1872, 1874 and 1875 he was a member of the State House of Representatives from Milwaukee, and few of the legislators who have represented this city in the general assembly of the state have wielded as much influence as Mr. Larkin.

He was a member of the Second Constitutional Convention, which framed the present organic law of the state, served as school commissioner four years, was county treasurer for a time, pension agent by appointment of President Buchanan, and sheriff of Milwaukee county one term. In 1862 he was commissioned by the governor to raise a regiment of troops, but feeling that he was too old to engage in warfare, he assisted his son, Courtland P. Larkin, to enlist a company, of which the son was commissioned second-lieutenant, rising to the rank of major of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers.

In all the relations of life he so conducted himself as to retain the respect of himself and his fellows. He was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay and a Whig in his political affiliations in early life, but allied himself after the death of that eminent statesman with the Democratic party. His religious affiliations were with the Episcopal Church, and the Milwaukee County Pioneer's Society was one of the social institutions in which he was always deeply interested. Surrounded by true and faithful friends, gazing on

the setting sun with unflinching eye, he passed away at his home in Milwaukee, August 16, 1894, leaving his sons to carry on the work which he began so long ago.

In 1830, at Alden, New York, Mr. Larkin was married to Miss Louise Durkee, a native of Bennington, Vermont, who proved his faithful helpmate till called to her reward, January 15, 1889. She did not complain of life in a pioneer cabin, though fitted to grace a palace, and was always her husband's coadjutor in every worthy enterprise. She was a woman of considerable literary talent, but was not given to show or ostentation, and lived a quiet domestic life, content in ministering to the welfare of husband and children. Of the latter, four survive her, viz.: Charles H., Jr., of Plymouth, Iowa; Louise L. (wife of Mason G. Smith, residing in St. Louis, Missouri), Courtland P. and Clarence D., of Milwaukee. Mrs. Larkin was a daughter of Thomas and Betsy (Stone) Durkee, of New Hampshire birth, and descended from old New England families.

GEORGE DYER, a pioneer and long well-known business man of Milwaukee, was a native of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, where he was born December 3, 1818. His parents were Jonah Dyer and Elizabeth (Harding) Dyer, both of English descent. The parents died prior to George's arriving at the age of twelve years, thus throwing him upon his own responsibility at a tender age.

The death of his parents made the first great change in the life and career of Mr. Dyer, who had prior to that event been devoted to his studies, but who was after that compelled to earn his own living. He learned the saddlery and harness trade with his brother-in-law in St. Johns, New Brunswick, where he remained till he had attained his eighteenth year. He then became a journeyman harness-maker, and in that capacity traveled to Boston and New York, remaining about six months in each place. He also worked in New Orleans and St. Louis. At the latter place he worked only long enough to replenish his depleted purse sufficiently to carry him back to New York. In 1840 he started for the West, spending a short time in Albany, New York, going from there to Buffalo, where he remained working at his trade until the fall of 1842. Prompted by ambition to find a field of action where his enterprise might have full, free scope, he sailed on the



George Dyer-

propeller Hercules for Milwaukee, where he arrived shortly before the close of navigation. Soon after his arrival he engaged with Russell Wheeler, in whose employ he remained at work at his trade until the spring of 1843, when he went to Racine, engaging there in the grocery business with his brother, under the firm name of Dyer & Dyer, which business he continued until September, 1847. At that time he removed to Milwaukee and purchased the harness manufacturing establishment and trade of a Mr. Armstrong, who had succeeded to the business of Russell Wheeler with whom Mr. Dyer first engaged upon his arrival at Milwaukee. The business at first was confined to the manufacture and sale of harness and saddlery. He soon enlarged and added to his business, making it a great supply depot for the furnishing of everything required in the harness and saddlery business, and it became the most extensive house in the wholesale harness, saddlery and furnishing trade in the West. The store was (in 1847) located at 211 East Water street. In 1849 the store was burned and the stock removed, but again replaced, and the business continued there until 1856, when Mr. Dyer removed to the Cross Block. At this time Mr. J. T. Smith, of New York, became a partner, and so continued until 1867. During this time the business was conducted under the firm name of Geo. Dyer & Co. January 1, 1860, the Cross Block was burned, and the business was removed to No. 381 East Water street. In 1872 the store was again burned out, and the establishment moved to Nos. 373 and 375 East Water street. In spite of the disasters by fire and the many seasons of depression that occurred during these early years, under the quiet but efficient conduct of Mr. Dyer the business was established on a firm basis, and to-day, under the management of his son, Charles J., ranks in the extent of its business among the heaviest houses in the West. The trade extends over nearly all of the Western states, and wherever known the firm enjoys the full confidence of its patrons.

The secret of this success is found in the rules which governed Mr. Dyer in all his business transactions. They were, honesty and fair dealing, cash purchases, short credits, promptness, truthfulness, fidelity. All of these were strictly enforced and adhered to. A particularly noticeable trait of Mr. Dyer's character was modesty. He was of a retir-

ing disposition and shrank from newspaper notoriety. Anything like ostentation in charities he studiously avoided. Though he contributed to worthy objects, he had pronounced views in the matter of giving, and was careful not to indulge in indiscriminate benevolence that often does more harm than good. His desire was great to avoid any responsibility for thwarting endeavor, or for encouraging idleness.

He was one of the incorporators of the Farmer's & Miller's Bank, which was later merged into the First National Bank, and was a director in the First National Bank up to his death. He was a member of the order of Odd Fellows and held some of the high offices of the order. He was a great lover of the American system of education and always favored giving to the young the best possible educational advantages. He affiliated with the Universalist Church, and was always a man of liberal views. He was a strong Republican and never hesitated to express his views or give his reasons for adhering to that political faith. He was a man of positive convictions and unyielding in his opinions of right and wrong.

Mr. Dyer married Miss Rebecca A. Simmons, December 12, 1847, at Racine, Wisconsin. Her ancestors were Quakers. She was born at Easton, state of New York, February 17, 1829, and was educated in her native county. To this union were born eight children, only two of whom are now living, a daughter Elizabeth, and son Charles J., who continues the business of his father. The daughter married Oliver C. Mason. Mrs. Dyer is an accomplished lady of fine motherly instincts and thoroughly domestic in her habits and tastes.

Mr. Dyer departed this life June 6, 1892, at his residence, 520 Cass street, after an illness of about one year, leaving his widow and two children to mourn their loss. He was buried in their family lot at Forest Home Cemetery.

EDWARD DWIGHT HOLTON, a distinguished pioneer of Wisconsin, was born at Lancaster, New Hampshire, April 28, 1815, the son of Joseph and Mary (Fisk) Holton. In his earlier years he worked on the farm on which he was born, and when fourteen years of age was indentured to D. Smith, of Bath, New Hampshire, for a term of four years as a merchant's clerk, his compensation to be a salary of thirty-five dollars per year.

His facilities for obtaining an education were what the common school afforded, but he was fond of books, and diligently applied himself to study during his spare hours, and thus gathered sufficient knowledge to qualify himself for teaching. At the close of his indenture he returned to his native village, where he taught school a year, after which he became clerk in a store in the town of Lisbon, New Hampshire. Soon after this his former employer, who had important mercantile interests in Buffalo, New York, desirous of securing the services of a trustworthy agent to look after them, remembered the faithful and intelligent boy whom he had trained to business, and offered the place to young Holton, who gladly accepted it. Accordingly, in the spring of 1837 Mr. Holton proceeded to Buffalo and assumed the responsible position of book-keeper and cashier in the shipping and forwarding house of M. Kingman & Company, and continued to act in that capacity nearly four years. At the end of that period, in the fall of 1840, having determined to become a merchant, and believing himself qualified for a more independent place, he resigned his position, purchased goods on his own account and proceeded to Milwaukee, where he opened a store and carried on a prosperous and constantly increasing business until 1850.

In 1849, Mr. Holton believing that something should be done to open up the rich prairies of the interior and develop the latent resources of the state, interested himself in the organization of a railroad company that should traverse the state westward from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and labored earnestly to secure stock subscriptions for the proposed road. He became its active manager and financial agent, and remained connected with the great enterprise until it was completed to Prairie du Chien. Before the completion of the road the management fell into difficulty and defaulted in the payment of the interest on the bonds, and the bondholders were clamorous for a foreclosure, and demanded possession of the road. This was resisted by the management on the ground of injustice to the stockholders and other creditors, because as they believed, there was abundant value in the property for a fair return to each and all of the creditors and owners. In this view Mr. Holton earnestly participated, and, as a member of the legislature of the state in 1860 and 1861 carried through a

law called a readjustment law, by which the bondholders were permitted to take possession of the road, with a new bond or preferred stock as they might elect, they having a first lien, and the subsequent liens and ownerships to be preserved intact, and deriving dividends in their order as first, second, third and fourth classes, the revenues of the property being employed for the payment of dividends on these classes; and in the event of no revenue to either of the classes in any one year, there should be no loss of ownership or position, but it simply waited until revenue enough should accrue, when it should draw its dividend or interest. The claims to interests in the road then aggregated nearly eight million dollars, and were held by people widely scattered over this country and Europe. To obtain their consent to this readjustment was a novel scheme, and to most persons seemed impracticable. Mr. Holton thoroughly believed in its feasibility, and had the satisfaction of witnessing its accomplishment and of bearing an important part in its consummation, and furthermore, at an early day after the adoption of the plan, of seeing the property fully adequate to the payment of interest and dividends, so that the common stock at length reached as high a figure as two hundred per cent. in the New York market.

In 1852 Mr. Holton became the president of the Farmers and Millers' Bank of Milwaukee, a small institution of fifty thousand dollars capital, then recently organized and in operation under the new banking law of the state. To this, as to all the enterprises that engaged his attention, he bent his energies, and speedily carried the stock of this bank from fifty thousand dollars to half a million, and continued in its successful management for ten years.

Early in 1862 President Lincoln conferred upon Mr. Holton the appointment of allotment commissioner, Congress having authorized the appointment of three for each state, the object being to secure an allotment of soldier's pay, or a part thereof, to their families or friends, and thus save from waste in the camp vast sums that would be valuable if sent home. Quitting his large and varied business, he gave himself personally to this work, followed the Wisconsin regiments from state to state, and with his associates was instrumental in securing large allotments from the regiments visited. In devoting himself to his duties as commissioner, together with the change of climate

and exposure, he contracted disease, and was compelled to return North. After many months illness, finding himself weak and prostrate, he returned his commission to the president, unable further to execute it. He also resigned the presidency of his bank—first having taken steps to bring it under the new law as a national bank—and in the summer of 1863, with his family sailed for Europe, bearing influential letters from Secretary Seward and others.

While in Europe he imparted much information to the inhabitants concerning American affairs, and removed many prejudices. During this absence he wrote letters which were published in the *Evening Wisconsin* and were read with interest by the public.

At the expiration of a year Mr. Holton and family safely returned from their European journey, and retired to his farm in the suburbs of Milwaukee. Seeking the best Devon cattle, the best Southdown sheep, and the best French Percheron horses, he there made a practical demonstration of what he knew about farming.

After the great Chicago fire he was called from his retirement to take the management of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, with a paid up capital of only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and he brought it within three years to one of the strongest and soundest companies in the country, its capital in this brief period being increased to six hundred thousand dollars. In connection with his services as manager of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, he took an important part in organizing and maintaining the International Board of Lake Underwriters, of which he was president from its organization to the date of his death. He was a prominent member of the National Board of Trade, having been its president, and often appointed upon important committees. Being a fluent and eloquent speaker, a ready and able debater, he never failed to hold the attention of any assembly he addressed. Having had a large experience, and endowed with rare penetration, he seldom hesitated to discuss any important matter of public interest. In 1869 he made an able and telling speech before the National Board of Trade at Richmond, Virginia, on the subject of our National finances and in favor of returning to a specie basis.

Soon after his advent to the territory of Wis-

consin, he was elected, without any solicitation on his part, high sheriff of the county of Milwaukee, embracing at that time what are now the counties of Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha and Milwaukee. This was in 1843. In the year 1844 the anti-slavery question was agitated in the city of Milwaukee, and out of it grew the organization of the liberty party of the state of Wisconsin. In this Mr. Holton became deeply interested, and from that time acted with unabated zeal and fidelity with the political abolitionists of the country, carrying the discussion into church as well as state. He was frequently the candidate of this party, and ran for Congress in the infancy of this political organization. In 1853 he became the nominee of the Free Soil party of Wisconsin for governor against William A. Barstow, Democrat, and J. C. Baird, Whig, concentrating, for the first time in the history of the state, a large Free Soil vote. In 1856 he was nominated as one of the prominent candidates for United States Senator, the other two being J. R. Doolittle and T. O. Howe. He, however, withdrew from the field, leaving Mr. Doolittle who held similar opinions, to be made United States Senator. He was a staunch Republican, but no partisan; and was not a politician in the modern acceptance of that term. In religion Mr. Holton was a Congregationalist. In 1845 he married Lucinda C. Millard, cousin of the late Millard Fillmore, who survives her husband and is still a resident of Milwaukee.

SILAS CHAPMAN comes of English ancestry, the founders of the American branch of the family having come to this country and settled in New London, Connecticut, in 1670. These early colonists were sea faring people. The father of Mr. Chapman was a New England ironmonger, and the son was born in Southampton, Massachusetts, June 18, 1813. He is the youngest son of Asahel and Sarah (Winter) Chapman, and one of eleven children. The family has been remarkable for longevity, Mr. Chapman's brother Julius, having died in 1892 at the age of eighty-nine; Asahel, Jr., in 1891, aged ninety-one; Charles in 1887, aged sixty-six; Daniel W. in 1892, aged eighty-three; William in 1892, aged eighty-one. Of five sisters two have lived to be more than eighty years of age.

Mr. Chapman received his education at a New England academy and at the University of New

York. He is a printer by trade, having served his apprenticeship on the *Springfield Republican*, working as a compositor for several years thereafter in Boston and New York.

Although he is now eighty-two years of age, Mr. Chapman does not use spectacles, and walks from his home to his place of business with the ease of a man of sixty. He also indulges in five or six-mile walks in the suburbs occasionally, visiting the places and surroundings that are familiar and noting the changes that have taken place in a half century. It seems almost incredible, and yet it is true, that he was born before the end of the war with England known to history as the war of 1812, during President Madison's administration. The first Napoleon was in Germany, Moscow had been burned eight months before, and the battle of Waterloo was still to come. Wisconsin was a primeval wilderness. There were only seventeen states in the Union. Geographers knew no more of Central America than is now known of Central Africa. Only one expedition had then crossed the country to the Pacific, and that was Lewis and Clark's expedition. The territory which comprises the present states and territories of Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Utah, were not in the United States, but were owned by Spain. There was not a steam-printing press in the country. Mr. Chapman did not see a railroad till he was twenty years old, nor ride on one till he was twenty-one.

His first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen in 1844. He was a Whig in politics as long as the party had a national existence. Early in the forties he for a time edited and published the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, and in 1856 he ran a paper (the *Journal*) for a few months in support of Fillmore for President, but on Buchanan's election it was discontinued.

Previous to coming to this state in 1841, Mr. Chapman was engaged in educational work, teaching at Ames Academy, Montgomery county, New York—in those days one of the foremost institutions of learning in the Empire State—and he came here as an educator. After coming to Wisconsin, Mr. Chapman resided at Waukesha (then Prairieville) for a year, and taught in Prairieville Academy—now Carroll College—the first incorporated educational institution of any kind in the state. He removed to Milwaukee in

1842 and taught a select school in a building which stood where the Colby & Abbot Block now stands. Some of his pupils during his career as a teacher, both in the East and here, are now engaged in business in Milwaukee, and are among the Cream City's well-known citizens. Among them are Judge Austin, Joshua Stark, E. Kurtz Miller, A. W. Kellogg, Hazen Mooers, and Henry W. Bleyer. The late Governor Alex. W. Randall was also his pupil.

After the organization of the state and when it was proposed to create the position of superintendent of instruction, delegates from both political parties waited on Mr. Chapman and offered him the position of State Superintendent, but he declined it. He served three years as member of the Milwaukee School Board. When the normal school law was passed, Mr. Chapman became a member of the first Board of Normal Regents, and continued in that connection for twelve years. Most of the time he was secretary of the board, and was employed by the board before the organization of the normal schools to visit the high schools and academies with normal departments.

When the Chatauqua circle became a popular method of education among young people, Mr. Chapman entered heartily into that branch of educational work, and assisted in conducting one of the largest and most popular circles in this city, some eight or nine years ago.

In connection with the book publishing business in which he was engaged, Mr. Chapman issued the map of Wisconsin, originally prepared by Dr. Increase A. Lapham in 1846, and continued the publication of the state map up to about ten years ago. For many years past he has been engaged in the map business, having in his time published the first section maps of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, respectively. His Milwaukee City Guide has reached its thirteenth thousand, and of his map of Milwaukee county, more than one hundred thousand have been sold.

Mr. Chapman is a Congregationalist in his religious faith, and a deacon of Pilgrim Church.

He was married in 1839 to Miss Phoebe Fowler Austin, of Montgomery county, New York.

FREDERICK CHARLES BEST was one of two brothers who came as *avants-coureur* to Milwaukee, and thus paved the way for the settlement here of an entire family which has contrib-

uted in no small degree to the up-building of the city, and which has been conspicuous for thrift, sagacity and good citizenship.

Charles Best, as he was known to the older settlers of Milwaukee, was born in Mettenheim on the Rhine, near Worms, in the Province of Rhein-Hessen, Germany, January 26, 1812. He was the eldest son of Jacob Best and received a fairly good education in the schools of Mettenheim after which he learned the coopers' trade. His early life in a Rhenish Province, in which wine-making was one of the leading industries, made him familiar from childhood with the manufacture of the beverages for which this region was then and is still famous, and he spent several years working in the vineyards along the Rhine before coming to this country. In 1840, he came with his brother Jacob Best, Jr., to America, and the same year settled in Milwaukee where they engaged first in the manufacture of vinegar. That he was pleased with the country and had a keen appreciation and intelligent comprehension of its advantages and opportunities is evinced by the fact that in 1841 he returned to his old home in Germany with a report which induced his father and the entire family to return with him to Milwaukee in 1842. When he came back to what was then a struggling Western village, he was accompanied by father, mother, brothers and sisters, and even venerable Grandfather Best, then eighty-two years of age.

Soon after their arrival in Milwaukee, Charles Best and his brother Jacob sold out the business which they had established and in company with their father and two other brothers founded the brewing business which has since grown to such vast proportions. At the end of three years he withdrew from the partnership with his father and brothers and again engaged in the manufacture of vinegar, extending his trade to Chicago and other towns. His trade with Chicago assumed considerable proportions and a large portion of the product of his vinegar factory found a market in that city, much of it being transported by wagons in summer and by sleds in winter. After a time he added to the vinegar plant a small brewery and in 1850 he founded what was known as the Plank Road Brewery, associating with him his brother Lorenz Best. It was from this brewery that the first shipment of beer was made from Milwaukee to New York in 1852, and Frederick Charles

Best may therefore be said to have been the father of the export beer trade of the city.

During the panic of 1857 he lost the larger share of his accumulations through the manipulations of a partner, and went to Chicago where he lived from 1857 to 1864. In 1864 or perhaps in 1865 he returned to Milwaukee where he came more prominently before the public thereafter, as a county official than as a business man. In 1870 he was elected Register of Deeds for Milwaukee county and was twice re-elected thereafter, serving the public faithfully and acceptably in this official capacity.

Although not an active politician he was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and acted always with the conservative element of that party. He was a Protestant in his religious faith and a member of one of the pioneer Masonic organizations of the city.

Becoming a citizen of Milwaukee during the pioneer era, Mr. Best was a resident of the city nearly forty years and during that time was much esteemed by his business associates and the general public. A generous, kindly, and genial man, he was one of the pioneers of whom surviving associates cherish pleasant memories, and whose family has since been conspicuously identified socially and in a business way with the city.

His wife and six children were the surviving members of his family.

ELIPHALET CRAMER was one of the honored pioneers of Milwaukee. He came to this city in 1836 and departed this life in 1872, after a long and useful career, honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens, and surrounded by loving kindred. He was the eldest son of the Hon. John Cramer, of Saratoga county, New York, and was born at Waterford, on June 5, 1814.

He was a man of bright intellect, varied acquirements, genial and lovable in his disposition, and ambitious for all the graces of education which an elevated nature naturally desired to attain. He was graduated at Union College as salutatorian of his class in the year 1834. It was the desire of his father that he should study law, the profession to which he belonged. But his health not being good, and being of a religious turn of mind, his parents concluded that he had better take a course at Princeton Theological Seminary. But soon afterward, his health failing, his parents suggested that he better go to the West for venture

and for health. So he landed in Milwaukee in October, 1836. Everything was wildly speculative here then. Flour had risen to twenty dollars a barrel, and there was not enough meat for the supply of the inhabitants—then numbering only one thousand five hundred—hence whitefish, bread and potatoes were the principal food. During the winter of 1837 he returned to his father's house temporarily, and it may be noted that it required three weeks for him to make the journey from Milwaukee to Albany.

He returned to Milwaukee in the summer of 1837, and engaged in the land and real estate business in which he made a moderate living. As soon as the industries of the country began to revive after the collapse of 1837, he became quite an investor for Eastern parties in this state, principally in farming lands. Erastus Corning, of Albany, then and always a great merchant and a strong man, placed funds in Mr. Cramer's hands for investment, and his policy toward those who gave him their confidence was so honorable and so mutually advantageous that when Mr. Corning came to settle up with him five years afterward he made the remark, "You are the only person through whom I have made a Western investment and have not lost money." These were the precious jewels of faith and confidence.

Mr. Cramer continued his occupation as land and real estate agent until after the state was admitted into the Union. In 1853, the state permitting bank charters, he, with the assistance of his Eastern friends, organized the old State Bank of Milwaukee, now known as the Milwaukee National Bank. It soon became one of the most prosperous institutions in Wisconsin, as it secured the confidence of the people by its upright management. Eliphalet Cramer was the first president of the bank, and remained at its head for some years, until failing health compelled him to resign.

Meanwhile the Milwaukee Gaslight Company, which had been started by John Lockwood, had got into serious difficulties. It then occurred to Mr. Cramer to buy out the Lockwood interests and establish the Gaslight Company on a new basis. This was done, and Eastern capitalists were never lacking to show their confidence in his stainless integrity as a financial manager. The Gaslight Company had to go through sore and hard trials, but its president, by his prudence,

thrift and devotion, piloted it through all its difficulties, and it became one of the most solid and best paying investments in the United States. It was hard work to relieve it of all its troubles. A rival company was started on the South side and thus divided the Milwaukee interest. That company failed and the present company concluded to buy the plant. After long and perplexing negotiations the whole plant was bought for fifty thousand dollars—one hundred thousand dollars had been expended by the investors. It was a low price and of such immense advantage to the company that one of the directors urged Mr. Cramer to stock it again for two hundred thousand dollars and divide the surplus as a nice plum among themselves. But he was not to be tempted thus to besmirch his good name. He declined all such proffers, and listed the South side plant with the Milwaukee Gaslight Company at the exact price which he agreed to pay. This was so honorable and so unusual among directors of corporations, that the few friends who knew of this transaction said: "Eliphalet Cramer is an honest man, the noblest work of God!"

During the Civil War, when every cannon ball seemed to go straight through the Southern state bonds, which were the basis of the securities of the state bank circulation, it required the highest courage and ability to keep the bank open and maintain faith with its creditors. But it was done by the shareholders consenting to be deprived of half of their investment, cutting down the capital from five hundred thousand dollars to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In those trying days a special examiner was appointed and he insisted that the bank ought to be closed, but Eliphalet Cramer said "No, it would be unwise to ourselves and unjust to the shareholders." He was sustained by the late Judge Downer, an influential director, and thus was the bank saved from utter collapse.

In 1839 Eliphalet Cramer married Electa Fay, daughter of Dr. Fay, an eminent physician of Utica, and the niece of Theodore Fay, minister, resident at Switzerland. This marriage secured to him the comforts and delights of a happy home, and in the society of a true wife and loving children, no man was happier than he among his household gods.

His tastes were always intellectual, so he loved books and newspapers, and he was a most beauti-



Henry Bessie

ful reader of the English language. The writer will never forget how charmingly he would read the heart-stirring sermons of Henry Ward Beecher discoursing on the duties of man and the call of patriotism to defend the Union when it seemed tottering to its fall. Beecher's Thanksgiving sermons were magnificent, and we doubt whether the world will ever read again such words of glowing patriotism, irrepressible eloquence and thankfulness to the Almighty for our blessings and our bounties in being spared not to witness a torn and dissevered Union, but a country more united, more strong and more happy because of the terrible trials through which it had passed. Mr. Cramer was naturally a devout man, and therefore his reading gave an intonation to the grand language of Beecher which rings in our heart and resounds in our ears after the lapse of eight and twenty years.

HENRY BUESTRIN, a worthy citizen, and a man of great enterprise, energy and activity, who did much to promote the development and progress of this the city of Milwaukee, was one of the honored pioneer builders of the city.

Mr. Buestrin was born August 9, 1829, in the town of Kammin, near Stettin, Prussia, and came to America with his parents, David and Annie Buestrin, in 1839, locating in Milwaukee. The father for many years owned a farm on the west side of East Water street, and later became a building contractor, a trade he had followed in his native land. Young Buestrin was at this time but ten years of age. There were no schools of consequence here at that time, and he began life with almost none of the kind of knowledge gleaned from school books. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade, and as soon as he had acquired a thorough knowledge of its details he branched out as a contractor, and by energy and pluck fought his way upward into prominence, and became the best known and most capable contractor and builder in the city. The many beautiful and substantial structures of Milwaukee attest the capability of the men who erected them, and in this connection it may be said that much of the beauty of the city is due to the skill of Henry Buestrin in his building operations. Among the many notable edifices with the building of which he had more or less to do, may be named Immanuel Presbyterian Church, the Pfister Block, Philip Best Building, new In-

surance Building, and the Exposition Building. He superintended the erection of the water works buildings, and was one of the early champions of the great flushing tunnel project, which has proven of such benefit to the city from a sanitary point of view. His specialty was in moving and raising brick structures, some of them very heavy, such as the Milwaukee County Bank, Treat's Hall, and the Mabler & Wendt Building. This difficult work was done by him in such a way as to reflect great credit upon the skill and determination of the man who undertook such Herculean tasks.

For a few years he had connected with him in business August Kieckhefer, and later on took his sons into partnership. They inherited their father's abilities, and are worthy successors of one who can truly be said to have done much for Milwaukee.

Mr. Buestrin was never actively interested in politics, but adhered to the principles of the Republican party. He was reared a Lutheran, and continued to be connected with that church to the end of his life.

He was married November 20, 1855, to Miss Katherine Bloss, a native of Germany, and of their issue eight children survive: Mrs. Emily E. Hutchings, Mrs. Anna Kieckhefer, Mrs. Augusta Ulbricht, Frank A., August H., and Henry F. Buestrin, Mrs. Katharine Habbigger and Lizzie Buestrin.

Mr. Buestrin was a member of both the American and German Old Settlers' Clubs, and was for many years an active member of the old volunteer fire department. He was a man of strict integrity, of unblemished reputation, and was honored by all who knew him. He died February 21, 1893.

JAMES H. ROGERS was among the early settlers of Milwaukee, of whose presence here during the pioneer era, and of whose activity and enterprise as well, there are constant reminders in the ordinary course of business. In the transfers of realty, the examination of land titles and the perusal of old records, one's attention is attracted to the frequency with which his name appears and his identity as one of the founders of the city becomes fixed in one's mind. His connection with Milwaukee began almost with the beginning of its existence, his history was a part of its history, and his descendants are among

the most numerous and prominent of the representatives of the pioneer families.

James Higson Rogers was born January 11, 1794, in the city of Troy, New York. He was of Quaker parentage and his inheritance was the broad common sense, thrift and sagacity of that admirable people. His business career may be said to have begun when he was sixteen years of age, because at that time he left home to make his own way in the world. With a cash capital of three dollars he began business in Glens Falls, New York, and built up a considerable mercantile establishment at that place. He next kept a hotel at Lake George, and must have accumulated some capital in these enterprises because he shortly afterward became somewhat prominent as a government contractor both in the carrying of mails and the making of public improvements.

Brought up in New York state, and never having traveled to any extent, if at all, beyond its boundaries, he had had slight opportunities to become familiar with the resources of the country at large, but was nevertheless impressed by the fact that a country of vast possibilities was that spoken of in those days, as the country lying west of Lake Erie. Anxious to see for himself what this country was like, he determined in the fall of 1835 to come west on a kind of exploring expedition. Milwaukee was one of his objective points on this trip. Its location impressed him favorably. Its tributary country seemed to him to be a region which in the course of a few years must become vastly productive, and its transportation facilities were the best which it was thought possible for a trade center to have in those days. After a careful survey of the situation he reached the conclusion that in the little settlement already platted here lay the germ of a future city, and that it would be one of more than ordinary consequence he felt reasonably certain. To be part and parcel of this development, to profit by this prospective growth, and to share the promised prosperity of this community, became a part of his ambition, and he at once began shaping his plans for settlement here.

Returning to New York state in the fall of 1835, he made all necessary arrangements and awaited the coming of spring for removal hither. He had been married October 6, 1832, in New York, to Miss Sophia E. Fletcher of that city, and

his family at the time consisted of a wife and two children. In the spring of 1836 he started westward, the trip to Milwaukee being of the typical pioneer kind. A four horse wagon was the mode of conveyance and the journey had to be made through what was then largely a region of unbroken forest, with settlements to be found only at long intervals, an undertaking beset by many obstacles and difficulties. At the end of sixty days from the time of starting he reached Milwaukee, which then consisted of a few settlers' shanties and Solomon Juneau's Indian trading store.

Mr. Rogers brought with him some means which he proceeded to invest in the most judicious and intelligent manner. Reasoning that the three water courses which find their way into the lake at this point would become the channels of future commerce, and that the hills and uplands would become the residence portion of the future city, he invested in both the uplands and the lowlands. Included in these purchases was a tract of one hundred acres, taking in what is now the choicest residence portion of Prospect avenue and other streets in that immediate vicinity. A large body of his land also fronted on what is now Grand avenue and no further illustrations than these are needed of his sagacity in the selection of lands, or of his confidence in the growth of the city. He soon demonstrated that it was not his purpose to become enriched through these investments without contributing his full share to the material upbuilding of the town. As early as 1844 he erected a brick block three stories high, on East Water street, and shortly afterward he built the old United States Hotel, one of the famous pioneer hostleries, at the corner of Huron and East Water streets. In connection with this hotel was constructed the pioneer water works of Milwaukee. On the bluff south of Wisconsin street and between Jackson and Van Buren streets, was a spring of pure, cold water, from which Mr. Rogers determined to supply his hotel. In those days there were no iron foundries in this region ready to supply pipes for water mains, and the main which Mr. Rogers put in place was constructed after the most primitive fashion. Tamarack logs were cut from the grove on land now inside the city limits, and these logs when cut into twelve foot lengths, were bored by hand. With these tamarack pipes, the main was laid from the

spring to the hotel, and for several years this was the nearest approach to a water works system of which the city could boast.

Another of the early improvements which should be credited to this worthy and enterprising pioneer, was a block of buildings at the corner of West Water and Spring streets, the lower floors of which served the purpose of stores, while on the second floor was a public hall in which some of the churches which have since become historical, were organized, or held their early meetings. It was in this hall, as the reader will learn by referring to the church history published elsewhere in these volumes, that the first Presbyterian Church of Milwaukee held its meetings in 1840, the only rental paid therefor being the small amount which the trustees of the church might be able to realize from the rental of pews. Of this church organization Mr. Rogers was one of the early trustees and in numerous ways contributed to its upbuilding and prosperity.

In 1837, with other enterprising citizens of the promising village which had sprung into existence here, he organized the Milwaukee County Agricultural Society, nucleus of the present State Agricultural Society, becoming a member of the first Board of Directors. He was also one of the commissioners appointed under legislative authority to receive subscriptions for stock in the Wisconsin Fire & Marine Insurance Company when first organized, was one of the patrons of Milwaukee College, a friend and adviser of Katherine Beecher in the great educational work which she sought to inaugurate, and a leading spirit in many pioneer enterprises of which mention cannot be made in this connection.

In 1857 he inaugurated the improvements which have given the city that splendid street known as Grand avenue. Being the owner, as has already been stated, of a considerable tract of land fronting on this avenue, and believing that this should become one of the choicest residence portions of the city, he determined to build a private residence between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets which should stimulate others to make improvements of a high character in that portion of the city. This plan was carried out, and, as he had expected, his mansion was speedily followed by others, until to-day there are few streets in any of the cities of the United States more notable for their splendid residences, magnificent grounds and

other improvements. His interests being divided between the East and the West sides, his usefulness as a citizen was not impaired by the sectional partisanship which naturally enough influenced other pioneers, and operated to prevent them from doing at all times what was best for the city as a whole rather than for a particular portion of it. While he resided in the west division of the city, he made improvements on both sides of the river, distributing his favors impartially, the East side being indebted to him, among other things, for the pretty little park at the intersection of Prospect avenue and Franklin street, which he donated to the city for park purposes.

When the war of the Rebellion began two of his sons entered the Union army, and Mr. Rogers, who was a staunch supporter of the national administration in its efforts to suppress the secession movement, was conspicuous among the loyal men of Wisconsin who sought in every way possible to encourage the brave men sent to the front, to contribute to their comfort and to that of their dependent families left at home. His labors in this field probably hastened his death, which occurred April 30, 1863, when he was a little more than sixty-nine years of age. Out of the abundant fortune which came to him as the result of his industry and enterprise he gave freely to those who were in need and to various charitable and benevolent institutions. Remembered as a thrifty and sagacious man, he is remembered also as a man of the strictest integrity, as kindly and generous as he was upright and honest. Mrs. Rogers, one of the most charming characters among the pioneer women of Milwaukee, survived him until 1888, when she passed away, at the age of more than four score years, to be remembered as one of the worthiest of the noble band of women who shared with their husbands the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and should share with them the honor of founding the metropolis of to-day.

Of the ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers seven arrived at maturity and six survive, all of whom are residents of Milwaukee. They are Mrs. Fannie E. Bradford, Mrs. Jeannie A. Bradford, Mrs. Nettie C. Cleaver, Henry G., Charles D., and William P. Rogers. George J. Rogers, eldest of the four sons, died in this city a few years since.

JOHN BRADFORD.—Among those who became prominently identified with the trade and commerce of Milwaukee during the second decade

of the city's history were the Bradford brothers, of good old New England stock, interesting antecedents, and sterling character. There were five of the brothers in all who came to Milwaukee, three of whom were for many years actively engaged in business and one of whom still survives. Robert C. Bradford, a man of high character and many virtues, who was for a short time a member of the firm of Bradford Brothers, and formerly a partner of Zachariah Chandler of Detroit, Michigan, died within a few years after he came to this city and his only surviving descendant is now the wife of R. G. Dun of New York City. E. P. Bradford, another brother was a resident of Milwaukee for a good many years, but was never actively engaged in business or identified with commercial pursuits. They were the sons of a noted and much beloved New England clergyman, who was the second settled pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Boston, New Hampshire. This was Rev. Ephraim Putnam Bradford, who became pastor of the New Boston Church in 1806 and whose pastorate terminated with his death in 1845. He was a son of Captain John Bradford of Milford, New Hampshire, a captain in the war of the Revolution, and was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1803. A talented and scholarly man he was one of the committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the condition of Dartmouth College in the famous controversy of 1815 to 1819, and his name was canvassed at one time also in connection with the presidency of that institution. He married Miss Mary Manning Barker, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and his home in New Boston was for nearly half a century one of the land marks of the town, the hill on which it was situated being still known as "Bradford's Hill." While the good people of New Boston were proud of the minister "who gave character to them and distinction to the whole town" they had not in those days attained a degree of affluence which warranted them in paying large salaries for ministerial services and the several sons of Mr. Bradford as they grew up, found it necessary to begin early the battle of life on their own account.

John Bradford was the first of the sons to find his way into the Northwest and his early associations were with one of the most famous of Western men.

Born in New Boston, October 15, 1815, he was educated in the schools of that town and while still quite young went to Amherst where he engaged as clerk in a merchandising establishment. From there he went to Philadelphia where he was employed in the same capacity.

In 1839, Zachariah Chandler, who endeared himself to the people of the United States in later years as a statesman and patriot, was a merchant in the city of Detroit. A native of Bedford, New Hampshire, Mr. Chandler had for many years been acquainted with Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford, and on the occasion of one of his visits to New England, he called on his old friend and requested him to allow one of his sons to come West and take a place in his mercantile establishment in Detroit. In pursuance of this request and at the suggestion of his father, John Bradford came with Mr. Chandler to Detroit in 1839 and for six or seven years thereafter was intimately associated with him. His relations with Chandler during much of this time were of a confidential character and the conduct and management of the business devolved upon him in the absence of the distinguished head of the firm.

While in this employ Mr. Bradford became thoroughly conversant with the conditions of trade and commerce in the Northwest, and having acquired valuable experience and accumulated some capital he naturally enough became ambitious to begin business on his own account.

Looking about for a location he selected Milwaukee, and in 1844, in company with his brother Joseph, he came here and established the wholesale and retail dry goods house of Bradford Brothers. The business of the firm soon grew to large proportions and the brothers became widely known as merchants of high character and estimable qualities of mind and heart. Known to everybody in the city, as were all the merchants of Milwaukee forty years ago, they were greatly liked because of their kindness, their geniality and generosity, and they were quite commonly spoken of by their contemporaries of that period as the "Cheeryble Brothers," on account of a real or fancied resemblance to those charming characters—the employers and benefactors of Nickolas Nickleby—whom Charles Dickens sketched from real life. When we call to mind the fact that Dickens described the twin brothers as men "whose liberal charity, singleness of heart, noble

natures and broad benevolence prompted them every day to some generous deed," we can appreciate the compliment paid to the Bradford Brothers by their friends and associates among the business men of Milwaukee a generation since.

John Bradford continued to be associated with his brother in business until 1858 when he retired from the firm. At a later date he was for several years at the head of the carpet house of Bradford & Stark, was the second president of the Board of Trade, and vice-president of the National Exchange Bank, but did not participate actively in business. Having accumulated a comfortable fortune, he retired from business other than giving attention to his investments, while still a comparatively young man, and died at his home in Milwaukee, May 3, 1879.

In 1850 he married Miss Elizabeth Sewell Norris, of Boston, who died some years later, and in 1861 he was married to Mrs. Henrietta Badgely, who survived him but a few weeks. The son and daughter of his second wife, for whom he cherished a fatherly regard, are the only members of his immediate family now living, and neither are residents of this city.

Following in the footsteps of his father, he was a Presbyterian in his religious faith, and during the later years of his life was a member of Emanuel Church.

JOSEPH T. BRADFORD, the junior member of the firm of Bradford Brothers, when it was first established, was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, March 5, 1824. His early education was thorough, but, as in the case of his elder brother, it was necessary for him to leave school when he had acquired sufficient knowledge to qualify him for commercial pursuits. Leaving home as a boy he first went to Boston, where he found employment as clerk in a store. His brother John having come West as far as Detroit, a correspondence was kept up between them which impressed him with the resources and advantages of the country, and when an opportunity offered to join the army of young New England men at that time moving Westward, he quickly took advantage of it.

Entering Mr. Chandler's store in Detroit he had an opportunity there of familiarizing himself with the business of what was at that time one of the largest merchandising establishments in the West. Detroit was then the city of greatest consequence

in what was known as the lake region, and its trade extended over a wide area of territory. It was practically the metropolis of the Northwest and no other town or city of this region afforded the same facilities for acquiring thorough familiarity with the resources of a vast region, the development of which had just begun.

Mr. Bradford's training while in the employ of Mr. Chandler was therefore such as to admirably qualify him for merchandising on his own account, and when he came to Milwaukee in 1844 he had valuable capital in the experience which he had gained.

When the brothers began business here, the wholesale trade was in its infancy, and whether or not it could be profitably conducted in so young a town was a question. Milwaukee was just emerging from the trading post stage of its existence and the starting of a wholesale dry goods house here was therefore in the nature of an experimental venture. Close attention to business, however, and keen mercantile instincts enabled the brothers to build up almost immediately a thriving trade which increased in volume until the firm took a leading place among the pioneer merchandising establishments of the Northwest. Joseph T. Bradford became senior member and recognized head of the firm after the retirement of his brother John and in company with his brother James continued the business under the same firm name and style until within a few years of his death which occurred June 28, 1883. During the later years of his life he was not engaged actively in business but a connection of more than twenty-five years with the mercantile interests of the city made him a conspicuous figure among the old merchants of Milwaukee.

Personally, Mr. Bradford was much esteemed by all classes of people. No more genial, kindly spirit than his impressed itself upon the history of the pioneer period. Coupled with goodness of heart he had business tact and sagacity, unswerving integrity, a strict regard for all the proprieties of life, and a correct conception of the duties of good citizenship.

Soon after coming to Milwaukee he married Miss Fannie E. Rogers, a daughter of the distinguished pioneer, James H. Rogers, and his widow and their sons, James R., Robert C. and Fred B. Bradford, still reside in this city.

JAMES A. BRYDEN was one of the young men who came to this city within the decade which immediately preceded the war period, whose business, social and official relations have since made him one of the well-known citizens of Milwaukee. Of Scotch nationality, Mr. Bryden was born at Bankside, near Lockerby, in Dumfriesshire, July 3, 1835. His father, John Bryden, was a thrifty and intelligent Scotch farmer, who married Agnes Carrouthers. Both the Bryden and Carrouthers families have been prominent in Scotland for generations, and some of his ancestors shed lustre on the name he bears in the old-time wars, in which they fought bravely to repel invasion and maintain Scottish rights and Scottish nationality.

The elder Bryden emigrated to this country in 1840, and settled on a farm in the town of Kirkland, Oneida county, New York, where he reared a family of twelve sturdy sons and daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. James A. Bryden was five years of age when the family removed to the United States, and his education, begun in the infant school of his native town, was continued in the common schools of New York state. What he learned at the public schools was supplemented by a course of study in the Clinton Liberal Institute, one of the old-time academies designed to fit students for college, in which institution he acquired a knowledge of the higher mathematics and completed a fair English education. A marked fondness for athletic sports and games was one of his distinguishing characteristics in early boyhood. An active participant in these healthful and recreative amusements in his youth and young manhood, he has manifested the same zealous interest in them in later years as a patron and president of the Milwaukee Curling Club and the St. Andrew's Society. Mr. Bryden probably did more than any other man to organize the Milwaukee Curling Club and was for many years the "skip" chosen to lead the champion rink in its matches with other clubs. Perhaps the greatest triumph ever won by the curlers of the United States was under his lead. It was in the great international bonspiel at Montreal in February of 1885. The prize was a splendid gold medal, presented by Hon. Robert Gordon, of New York, to be competed for by the United States against Canada. A rink of four great curlers was made up to represent the Dominion, one from Toronto,

one from Cobourg, one from Fredrickton and one from Quebec, while Mr. Bryden met them with four of the Milwaukee Club and defeated them twenty-three to thirteen. At the Curling Club banquets, Mr. Bryden has always contributed much to the entertainment by his speeches and recitations and more than once has he celebrated the victories of his club in original verse. The same may be said also of his presence at the banquets of the St. Andrew's Society, where more than once he has given with great effect Burn's "Address to the Haggis" and "Tam O'Shanter." At the annual games of the St. Andrew's Society Mr. Bryden was for years the leading spirit, and many times carried off more prizes than any other athlete on the ground.

Another feature of his early life has influenced the tastes and habits of later years. His father engaged successfully in stock farming in New York state, and the son grew up with a strong liking for domestic animals of all kinds. Good horses have, as a natural consequence, been especially attractive to him, and he has not allowed himself to be deprived of the pleasure of ownership through living in a city.

He has always evidenced a thorough knowledge of practical farming in all its details. Soon after he came to Milwaukee the State Agricultural Society gave a handsome prize to the best ploughman. The contest took place in a field near Milwaukee and Mr. Bryden's friends persuaded him to enter the lists. The result was that the young Scotsman from Utica distanced all competitors and carried off the prize.

Leaving school in 1857, Mr. Bryden came west to begin life on his own account and first found employment in this city as clerk in a flour and feed store at the corner of Grand avenue and Second streets. His salary was thirty dollars a month, and that he husbanded his resources is proven by the fact that at the end of six months he had one hundred dollars.

Having obtained considerable knowledge of the business in which he had served this apprenticeship, he launched out on his own account, starting with his one hundred dollars capital a small flour and feed store on the South side. The business prospered and after a time he moved into more commodious quarters at the corner of Lake and Reed streets. From there he removed to



James A. Bryden

West Water street, and a little later built a double brick store on that street, in which for several years he carried on an extensive business as a commission merchant.

In 1884, he bought what was known as the old Helfenstein warehouse on Erie street, and was engaged extensively in the warehouse and commission business until 1892, when he sold out and retired from active participation in trade with a snug fortune, accumulated as a result of thirty-five years of intelligent, well directed effort.

As a business man, Mr. Bryden has been conspicuous for his tenacity of purpose, correct methods and strict integrity. The pyrotechnics of business, or perhaps it would be better to say pyrotechnical methods of doing business, have had no attraction for him, and the good old Scotch system of economics has governed him in all his trade operations. Although he has been for many years an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has traded extensively in grain and other products, his operations have been in real commodities and in no sense speculative ventures. He has served with great efficiency on some of the most important committees of the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1890 he went abroad and spent several months visiting the different countries of Europe. He visited New Orleans in 1891, as a delegate from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to the National Board of Trade meeting, and he has traveled extensively in California and other parts of the United States.

A staunch Republican in politics, believing in its principles and policies from conviction, he has interested himself actively in promoting the success of that party, but has had no taste for either the honors or emoluments of office holding. In 1894, however, at the solicitation of many friends and neighbors, he accepted the Republican nomination for alderman in the Seventh ward, was elected, has served on important committees, and in other capacities has rendered valuable services to his constituents and the general public of Milwaukee.

His attachment to the land of his nativity, and to the customs and traditions of his ancestry, has been manifested in his connection with the various Scottish societies of the city and his liberality to any of his needy countrymen who asked his aid, while his devotion to his adopted country

and city have been evidenced in his business enterprise and good citizenship.

ROBERT WILLIAMS PIERCE was born in Buckland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 14, 1821, son of Richard and Sarah Pierce. His grandfather, Josiah Pierce, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, was one of the patriots who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and lived to be ninety-four years of age, being pensioned by the government during the later years of his life. The immigrant ancestor of the family, to which he belonged, came to this country from England in 1632.

R. W. Pierce was brought up in New England, came west in his early manhood, and settled in Milwaukee in 1844, where he engaged first in the manufacture of matches, and later in the lumber trade, with which he has been identified during the greater part of his active business life. He has also for many years been an active operator in real estate, and is now head of the firm of R. W. & O. H. Pierce. He has been an active and enterprising man of affairs, and has also been somewhat prominent in public life. He was elected to the Wisconsin General Assembly in 1882, and served as a member of that body during the years 1883 and 1884, and by re-election during the years 1885 and 1886. As a member of the legislature, he represented the Fourth ward of Milwaukee, was elected as a Republican and has affiliated with that party ever since its organization. He was at one time a director of the Farmers and Millers' Bank and was also for some years director of the Minerva Iron Company, a corporation which did a large business in this city.

Mr. Pierce married, in 1846, Elizabeth M. Burdick, who came to Milwaukee with her parents in 1835. She has now been a resident of the city for over sixty years, and there are few persons living whose residence in Milwaukee dates back to so early a period.

WILLIAM A. PRENTISS was distinguished among the pioneers of Wisconsin for the honorable part he bore in laying the foundations of the present splendid commonwealth and for his efforts to build up the city of Milwaukee and promote its welfare; and the distinction which he thus achieved proved him a worthy descendant of his illustrious ancestors. The family to which this noted Wisconsin pioneer belonged is one which began its ex-

istence in America in 1632, when Capt. Thomas Prentice settled in Newton, Massachusetts. This Capt. Thomas Prentice was born in England, and the family history is traced back to the year 1318, through certain official and other authentic records. Capt. Prentice was a notable personage among the early colonists of New England, and gained his military title in "King Philip's War," valuable services being rendered by him in suppressing the most formidable Indian uprising of the colonial era. Some of his descendants settled at Stonington and others at Norwich, Connecticut, and in this way two branches of the family originated in that state. A third branch of the family was established in Maine, to which province—as it was called in those days—one or more of the descendants of Capt. Prentice emigrated early in its history.

From these three branches of the Prentice family, descendants bearing the name have gone out into all parts of the United States, and so many of them have achieved unusual distinction that the name has long been a familiar one throughout the country. Sargeant S. Prentiss, the renowned orator and poet-lawyer of Mississippi, came of the Maine branch of the family; George D. Prentice, of Louisville, Kentucky, famous as journalist and wit, was descended from the Norwich family, and the Stonington branch gave to the country the distinguished jurist, Samuel Prentiss, chief justice and United States Senator, of Vermont.

William Augustus Prentiss was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, March 24, 1800, to Dr. Samuel and Lucretia (Holmes) Prentiss. His father was born at Stonington, Connecticut, in 1759, and was the son of Col. Samuel Prentice, with whom he served as surgeon in the Revolutionary War. His great, great grandfather, who was born at Stonington, September 28, 1710, fought in the French and Indian war. He was a son of Samuel Prentiss, who was born about 1680, a son of Thomas Prentiss, who was a son of Capt. Thomas Prentiss, trooper, of Newton, Massachusetts, who was born in England. The family name, which was originally spelled P-r-e-n-t-i-c-e, was changed by the sons of Col. Samuel Prentice to its present form.

Dr. Samuel Prentiss died at his home in Northfield, Massachusetts, December 3d, 1818. He served as surgeon through the Revolutionary War and then settled at Worcester, where he was

Secretary of the Medical Association till 1785. About the time of "Shay's Rebellion" he removed to Northfield and was active in support of the government. He had an extensive surgical practice in western Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, being for twenty years the only operating surgeon in that region. His wife, who was a daughter of Captain John Holmes, a wealthy farmer, was born January 14, 1759, and attained the advanced age of eighty-three years, her death occurring September 20, 1841.

William A. Prentiss received a common school and academic education, and while yet a boy engaged in mercantile pursuits, intending to make that his life work. He spent one year with his brother, at Cooperstown, New York, thence went to Albany, where he remained one year, and then spent five years in the employ of Pomeroy, Prior & Brown, of Northfield, Massachusetts. In 1822 he began business for himself in Montpelier, Vermont, and two years later removed to Jericho in the same state, where he was engaged in merchandizing until he removed to Milwaukee in 1836. While residing in Jericho he served eight years as chairman of the Board of Selectmen and Overseer of the Poor, was justice of the peace several years, and in 1829 was a member of the Vermont legislature.

In the summer of 1836 he came to Milwaukee, which was at that time a mere village, and a month after his arrival here formed a co-partnership with Dr. Lemuel W. Weeks, and engaged in general merchandising in a primitive store room, twenty by forty feet in its dimensions, located on what is now East Water street. This partnership lasted nearly two years, when Mr. Prentiss withdrew from the firm and for many years thereafter gave a large share of his time and attention to the discharge of official duties which he was called upon by the people of Milwaukee and Milwaukee county to perform. Early in 1837 he was appointed by Governor Dodge, Justice of the Peace for Milwaukee county, and the office was one giving him jurisdiction throughout Milwaukee county in both civil and criminal cases. Milwaukee county at that time comprised the territory which is now embraced in the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington and Jefferson, and also took in a part of what is now Dodge county. In the early history of the county the position was an important one, and Mr. Pren-

tiss continued to discharge the duties of the office with marked ability until the organization of the state government in 1848. He was also elected a member of the County Board of Commissioners in 1837 and served three years as chairman of that board. In 1838 he was elected a member of the council, at that time the upper branch of the territorial legislature, and served four years as a member of that body. During the session of 1840 he served as president of the council and wielded throughout his entire term of service an important influence in shaping the legislation of that period, and perfecting the organization of the territorial government. When he made his first trip to Madison, to sit as a territorial legislator, the experiences of himself and colleagues were so different in character from the experiences of legislators of the present day, as to be worthy of mention in this connection. Instead of leaving Milwaukee in a palace car, they left here in November of 1838 in an open two horse wagon. The weather was extremely cold, and although the Milwaukee river was frozen over solid enough for foot passengers to cross, it was not safe for teams. It became necessary, therefore, for them to take the horses over one at a time and draw the wagon across the stream by hand. The first night they stopped at a small log house at Muckwanago, where the accommodations were of the most primitive kind and in marked contrast to the hotel accommodations of to-day. The following day they crossed Rock river near where the city of Janesville has since grown up, and two miles further along on their journey spent the second night in another log cabin. The journey to Madison was completed in another day, a drive of forty miles landing them at the capital at ten o'clock at night. The sessions of the legislature for the first few weeks after its organization were held at the old American House, the House of Representatives occupying the dining room in the basement and the council the sitting-room above. It was under such adverse circumstances that the early legislators of Wisconsin laid the foundations of the state government, and enacted legislation which has developed and built up the splendid institutions of to-day.

It was while Mr. Prentiss was serving as a member of this legislature that the two rival villages, which had then taken the name of Milwaukee, were consolidated and brought under one

form of government, Mr. Prentiss contributing materially to the bringing about of this result. In 1837 he had been chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of the village of "Milwaukee on the East side," but although his interests were largely in this portion of the city, he took a broad and liberal view of the situation and advocated a policy which would mould the two sections into a harmonious whole, under a system of government which would enable all good citizens to do their utmost for the growth and prosperity of the entire community. During the entire period of the existence of Milwaukee as an incorporated village, he continued to represent his ward as a member of the Board of Trustees, serving several years as chairman of the board and contributing largely through his enterprise and executive ability to the improvement and general upbuilding of the city. After the incorporation of the city in 1846, he served in both branches of the city government, and in 1858 was elected mayor, retiring from that office with the enviable record of having been one of the most capable and efficient mayors the city has ever had. In 1866 he was again elected a member of the general assembly of Wisconsin, and was re-elected in 1867. He was connected with the city government as a member of the council the greater part of the time up to 1872, when he retired from official life, giving himself up to the enjoyment of his comfortable fortune, devoting himself to his private business affairs, and to the perusal of choice literature of which he was always a great lover, and of which he was a wide reader in the course of his life.

It is probable that among all the worthy pioneers of Milwaukee, there has been no other man who was so closely and for so long a time identified with the municipal affairs of the city, or who had more to do with shaping the government of the city as it exists at the present time. Originally an old line Whig in politics, when the Republican party was organized he became a zealous member of that organization, and always interested himself actively in advancing its principles and policies. In 1888 he was a distinguished figure in the national Republican convention held in Chicago, at which he was the oldest person present. At that time he was eighty-eight years of age, of striking appearance, and was kindly regarded by the great mass of younger men in

attendance at the convention as one of the patriarchs of the party, still in full sympathy with its principles and purposes, and fired with almost youthful zeal in his desire for its success in the then approaching campaign.

Mr. Prentiss was practically the founder of the "Pioneer Association," which was formed in 1877 as an outgrowth of the "Old Settler's Club" of Milwaukee. He took an active interest in all the gatherings of his old associates and contemporaries, and appeared last in public at the annual banquet of the Pioneer Association, given at the Plankinton House February 23, 1891. His death occurred November 10, 1892, and when he passed away the fact was generally recognized throughout the state that one of the most interesting and useful men who had settled in Wisconsin during the pioneer period, had gone to his reward. A strong, well-balanced, self-reliant, capable and honest man, as public official and private citizen he was alike esteemed, revered and loved by his fellow-citizens of Milwaukee, and throughout the state of Wisconsin.

Married in 1833 to Miss Eliza Sands, of Saco, Maine—who died in Milwaukee in 1857—he had by this union six children, three sons and three daughters. One son and one daughter died in 1872, and another son has died since that time. Two daughters, Mrs. Helen E. P. Jenks and Miss Sarah E. Prentiss, still reside in Milwaukee. The only surviving son is now a resident of Chicago.

CLARENCE SHEPARD was a pioneer of Milwaukee who survived the great majority of his contemporaries and who was conspicuous during his later life for his physical vigor and the ease and grace with which he carried the burden of years. He was born in Cobbleskill, Schoharie county, New York, August 5, 1810, and was a descendant of Ralph Shepard who came to this country from England in the ship "Abigail," in 1635.

Hosea Hamilton, grandfather of Mr. Shepard, was a surgeon in the Colonial army during the war of the Revolution and a personal and political friend of George Washington. Mr. Shepard's father was a physician who educated him for a commercial career. After leaving school his life was spent at Danville and Bath, New York, and in the last named place he was engaged in business as a hardware merchant prior to his removal to Milwaukee in 1843.

When he came to Milwaukee he established his homestead on Oneida street and lived there continuously until his death. One wing of the old homestead, which is still standing on the opposite side of Oneida street from the court-house, was built in 1832, and is probably the oldest structure in the city. Soon after coming here Mr. Shepard associated himself in business with James Bonnell and Henry Williams under the firm name of Shepard, Bonnell & Williams, and later joined with his brother under the firm name of Sidney Shepard & Company in the hardware trade. In a short time the style of the firm was changed to Clarence Shepard & Company and of this establishment Mr. Shepard was the head as long as he remained in active business. He belonged to the old school of merchants, and the generation which grew up around him cherishes pleasant memories of his courtesy and kindly consideration, for which he was not less noted than for his correct business methods, his probity and moral worth. With cheerful views of life, he lived always in the sunshine, and when the cares of business were laid aside, he grew old gracefully, devoting the later years of his life to travel both in this country and abroad.

Eight years before coming to Milwaukee—in 1835—he married Miss Mary Fowler, a native of the village of Bath, New York, whose father had come to this country from London, England, some years earlier. Socially Mr. and Mrs. Shepard soon became prominent among the pioneers of Milwaukee, and interested themselves in philanthropic, educational and church enterprises. In founding and building up the Milwaukee Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Shepard was a leading and earnest spirit and her noble work in this behalf entitles her to the lasting gratitude of its beneficiaries and of those as well who take pride in the charitable institutions of the city. For thirty years she was associated with others in the conduct and management of this institution and for twenty years she held the office of president of the Board of Trustees, a position which she was filling at the time of her death in 1888.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Shepard were Presbyterians in their religious faith and members of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, to the upbuilding of which they contributed their share.

Mr. Shepard died suddenly September 20, 1892, on board the steamer "City of Paris"—on which



J. V. V. Hatto

he was returning from a summer's sojourn with other members of his family, in Europe—the day before the vessel landed in New York. Of a family of eight children, two sons and two daughters are the surviving representatives of these worthy pioneers of Milwaukee.

JACOB VAN VECHTEN PLATTO was born in Schenectady, New York, January 17, 1822. He is the son of Frederick and Bathsheba (Chapman) Platto, well known and much esteemed among the early settlers of Schenectady, and was brought up under circumstances favorable to the development of vigorous and self-reliant manhood. His father, who was a master-builder, was a man of broad common sense, good judgment and first rate business ability, upright and honest in the conduct of his affairs, kindly in his instincts and in all respects a worthy citizen. He removed from Schenectady when the son was six years old to Albany, New York, and as a builder was engaged there in the construction of some of the public buildings of the capital city.

J. V. V. Platto grew up in Albany and obtained his education in the public schools of that city. When he was sixteen years old he entered the office of Judge Rufus Peckham, famous among the lawyers of New York state at that time, as a lawyer's clerk and student, and devoted the next four years of his life to a study of the law in connection with the various duties which he was called upon to perform. His association with the eminent jurist and lawyer, Judge Peckham, was profitable from the educational standpoint and exceedingly pleasant in other respects. In this instance the intelligent student and faithful and industrious clerk won the approbation and esteem of the courteous and kindly lawyer, and the relationship was one of which pleasant recollections were cherished in later years. In connection with his law studies Mr. Platto gave special attention to book-keeping while employed in this law office, and becoming very proficient in what was then a comparatively lucrative calling, immediately after his admission to the bar, in 1843, he went to New York and for two years held the position of book-keeper in a large wholesale dry goods house in that city. He was engaged in commercial business in the East until 1848, when he came to Milwaukee and became interested in the wholesale liquor trade to which he gave a large share of his attention for several years thereafter.

Successful in his business ventures, he accumulated the nucleus of a fortune before he turned his attention to active practice of the law; and it was not until he felt that he could devote himself to his profession without jeopardizing the comfort of his family, if his labors in this field did not at once prove remunerative, that he opened a law office and announced his intention of devoting himself to what had long been his chosen calling. It was about the year 1856 that he first became recognized as an active member of the bar, and only a few years later he attained special prominence by his able conduct of a case which was one of the *causes célèbres* of that period.

Many of the older residents of Milwaukee have a vivid recollection of events incident to the arrest and trial of George P. Shelton, a negro, for the killing of an Irishman in this city in 1860. Race feeling ran high, and while it was generally conceded that a good defense could be made for Shelton, there was an indisposition on the part of members of the bar to place themselves in a position antagonistic to the sentiment which pervaded the Irish portion of the city's population. Even the lawyers of strong anti-slavery sentiments hesitated to champion the cause of the black man in this instance. When Mr. Platto was appealed to, however, to defend Shelton, his chivalrous nature was aroused, and he assumed the responsibility of conducting the case, although he had previously avoided rather than invited criminal practice. Investigation convinced him that his client had acted entirely in self-defense in the encounter in which he had engaged, and that he was guilty of no crime for which he should suffer punishment. The prosecution of the case was in the hands of Hon. Joshua Stark, who was then District Attorney of Milwaukee county; and inasmuch as the county was under an expense of five hundred dollars a day in guarding the prisoner from mob violence, he urged Mr. Platto to prepare for an early trial. Acceding to this request, he entered upon the trial of the case within a few days after he had agreed to become the defendant's attorney, and his able championship of the rights of the accused Negro not only won for him the commendation of the bar, but carried conviction to court and jury, and secured the acquittal of his client.

The brave stand which he took for right in this instance, his courageous and fearless espousal of

an unpopular but righteous cause, and the zeal and ability which he exhibited in the conduct of this case, established his standing at the bar, and from that time on he had no lack of clients. At a later date he was conspicuously identified with the famous Rowan murder case, in which he appeared for the prosecution, but preferring the civil practice he practically abandoned the criminal practice in which he had achieved such signal success early in his career.

Studious, industrious, conscientious and watchful of the interests of clients, able in the preparation and presentation of his cases, fair minded and honorable in the trial of causes, he became recognized early in his professional life as a capable and successful practitioner, a safe counselor and a thoroughly well-informed and well-equipped lawyer.

In the conduct of his private business, Mr. Platto has been one of the most sagacious and successful of the older members of the Milwaukee bar. His commercial training in early life may have had much to do with making him a successful man of affairs, but in any event his familiarity with approved business methods and with the laws governing the development of trade and commerce, and the upbuilding of new communities, was made manifest in his judicious investments of the small accumulations of his early life. Whatever could be spared for investment went to the purchase of real estate, and a handsome fortune has been the result of this wise action. In 1849 he purchased a block of ground on Eight street, near what was then Spring street—now Grand avenue—and built a little home there, into which he moved with the young wife to whom he had been married in New York state in 1843. Mrs. Platto, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Whitney, being always in full sympathy with the aims and purposes of her husband, contributed her full share to the building up of a happy and prosperous household, and on the same spot on which they located in 1849, they still continue to reside. A family of one son and two daughters have grown up about them, a handsome residence long since took the place of the unpretentious cottage of the pioneer period, and the domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Platto has been of the ideal kind.

Affiliating with the Democratic party, Mr. Platto has been a conservative in politics, and, while taking an active interest in public affairs,

has cared little about figuring as a public official. The only elective office which he has held, so far as the writer of this sketch is informed, was that of representative in the General Assembly of Wisconsin in 1861-62. As a legislator he took rank among the able and influential members of that body, and some of his public utterances at that time attracted marked attention. An eloquent and attractive public speaker, he has delivered many notable orations, and his courtly bearing and charming cordiality of manner, have made him a conspicuous figure in any company in which he appeared.

DON A. J. UPHAM came to Milwaukee, a scholarly and accomplished young man, to begin the practice of his profession, in 1837, and his professional and public life covered a period of more than thirty years. He was born in Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vermont, on the 31st day of May, 1809. His father, Joshua Upham, occupied the homestead and farm in the valley of the Connecticut river that was first located by his grandfather, William Upham, at the close of the Revolutionary War, and which now has been in possession of the family for nearly one hundred years. The family is one of the oldest in New England. About twenty years ago the late Dr. Albert G. Upham, of Salem, Massachusetts, compiled and published the genealogy of the Upham family, in which he distinctly traced the ancestors of William Upham back to John Upham, who emigrated from the west of England and settled in Malden, near Boston, about sixty years after the first landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

The Upham genealogy, edited by Capt. F. K. Upham, and published in 1892, contains a full history of this family, and shows the descent from John Upham of nearly all persons bearing the name of Upham in the United States. *

The father of D. A. J. Upham, when he became sixteen years of age, asked him if he could determine on what business or profession he would select, with a determination to follow it for life. After some deliberation he chose the profession of law. He was then immediately sent to the preparatory school at Chester, Vermont, and afterward to Meriden, New Hampshire, and at the age of nineteen he entered the sophomore class at

* See page 253 of this book for the descent of Don A. J. Upham from the original John Upham.

Union College, New York. The late Dr. Eliphalet Nott was then president of that institution.

He graduated in 1831 with the highest standing in a class of about one hundred. In the September following he entered the office of Gen. James Tallmadge, in the city of New York, as a law student. After remaining in this office about six months he found that it would be necessary in some way to raise means to complete his education as a lawyer. On the recommendation of President Nott he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics in Delaware College, at Newark, in the state of Delaware. He held this position for three years, during which time he wrote editorials for the *Delaware Gazette*, then the leading Democratic paper of Delaware, and at the same time he had his name entered as a law student in the office of the Hon. James A. Bayard, of Wilmington, Delaware, late United States Senator from that state.

In 1835, after attending a course of law lectures in the city of Baltimore, he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in the city of Wilmington. He was elected city attorney of Wilmington in 1836. From 1834 to 1837 he was editor and proprietor of the *Delaware Gazette* and *American Watchman*, published at Wilmington. In the meantime his attention had been called to the growing settlements in the far West.

After the close of the Black Hawk War, it was said a place called Chicago would soon be a commercial point of importance. In 1836 the territory of Wisconsin was organized, containing within its limits the territory now comprising the states of Iowa and Minnesota. He determined to explore the Western country, and seek a location in which to pursue his profession.

In the spring of 1837 he started for the West, and in June arrived in Chicago by the route of the upper lakes. Chicago was then a very small village and seemed to be located in an extensive marsh, the only high ground being a few acres on the lake shore, where the old fort was located.

He was not pleased with Chicago. In company with two friends he traveled through Illinois in a farmer's wagon by the way of Dixon's ferry, camping out as occasion required, and arrived at the Mississippi near the mouth of Rock river. He visited Burlington and Dubuque, now in the state of Iowa, and also the mineral regions in

western Wisconsin, and endeavored to find some conveyance east through Wisconsin to Milwaukee, but was unable to do so, and was obliged to return by way of Galena to Chicago, and from there by steamer to Milwaukee. The first settlement in Milwaukee of any importance was made the year before. The situation and prospects pleased him and he finally determined to locate here.

The difficulties attending the practice of the lawyers who first settled in the territory can hardly be appreciated at this day. His first case of any importance was in the Supreme Court of the territory. At the fall term of the District Court a judgment for a large amount had been obtained against one of the most extensive dealers in real estate in Milwaukee, and his new dwelling house and a large amount of property were advertised for sale on execution. He applied to the young lawyer to take the case to the Supreme Court and enjoin the pending sale. It was necessary that one of the judges should allow the writ of injunction. Judges Frazier and Irwin were out of the territory, and there was no person who could allow the writ except Judge Dunn, who resided at Elk Grove, in the western district, about one hundred and sixty miles from Milwaukee. There were no stage coaches or means of conveyance through the territory. The only practical way was to go on horseback through what is now Rock and Green counties, and the only track for a considerable portion of the way was an Indian trail across the prairies. He accordingly started to make the trip in this way late in November, with barely time to accomplish it.

Mr. Janes had already settled at Janesville, and the miners from the West had a settlement at Sugar River Diggings in Green county. These points he reached after having been delayed one day in crossing Rock river, from the ice and high water. He reached Mineral Point and Elk Grove without difficulty, had his writ allowed by the judge, and on his return to Sugar river found he had but two nights and one day in which to reach Milwaukee before the sale, a distance of about one hundred miles. He started East for the Janes settlement early in the evening, and as he reached the prairie he found that in places it was on fire, and with difficulty he pursued his route. As the night advanced it became dark and cloudy, and toward midnight the wind arose and a scene

presented itself that baffled description. On reaching high ground the view was extensive, and the fire with the increasing wind spread in every direction. The low grounds where the vegetation had been rank appeared to be all on fire. As far as the eye could reach, and in every direction, the flames seemed to shoot up to the clouds with increasing violence. The night was dark and not a star to be seen. The scene was grand, sublime; it was terrific. It seemed as if the last day had arrived, and that the final conflagration of the world was now taking place. The young lawyer found himself surrounded with difficulties of which his knowledge of blackstone and coke afforded no solution, and he had at last to bring into use his knowledge of other sciences in order to effect an escape. He was lost on the prairie. After diligent search he could find no trace of the trail or track he wished to pursue. He was near half a day's ride from any habitation, and he could not ascertain in what direction he was going. By keeping on the high portions of the prairie where the vegetation had been light, and which was mostly burnt over, he could remain in comparative safety, but to cross the ravines or low ground, was impossible, or attended with the greatest danger. For several hours he wandered in various directions without knowing where he was going. At last the clouds seemed to break away at one point and stars became visible.

The question was to determine to what constellations they belonged. He was not long in doubt, for two clusters of stars appeared, which he recognized as well-known Southern constellations. He knew these stars must now be near the meridian, and at the extreme south. By keeping them at the right he was now able to pursue a course as far as practicable in an easterly direction, and at last reached Rock river, about two miles south of Janesville.

He now had one day and night in which to reach Milwaukee, a distance of about sixty miles. With a worn out and jaded horse, this was accomplished with great difficulty. He arrived about one hour before the sale, to the astonishment of the opposing counsel and great joy of his client, who had long been anxiously awaiting his arrival.

Such are some of the incidents that attended the practice of the profession in the early settlement of Wisconsin.

The following year the government lands were brought into market, and the most important business of the lawyers was in proving up pre-emptions to important locations, the sites of future towns and cities. He was employed in the important case of *Gilman vs. Rogan*, before the land office, in proving up a pre-emption to the site of the present city of Watertown, and also, among others, in obtaining a pre-emption to the land where the city of Beloit is located. After the settlers had obtained titles to their land the practice was not essentially different from that in the older states.

Mr. Upham was not a politician in the true sense of the word. He had no taste for the bitterness, animosity and personal abuse that prevailed in the party contests at that time. He filled, however, some important political positions. He was several times a member of the Territorial Council at the earliest sessions of the legislature at Madison. He was a member of the first convention that was called to form a constitution for the state of Wisconsin, and was elected president of that convention. He was nominated by the Democratic party for governor of the state as the successor of Gov. Dewey. He took no active part in the canvass. The contest was very close and bitter, from dissensions in the party, and the result doubtful, but the state canvassers then at Madison declared his opponent elected by a small majority. He was twice elected mayor of the city of Milwaukee, being the successor of Juneau and Kilbourn. He was afterward appointed United States Attorney for the district of Wisconsin, an office which he held for one term of four years. After thirty years' successful practice in Milwaukee he was compelled by ill-health to retire from the profession.

He was married in 1836 to Elizabeth S., daughter of Dr. Gideon Jaques, of Wilmington, Delaware. The Jaques family was one of the oldest in New Jersey, and descended from the first French Huguenots that came to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Upham had five children, the eldest of whom is Col. John J. Upham, of the United States Army. His eldest daughter, Carrie J., is married to Col. George H. Raymond of Smyrna, Delaware, the second daughter, Addie J., is the wife of Henry B. Taylor, Esq., merchant of Chester, Pennsylvania, and the youngest, Sallie J., is the wife of George B. Ransom, of the United States

Navy. The youngest son, Horace A. J. Upham, is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and a member of the legal firm of Wells, Brigham & Upham, of this city.

At the close of the late war Colonel Upham, on his return from a trip to Europe, brought home and presented to his father an astronomical telescope of large power, that had then just been introduced into England. It is portable and intended for private libraries. With the aid of this instrument his father for several years thereafter, as his health and time would permit, reviewed his early astronomical investigations, informing himself of the progress made in that science during the last forty years, and verifying to some extent the computations made annually at the Astronomical Observatory at Washington. Mr. Upham's life, although not characterized by any remarkable events or achievements, was a useful and honorable one, and noted for great industry and activity. He discharged all the duties devolved upon him as a lawyer and legislator with marked ability and integrity. As a citizen he was public-spirited and patriotic. In his social relations as husband, father and neighbor his conduct was not only exemplary, commanding respect, but it was characterized by affection and kindness and by genial intercourse with friends and neighbors. He was in all respects a well-bred, accomplished gentleman, and his impress is visible in his family. Mr. Upham died in Milwaukee, July 19, 1877, and rests in Forest Home Cemetery.

ABNER KIRBY was, in many respects, one of the most interesting pioneers of Milwaukee and was long one of those most widely known throughout the Northwest. He first set foot in Milwaukee on the 18th day of May of the year 1844, and his ancestors, who long dwelt in the Old Bay state, were Quakers. Abner Kirby, Sr., the father of him of whom we write, was a native of Freeport, Massachusetts, a drummer boy in the revolution, and, like all the old patriots, delighted in glorifying Washington, whom he had frequently seen. In 1812, when a man quite well along the journey of life, he again responded to his country's call for soldiers and carried a gun through that, the second "independence struggle" with England. He was one of the emigrants from Massachusetts who settled in Maine while it was still a part of Massachusetts and known as the Province of Maine. There, in Starks, Somerset county, on

April 11, 1818, Abner Kirby was born. His father was one of the forehanded farmers of the county, and during his boyhood young Kirby worked on the farm and received such instruction as was afforded by the district school. At an early age he started out for himself. While still a boy of less than fourteen years of age he began to buy cattle for his father, and about the same time went into logging camps, and though too young to chop, he did the cooking. He spent several winters in the camps coming down with the "drive" of logs in the spring. He must have been a hardy boy, for the hard work and the frequent wettings in the icy water, incident to this business, are fatal to any but the most healthy. Before he was of age he learned the jewelers' trade in Bangor, Maine, and at the age of twenty-one he opened a watchmaker's and jeweler's shop in Skowhegan, where he carried on the business about seven years, and until he came West. His fellow townsman petitioned for his appointment and he was made postmaster, a position he held for three years. Soon after his arrival in Milwaukee he bought all the lots on Wisconsin and East Water streets lying within two hundred feet of the northeast corner of those streets, and built on that corner the brick building now standing on it, and occupied the ground floor as a jeweler's shop for the next ten years. In 1855 he engaged in the lumber business in Milwaukee, and the following year built a saw-mill at Menominee, Michigan, where he manufactured a large amount of lumber. In 1861 the yards of the firm, then under the style of Kirby, Carpenter & Company, and now incorporated as the Kirby-Carpenter Company, were removed to Chicago, where it was one of the heaviest among the manufacturers and dealers of that city. Mr. Kirby's connection with this firm ceased in 1880. Besides his lumber business, for many years he was one of the largest vessel owners in Milwaukee, and engaged in the carrying trade for many years, continuing in that line until about 1880. He was the first to use steam barges on the lakes, and the Cream City was the first barge thus equipped. The manufacture of threshing machines and other farm implements was carried on for several years by Kirby, Langworthy & Company, Mr. Kirby being the senior partner. He was also the proprietor of the Milwaukee Starch Works.

The first meeting in Milwaukee to consider the practicability of establishing railroad connection with Waukesha was called by him, and he was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the company organized for the purpose of building the railroad. As early as 1856, he, with Daniel Wells, Jr., became owner of the City Hotel, afterward known as the Walker House. In 1862 he became sole owner, and enlarged and completely remodeled it, since which time it has been known as the Kirby House. Later Mr. Kirby became landlord as well as owner of this hotel, and conducted it in such a manner as to make it one of the most popular and hospitable hotels in the country.

Mr. Kirby was a Democrat of that type which does not allow one to remain long in doubt as to his political standing, but his patriotism was as pronounced as his politics, and during the continuance of the rebellion he was what was known as a War Democrat, and earnestly supported measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war. He is said to have spent twelve thousand dollars for the maintenance of the families of forty men who were at the front in defense of the Union, and was equally liberal in other contributions for the prosecution of the war and the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. His generosity and geniality made him very popular, and in 1865 he was elected mayor of Milwaukee unanimously, there being no candidate opposed to him. When he received the telegram from Washington announcing the surrender of Lee, and the end of the war, he testified his joy by issuing an "edict" announcing these facts, and notifying the citizens of Milwaukee that any man found sober that day on the streets of the city would be forthwith locked in the city prison.

He was married three times. His first wife, who was Miss Rebecca F. Chase, of Hartford, Maine, died in Milwaukee in 1849. His second wife, her sister, Mary I. Chase, died in 1852. October 8, 1854, he married Miss Letitia R. Chase, of Amsterdam, New York, who is still living. Mrs. Kirby is a woman of decided ability, exemplary character and rare accomplishments. To this union were born two sons and three daughters, who grew up and are now living. His eldest son, Henry M. Kirby—the child of his first wife—died in 1889. His surviving children are Welcome U. Kirby of Milwaukee; Oak A. Kirby of Chicago; Mrs. Grace R. Houghton, Mrs. Susan F.

Adams, and Mrs. Maud A. Hendee. Mr. Kirby died on the 21st of September, 1893, at his home on Woodland court, which he erected some years previous to his death. The homestead is situated—as he had often told his family—just where, many years before, he had shot his first deer in Wisconsin.

Mr. Kirby was one of the men to whom Milwaukee is indebted for the rank it has attained among Western cities. His business life was crowded with work, and he did it with a will. He was a man of tireless energy and labored zealously for the interests of the city, though his zeal sometimes cost him heavily as the following incident will show. Early in the history of the town he was, in common with other good citizens, annoyed by live stock running at large. He used his influence to have a public pound established, and it happened that many whose stock was impounded were too poor to pay the fines and costs. In many instances the generous and manly spirit of Abner Kirby was made manifest, and in one year he paid out of his own pocket twelve hundred dollars in that way, in cases where he felt he was justified in so doing. He was a man who respected his promises and always kept them.

In some of his speculations on the Board of Trade he lost heavily, one hundred thousand dollars it has been said. In his anger and disgust, he said that never so long as he lived, would he again set foot in the Board of Trade rooms, and he kept his promise. While a young man, he was in what was known as the "Madawaska War." For his services there he was entitled to a land warrant, from the government, for one hundred and sixty acres of land. But, as no blood had been shed, he would never avail himself of his right, or allow any one else to do so. In his frank outspoken manner, there was nothing of concealment. His feelings were alike known to his friends, and to those he disliked, of which latter class there were few. His honesty and good faith, added to a wonderful fund of good nature and humor, made him one of the most popular men in the West. Through his long residence in this city, and his intimate business relations with so great a number of people, Mr. Kirby's character became fully known; his life was an open book, and the testimony of those who knew him is that he was a man justly loved, honored and respected in his life, and mourned in death.



P. J. Blair.

FRANKLIN J. BLAIR belonged to the family of Blairs of Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, his ancestors having settled in that town in the early part of the eighteenth century. Although of Scotch extraction, the immigrant ancestor of the family came from Ireland, where his ancestors had previously settled and they are generally spoken of as of Scotch-Irish descent. The title to the farm upon which several generations of the family lived was acquired from the Indians, while the red men held the possession of as well as the title to the soil. Being people of character, well educated, of good standing and as compared with their neighbors well-to-do, the Blairs of Massachusetts were influential people in their community and were often called in as arbiters and peacemakers in neighborhood difficulties. James Blair, the father of Franklin was a true scion of the old stock, and was in comfortable circumstances until he was obliged to pay a note which he had indorsed for a friend, which compelled the sale of his farm and ruined him financially.

Franklin Blair's mother was Mercy Howard, also of a worthy New England family. Her father was Captain John Howard, who, previous to the Revolutionary War had spent some years in Nova Scotia, where he had a handsome property which he abandoned to serve in the continental army, and which was confiscated by the British government. Captain Howard, served with Washington and went through the Massachusetts and Long Island campaigns, but died later on the Hudson.

Franklin J. Blair, born October 17, 1815, was the youngest child and only son of a family of seven children of whom six grew up. His early education was mostly self-acquired, his school privileges having been of that sort afforded by the common schools of his time. After teaching in the district schools of his native state for a time, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of twenty, and made his home with his sister, Mrs. J. C. Fairchild, and taught five years in the high schools of that city among his pupils being his nephew, Lucius Fairchild, since widely known as soldier and statesman.

In the summer of 1843 Mr. Blair invested his savings in a stock of general merchandise, including what in those days was considered a large invoice of crockery and glassware, came to Milwaukee,

and opened a store in Holton and Goodall's old stand on East Water street. Here he began a successful career, and grew in wealth and prominence until his house became one of the soundest, as well as one of the most popular, establishments of the kind in the Northwest. From a retail business it expanded into a wholesale trade, and large importations of goods from Europe were made. In 1856 E. R. Persons, who had been a clerk since his arrival in Milwaukee in 1847, became a partner in the business with Mr. Blair, and the firm took the name of Blair & Persons. This house continued in business till 1883 or 1884, Mr. Blair and Messrs. Bradley & Metcalf being the last of the merchants of '43 continuously in business up to that date.

Mr. Blair was for many years a director in the National Exchange Bank, and also in the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company, watching the interests of those corporations as faithfully as he did his own business. He was also treasurer of the State Agricultural Society and a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane. While yet in the crockery and glassware business, he visited both insular and continental Europe for the double purpose of looking after business interests connected with the import trade and viewing the beauties of the older and more complete civilization of the lands of our forefathers.

Mr. Blair was twice married. In 1846, at Waukegan, he married Lucy R. Turner, a native of Penobscot county, Maine, a lady possessed of characteristics of head and heart that made her a most fitting companion for her husband, whose home was to him the most attractive place on earth. Of this marriage but one child grew to adult age, now Mrs. Fannie B. Hayden of Chicago. Mrs. Blair died on the 14th day of May, 1869, sincerely mourned by all who knew her. In December, 1880, Mr. Blair married Mrs. Harriet Dana, *nee* Turner, a sister of his first wife, who still survives. On the 25th day of October, 1891, after an illness of but a week, Mr. Blair died of pneumonia. He had enjoyed his usual health up to the time of his last illness, and had attended a meeting of the directors of the insurance company but a day or two previous.

In his early life he was a strong and active man, but in his later years was very lame and a great sufferer. In the early sixties both Mr. Blair and his

wife received very serious injuries in a wreck on the St. Paul Railroad at Stoughton, Wisconsin, which rendered both cripples for the remainder of their lives. Suits were instituted against the railroad company, which offered terms of compromise, which were always rejected by Mr. Blair, who said that many poor people who suffered injuries as he had might be influenced by his course; that the railroad was both liable and responsible for damages, and that the only way to reach a corporation and teach it a lesson which it might heed in future, was by reaching it through its dividends. He therefore prosecuted these cases with that persistency which was so marked a feature of his character, until they were carried to the court of last resort, and there judgment for eleven thousand dollars in his case was affirmed, and Mrs. Blair recovered eight thousand dollars. It was then that he showed his true benevolence and invested the money he had recovered from the railroad so that it should yield a permanent income which went to the support of a charitable institution, thus making the cause of the sufferings that he endured in later life a direct means of affording relief and aid to the poor and friendless. At her death, Mrs. Blair bequeathed the amount she had recovered to the children of her sister, who, with her husband, had been frozen to death in a blizzard in Minnesota.

It has been said that Mr. Blair was mainly self-educated. It is equally true that he continued to educate himself as long as he lived. He was extremely fond of books, and no sooner were the cares of business thrown off, than he gave himself wholly up to study, and so he acquired a great fund of knowledge, especially of the Bible and ancient history. He was a constant attendant at religious services in Plymouth Church. In politics he was a Republican. His domestic life was such that he had no occasion to seek society at clubs or other places of social entertainment, and he lived happily by his own fireside. To matters of business he gave the closest attention. He seldom was absent from his store during business hours more than an hour at a time, and always waited on his customers as quickly and as pleasantly as a clerk would be expected to do. He was never idle. His neighbors said he ran from store to house and from house to store. He was undemonstrative and methodical, but a true and trusted friend. The reliance which those

who knew him placed in his stern and unflinching integrity is evidenced by his having been made the administrator of many estates and executor of many wills some of them disposing of large amounts of property. He died very wealthy.

JOHN C. KOCH was born near Hamburg, Germany, October 18, 1841, and until he was thirteen years of age attended the schools of his native village. In 1854 he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Milwaukee. After a term at the public schools in this city he learned the tinner's trade with his father and was in the latter's employ until 1860.

In 1861 he began working for the hardware firm of John Pritzlaff & Company as a tinner and in 1866 had become chief clerk of that flourishing establishment. His energy, tireless industry and ceaseless devotion to duty pleased his employers, who rapidly promoted him and before the close of the year he was made a partner in the business and began to take an active part in its management.

Under the joint management of Mr. Pritzlaff and Mr. Koch the business grew to such proportions that in 1884 it was incorporated under the name of the John Pritzlaff Hardware Company, with a paid in capital of six hundred thousand dollars, and with John Pritzlaff, president; John C. Koch, vice-president, and F. Wollaeager, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Pritzlaff is still president of the company, but the active management of its business devolves upon Mr. Koch. The growth of their trade has been remarkable. In 1866 the firm conducted a retail store with a small trade. At present the firm transacts an immense wholesale hardware business, equaled only by that of two firms in the same line of business in the West. The success of the firm has been largely due to Mr. Koch who, with a natural aptitude for the business, and executive ability of a high order, has given it the most careful attention and supervision.

In addition to his interests in the hardware business Mr. Koch is president of the Koch & Loeber Company of Milwaukee which does an extensive business in woodenware and supplies. He is also at this date (1894) president of the Milwaukee Exposition Company, a director of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Milwaukee Advancement Association. He is a member of the Milwaukee and Calumet Clubs,

of the Deutscher Club, and of the Board of Immigration called the Deutscher Gesellschaft. He is a prominent layman of the Lutheran Church, and a trustee of Concordia College.

Mr. Koch is a Republican of pronounced convictions and remarkable elements of strength as a political leader. In June of 1893, at the solicitation of many personal and political friends he accepted the nomination on the Republican ticket for the mayoralty of Milwaukee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mayor P. J. Somers to Congress. He was elected, overcoming a Democratic plurality of three thousand two hundred and one votes given for Somers, and rolling up a majority of three thousand two hundred and sixty-nine votes for the Republican ticket. Soon after his induction into the office of mayor the financial cyclone of 1893 swept the country with resistless fury, and the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank was forced to temporarily suspend payments, the city of Milwaukee being at the time a creditor of the bank to the amount of one million six hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

The financial standing of the bank or the integrity of its officers had never been questioned, and the sudden shock produced by closing its doors extended far and wide and caused consternation among its depositors, and serious financial embarrassment to the city administration.

In this emergency Mr. Koch's executive and financial ability was potent in bringing order out of chaos, and a contract was entered into between the city and the bank whereby the bank agreed to pay the city two hundred thousand dollars cash upon the date of opening the bank, and the balance in five equal installments in six, ten, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months, with interest at three per cent. In due time the bank was reorganized and reopened, and these payments have been promptly met, the city suffering no loss. Pending the payment of these claims means had to be devised to meet the current expenses of the city government and to provide for other indebtedness. The Common Council adopted a resolution to borrow money on its promissory notes due in February, 1894, from individuals, banks and financial institutions, which obligations were promptly paid at maturity, and the credit of the city was fully maintained in all respects.

It may be said, therefore, that Mr. Koch discharged the duties of Mayor of Milwaukee during a period of the greatest financial depression of a half century, and when its financial affairs were seriously entangled, with signal ability, securing thereby the implicit confidence and unstinted commendation of his fellow-citizens.

His administration during the term for which he was first elected was fearless, able and businesslike, and in 1894 he was elected by a largely increased majority for a full term of two years. Prior to his last election to the mayoralty he was unquestionably the leading candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination of 1894, and had he consented to allow his name to go before the convention he would have been nominated for the chief magistracy of Wisconsin with practical unanimity. His high sense of duty, however, prompted him to withdraw from the gubernatorial candidacy, and pledge himself to serve his full term as Mayor of Milwaukee.

Mr. Koch married Miss Elizabeth Pritzlaff, a woman of decided ability and exemplary character, in 1865, and has an interesting family of children.

ROYALL PERKINS HOUGHTON, who was born in Guilford, Vermont, December 10, 1831, and died in this city August 16, 1892, belonged to the first generation of business men "brought up" in Milwaukee. His father, Richardson Houghton, Jr., came here in 1844, and his grandfather, Richard Houghton, Sr., who came the same year, died here in 1846. Of English antecedents, the history of the family in America began with Richard Houghton, who settled in Massachusetts early in the eighteenth century, and whose immediate descendants were among the early settlers of Vermont. Richardson Houghton, Jr., was for more than forty years a citizen of Milwaukee, and is held in kindly remembrance by his contemporaries of the pioneer period who still survive. For two years after coming here he engaged in merchandising, but at the end of that time he purchased a considerable tract of timber land adjacent to the city, and devoted himself thereafter to its improvement and cultivation. The present "Schlitz Park" is a part of the farm originally owned by Mr. Houghton, and "Houghton's addition to the city of Milwaukee" laid the foundation of a comfortable fortune for its owners. He

was a man of strong character and marked ability, as honorable as he was sagacious, and was esteemed alike for good qualities of head and heart. His wife—who before her marriage was Miss Eliza Perkins—was a lineal descendant of John Perkins, of Gloucestershire, England, who sailed from Bristol, December 1, 1630, on the good ship "Lion," which carried a store of provisions for the suffering Plymouth colonists, and after a tempestuous voyage of more than two months, landed at Nantasket on the 5th of February, 1631. Among the other passengers aboard the same vessel was Roger Williams, who won undying fame in later years as the founder of Rhode Island. This John Perkins was one of the founders of Ipswich Colony under the leadership of John Winthrop, was owner of the large island at the mouth of Ipswich river, and was prominent as a man of affairs in the colony.

Of Puritan ancestry, Mrs. Houghton inherited a strong religious sentiment and the maternal influence was manifest in the Christian character of Royall P. Houghton, and in his devotion to the church in which he had been brought up, during all the years of his mature manhood. He was thirteen years of age when the family removed to Milwaukee and had acquired the rudiments of an education. After coming here he continued his studies in the old-time "select schools" of the city and completed his education at Carroll College in Waukesha.

When not in school he was active, as a boy, in assisting his father to "clear up" and improve lands which have since become a part of the city, but when he attained his majority he engaged with his brother, George, in the dry goods trade in this city. In 1857 the brothers embarked in the lumber trade, under the firm name of Houghton Brothers, at the corner of Third and State streets, and at a later date became the owners of another lumber yard on the South Side. For twenty years thereafter they carried on an extensive and successful business in this line, from fifty to one hundred men being in their employ all the time. In 1885 Mr. Houghton, in company with other gentlemen, established the Wilbur Lumber Company of which he was president from the date of its organization until his death.

In 1868 the banking house of Houghton, McCord & Company was established, and becoming connected with that institution, for nearly twenty-

five years thereafter Mr. Houghton was recognized as one of the ablest and most sagacious financiers of the city. Under the careful and conservative management of Houghton, McCord & Company, and later of Houghton Brothers & Company, one of the soundest financial institutions of the city was built up which, as the Central National Bank—into which it was merged after the death of Mr. Houghton—still continues to reflect credit upon its founders.

In politics R. P. Houghton was a Republican from the time the party was organized to the date of his death, but his activities were in business, educational, and religious, rather than in political circles. For several years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Ripon College, and was one of the most liberal, earnest and helpful friends of that institution.

Identified with Plymouth Church from early manhood, he was for many years one of the pillars of that organization. Of his Christian character, of his worth as a man and a citizen, and of the impress which he left upon the community in which he had so long been a conspicuous figure, no better estimate can be given than is contained in the following tribute to his memory read by his friend and associate, Mr. Charles G. Stark, at a memorial meeting of the Plymouth Church:

"It is fitting that we should gather in this place at this time to express by our presence and united action our appreciation of the life and character of Royall P. Houghton (our friend and brother), and our sorrow, because of the sudden call which has taken him from us. For many years he was a true and faithful member of this church and society, deeply interested in all that concerned their welfare, bearing always cheerfully and gladly his full share of their burdens, rejoicing in their prosperity, and in the success and advancement, in every right way, of the membership. Kind, considerate, brotherly—these words most truly characterize him as associated with us in these organizations.

"His business life was marked by a firm adherence to those high standards which have been the foundation of every truly successful business man's character. His principles were such as are based upon strict integrity, commanding the confidence and respect of all who in any way had business relations with him. The same strong and true spirit which governed him in his busi-

ness, guided him faithfully in all his social and church relations. This society profited unmistakably by his wise and judicious counsels for many years, and will greatly miss the same in the years to come. We would do well to consider his example, his reverent spirit and business methods, adhering closely to those broad and generous principles which he ever manifested when with us."

The surviving members of Mr. Houghton's family are Mrs. Houghton—who was Miss Lucy Bishop, of Charlemont, Massachusetts, before her marriage—Miss May Houghton and Richard W. Houghton.

GARRET VLIET descended from Daniel Van Vliet—who emigrated with his brother, William, from Holland to New Brunswick, New Jersey, shortly before the Revolutionary war—was born January 10, 1790. His father, Jasper, was the fourth son of Daniel, and married Polly Black, the couple having six children—four sons and two daughters. Before the family had grown up, but after the birth of Garret, Mr. Vliet moved into Pennsylvania, near Wilkesbarre. That part of the state was then a very new and wild country, abounding in game, especially deer and bear, on which the early settlers were largely dependent for subsistence. A few enterprising men were venturing into the country to convert its magnificent pine timber into merchandise and money, but few or none dreamed of the immense wealth that lay embowelled in its mountains, and under these circumstances Garret Vliet grew to manhood with but the few privileges of frontier life, in a rugged, heavily timbered country. He early became a hunter, and many were the stories of hunters life which he recounted in after years. He was for a short time a soldier in the last war with Great Britain, serving with a company of sharpshooters. Notwithstanding the poverty of his advantages he acquired a moderate education, and learned the theory and practice of land surveying, in which he afterward became an adept, being employed for a time in the survey of the Holland purchase in the state of New York.

About the year 1818 Mr. Vliet left his old home and pushed west, stopping the first winter in Eastern Ohio. The next year he went down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. There were but few steamers on the rivers at the time, and he made the trip on a keel boat, which

was propelled by rowing, poling and towing. Spending only a few months in that region, and being detained at Cape Girardeau several weeks by severe illness, he returned to Miami county, Ohio, where he subsequently married Rebecca Frazey. Soon after his return to Ohio the canal improvements of that state were inaugurated, and Garret Vliet was employed in the construction of the Miami canal. Thus he became acquainted with Micajah T. Williams, chief of the canal commissioners of the state, Byron Kilbourn, Increase A. Lapham and Samuel Farrer, and formed friendships which lasted through life. After the completion of the canal he took charge of the four locks at Lockland, ten miles from Cincinnati, and afterward was elected and re-elected surveyor of Hamilton county. In the spring of 1835 he came with Byron Kilbourn to that part of the Northwest territory now known as Wisconsin, and proceeded with him to Green Bay, where they attended the land sales. Mr. Kilbourn having acquired a considerable quantity of land on the west side of the river at Milwaukee, Mr. Vliet came from Green Bay and laid out a portion of it into town lots, afterward returning to Green Bay and making a careful examination of the water power along the Fox River, with the view of purchasing some part of it. He concluded, however, that there was too much of it for any portion to become immediately valuable, though entertaining a high opinion of its ultimate usefulness. In the fall he returned with Mr. Kilbourn to Cincinnati, and soon entered into a contract with the surveyor-general to survey for the government towns 7, 8 and 9 of ranges 18, 19 and 20, and town 7, range 21, being the towns of Delafield, Pewaukee, Brookfield, Wauwatosa, Merton, Lisbon, Menomonee, Erin, Richfield and Germantown, in the present counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha and Washington. In January, 1836, he started with his party to execute the contract. Their route was down the Ohio and up the Wabash, by steamer, to Lafayette, Indiana, and thence with teams. He proceeded across the country on horseback, meeting the party at Lafayette, and from that point accompanied them to Wisconsin. This survey was completed during the season of 1836. In the spring of 1837 he went to Dubuque, and began the laying-out of that town-site, for which, together with four other towns on the Mississippi and in Wisconsin, he had taken a contract from the government. What at

the present time would be called a "ring" had been formed with reference to the towns on the Mississippi, and they wished to control the survey and procured an order suspending his work. This suspension and annulling of his contract entailed upon him a considerable loss, for which he obtained but partial and tardy indemnity.

Returning to Cincinnati, he closed up his affairs there, and on the 23d of August, 1837, started with his family for their new home in Milwaukee.

For many years Mr. Vliet lived in this city, respected and loved, but avoiding any act which would tend to bring him into public life, though he was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, in 1846. He died a quiet and painless death, August 5, 1877.

THOMAS A. GREENE.—In a volume intended to commemorate the names and lives of those who have contributed to Milwaukee's growth and prosperity, it is appropriate that Thomas Arnold Greene should receive mention, as he was not only one of the best known of her men of business, but also an unassuming student of science and a careful and precise thinker.

Mr. Greene was born on the 2nd of November, 1827, in Providence, Rhode Island, and died at his residence in Milwaukee on the 7th of September, 1894. His parents were Quakers, and though for nearly forty years he had not been a member of that society, in his life and business he was an exemplar of the gentle and peaceful teachings of the Friends. His mother died when he was but seven years of age, and he was sent to the Friends' Boarding School near Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained for eight years. The instruction was good, the discipline rigorous to an extreme, and of home-life he knew little during the most impressionable years of his boyhood. In his fifteenth year he was placed in a collegiate institution at Point Hill, Rhode Island, where the religious instruction was paramount. His school life ended in his seventeenth year; his father wished him to study medicine, a choice that was not in accord with his own taste. When in that year he entered the retail drug store of Chapin & Thurber, in Providence, it was his purpose to obtain a practical knowledge of materia medica. Both of his employers were scholarly men and good chemists for that time, and like most druggists of that date made many of their medicinal preparations from the crude drugs. Mr. Greene's

attention, care and industry enlisted their active interest, and in order that he might become thoroughly informed in regard to their business affairs they gave him access to their books. By means of this and other favors, he was able to complete his pharmaceutical studies in less than the usual time, and in later years he valued highly the business education derived from his confidential relations with his old employers.

During his connection with Chapin & Thurber, Mr. Greene had given up all idea of entering the medical profession, and now having become a prescription druggist he was anxious to establish himself independently. The city of Providence offered little inducement to a young man with small capital, and he made up his mind to seek his fortune in the new West, hoping to obtain employment in Milwaukee or Chicago; or, if opportunity offered, to open a store of his own.

In June, 1848, being then in his twentieth year, he started for the West, making the trip by boat to New York, thence by steamboat to Albany, where he took the canal for Buffalo. From Buffalo the journey was made by steamer to Milwaukee, where he arrived on July 4th, and thus noted in his diary: "Milwaukee I like from my very brief stay better than any other place I ever was in. * * The city appears very thrifty, neat and beautiful; new and tasteful residences form the most thickly settled portion of the city on the river." From Milwaukee he went to Chicago and Kenosha in search of employment. Chicago repelled him on account of its flat, marshy environment, and he returned to Milwaukee, where he bought out the retail drug store of Henry Fess, on East Water street, where the Pabst building now stands. In the autumn of the same year, Dr. Harry H. Button, whom he had known during the doctor's student days at Brown University, came West and a partnership was formed under the firm name of Greene & Button, which was terminated only by the death of Dr. Button in 1890. For some years they did a retail business, then during the fifties, as opportunities offered, they gradually worked into a small jobbing trade, which grew so rapidly that they were soon able to drop the retail part altogether. In 1873 their drug business was incorporated as Greene-Button Company, and became one of the most substantial of Milwaukee's jobbing houses.



Thomas A. Greene

By his careful and methodical method of handling affairs, Mr. Greene won the confidence and esteem of his business associates. Generalities never satisfied him; facts and figures were the data from which every business judgment was made, and his office was the training school in which several successful men gained the best experience. At the time of his death Mr. Greene was president of the Greene-Button Company, a director and member of the Finance Committee of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, vice-president of the Wisconsin Trust Company, vice-president of the Milwaukee Cement Company, and was president of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company at the time of its sale to an eastern syndicate.

Mr. Greene's Quaker ancestry and education greatly influenced his character. His life was marked by a strict singleness of purpose and absolute integrity, by careful and systematic attention to business, by thriftiness and simplicity of living. His sense of justice and honesty, and almost morbid conscientiousness made him often seem stern in his intercourse with others. His abhorrence of flattery or any form of insincerity rendered him undemonstrative and reserved. When opposing what he thought to be injustice and wrong he was found to have invincible strength of purpose unmoved by any motives of policy or expediency, intuitively detecting the false. He was punctual and systematic in the smallest details of daily life as well as in his participation in the larger affairs of the world. A man of few words, his *aye* was *aye* and his *nay*, *nay*. He was more severe with himself, and demanded more of himself than he demanded of others. Those who knew him best realized his gentle, sensitive and affectionate disposition, which was always ready, in an unostentatious way, to share in trouble and to lend assistance by deed, as well as by counsel. Little children always recognized in him a sympathetic friend.

The extreme conscientious principles which governed him would be perhaps best illustrated by his attitude toward political affairs. His aversion to war, due probably to his Quaker inheritance, would not allow him to take part in the civil war. He felt, as he could not conscientiously fight for his country, he ought not to have the privilege of voting for it. No one rejoiced more than he in the abolition of slavery, but he could

not bring himself to approve the means to that end. He did not vote until memories and difficulties growing out of the war had disappeared; voting, first, the Citizen's ticket in 1888. He kept himself well informed on political issues, but held himself aloof from all party discussions, though in sympathy he was a Republican.

Mr. Greene was not only a conservative man of business—he was much more. Few knew, on account of his reticence and modesty, his scientific attainments. From early boyhood he had shown a deep love for botany and geology. This deeper characteristic of his nature he, with a strong consciousness, stifled during his early career, saying that business and the necessities of livelihood demanded not only all his time but his best mental effort. Soon, however, after establishing his own home he gave a portion of his time to these studies, which were a passion to him. He had gathered together as a result of patient study and hard work, perhaps the largest mineralogical collection in the West. Every specimen he knew well, and his collection was arranged with strictest nicety and order. During the fifteen years of his life he chiefly devoted his attention to palaeontology, studying especially the Niagara and Hamilton groups about Milwaukee. His collection of the fossils of these formations is, without doubt, the best in this country. For many years before his death Mr. Greene was a trustee of the public museum and actively interested in its welfare. He had been for a long time a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Although of a weak physical constitution and obliged more than most men to consider his health, Mr. Greene has accomplished what few successful business men have been able to do—he has in the realm of science attained a high position, and his collection proved a valuable aid to professor and student.

Mr. Greene was a good botanist, knowing intimately the flora of Wisconsin and of his native New England, taking more pleasure in a day in the country than in all the amusements a city could offer. He was fond of floriculture as his garden testified. He always kept a diary devoted almost exclusively to observations upon the blooming of his plants and a record of the weather of which he was a keen observer.

As a spectator, Mr. Greene was interested in

out-door sports, but in the old Scotch game of curling—undertaken at first for the benefit of his health—he became actively interested, and was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Milwaukee Curling Club.

Mr. Greene was for thirty-eight years a member of the Unitarian Church. He was present in 1856 at the meeting when the movement toward the present church in this city was made. He believed strongly in the essentials of the Unitarian faith, and while never intruding his opinions, could state his views logically and concisely. Every Sunday found him with unfailing regularity an interested listener in his pew. He was greatly interested in religious and theological questions, and had read extensively on these subjects. He was a believer in organized effort to help the poor, and was a director on the board of the Associated Charities.

In 1857 Mr. Greene married Miss Elizabeth Lyner Cadle, who came to Milwaukee from New York in 1849. Mrs. Greene was of a quiet, affectionate nature, and sympathized deeply with her husband in all his interests. Two children survive them, Mary, wife of Horace A. J. Upham, and Howard Greene. It was in the family that the few who really knew Mr. Greene admired him most. Quiet, reticent, caring little for society, Mr. and Mrs. Greene made their home the center of their deepest interests. The friends who entered their home will always remember its pure, unselfish atmosphere. There it was Mr. Greene threw aside the cares and restraints of life and proved himself a genial, loyal and sympathetic friend.

The happy home life of thirty-five years duration was broken by the death of Mrs. Greene in 1892. Mr. Greene survived his wife but two years, his funeral taking place on the second anniversary of her death.

WILLIAM E. SMITH began life as a merchant, and during his long residence in Wisconsin was actively engaged, nearly all the time, in mercantile pursuits. A native of Scotland, he was born June 18, 1824, and when eleven years of age came with his father's family to this country. They landed in New York, where all remained but the father, who went westward in search of a home. A quarter section of land was secured in Michigan, near Detroit, on which a rude log cabin was soon erected, and in the spring of 1836 the family took possession of it, and commenced

the labor of making a new farm. Hard work was a matter of course, and the young son who was destined to become the chief executive of a great state, performed with willing hands his full share of the toil; nor did this break the fibre of even one of so fine a nature, but his courage met hardships bravely, and surmounted all difficulties. For several years he thus worked, attending school a portion of the time, and taking a deep interest in a village debating club. In 1841 he was offered a clerkship in a small store, and entered upon the duties of the position with a fixed determination to do his full share of work. In this place he formed those industrious and methodical business habits that characterized his whole life and made it so complete a success. During his term of service in this capacity he availed himself of a town library, and read extensively works of history, travel, science, etc., and also kept a close watch of the newspapers. He remained in this clerkship about five years, and being frugal in his habits, saved a large portion of his small salary, which was voluntarily handed over to his father.

In 1846 Mr. Smith was tendered a position in the well-known dry-goods house of Lord & Taylor, in New York, where he spent one year, when he accepted an important position in the wholesale house of Ira Smith & Company of that city. Here he established a character for integrity and business ability of a high order, winning the entire confidence of his employers and of all with whom he had business transactions. In the fall of 1849 he started a general store at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, and from that time made this state his home, and the record of his life is a part of its history. In the fall of 1850 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and during the season of 1851 took an active part in shaping its legislation. He was ever at his post, and possessed a full understanding of the business before the legislature. He was a member of the State Senate in 1858 and 1859, and again in 1864 and 1865. In that body he was marked for his strong common sense and constant efforts to secure such legislation as should give substantial character to the state. He took a deep interest in the cause of education, and was chairman of the committee on that subject. In the fall of 1865 he was elected state treasurer, and was re-elected in 1867, thus serving four years in that impor-

tant position. His discharge of duty was prompt and satisfactory, and his honesty and integrity as well as his ability commended him to the people. In the Republican state convention of 1869 he was a prominent candidate for governor, but was not successful in securing the nomination. At the expiration of his term as treasurer he returned to Fox Lake, and in the fall of 1870 was again elected to the Assembly, and on the meeting of that body in January, 1871, was made speaker of the House of Representatives. He went to Europe in 1871, and on his return his friends urged his nomination for governor, but without success. In 1877 he received that nomination without opposition, and was by a handsome majority elected, and re-elected in 1879. Of his first canvass for governor the *Milwaukee Sentinel* said some years later:

"Mr. Smith was the representative of a principle which made his election an event of much greater significance than usually attaches to a state election. It was, indeed, an important event in the history of national politics. The greenback movement was then in its height, and its leaders were confident of victory. The business of the country was at its lowest point of depression, and it was confidently predicted that unless the act of Congress providing for the resumption of specie payments on the first of January, 1879, was repealed, universal bankruptcy would follow. In the West, especially, the greenback wave threatened to sweep everything before it. In this state the Democrats adopted a platform calling for the repeal of the Resumption Act, and nominated Hon. James A. Mallory as their candidate for governor. In the Republican strongholds of the state greenback clubs had been organized in nearly every town, and thousands of Republicans had joined them. The Republican politicians were badly demoralized, and the state convention adopted an ambiguous platform, hoping by that means to retain the Republican greenbackers. It was under these circumstances that Gov. Smith came before a public meeting in this city early in the canvass, and made a speech in which he boldly and unambiguously committed himself in favor of resumption. He subsequently canvassed the state, making resumption the leading issue of the campaign, and speaking in all the strongholds of greenbackism. It was thought by many to be an unwise and impolitic course, but while he lost

thousands of votes of men who up to that time had sustained the Republican party, he rallied around him the friends of an honest currency, and was triumphantly elected. The result was a notification to the country that there was still a large number of sane people in the Northwest, and was one of the most serious blows given to the greenback policy."

In his discharge of the duties of the executive office, Mr. Smith was practical, safe and faithful. Nothing was left undone. All persons were treated with great courtesy and the rights of all were respected. His administration of state affairs was a creditable one, reflecting honor upon himself and giving satisfaction to the people.

In addition to those already named, Governor Smith filled many other places of public trust of importance to the state. He was twenty-one years a regent of normal schools, and four years a director of the state prison. He also served as trustee of the Wisconsin Female College at Fox Lake for twenty-six years; of the Wayland University at Beaver Dam; of the Milwaukee Female College, and of the Chicago University. For many years he was a trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company; was at one time vice-president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce; was one of the vice-presidents of the National Board of Trade, and was long a member and once president of St. Andrew's Society.

The life of Governor Smith was a busy and successful one. Few men have occupied so many and so responsible positions, and discharged the duties of all of them with so much satisfaction to the public. His official record is without a stain. His practical sense, his affability at all times, his real interest in all subjects pertaining to public matters, his admiration for his adopted state, and his zeal in the promotion of its welfare, rendering him deservedly popular as an official and as a man.

In his private business affairs, Mr. Smith was industrious, accurate, honest, and as a matter of course, successful. He treated everybody in such a manner as inspired their entire confidence in him as an upright business man, and this confidence was never abused. After successful business operations at Fox Lake, as merchant and banker for over twenty years, in 1872 he removed to Milwaukee and established himself in this city

as a wholesale grocer. On being elected governor of the state, he sold out his interest in that business, and devoted himself wholly to state affairs. On retiring from official position he again engaged in mercantile pursuits, formed a copartnership with H. M. Mendell, and his son Ira Smith, in the wholesale grocery trade, and continued in business up to the time of his death. It seemed no trouble for him to pass from civil life to official position and back again to civil life. He was so schooled in his habits that business was a matter of course. He could leave the store for the chair of state, and when official duties were done, leave the executive chair and resume duties in the counting-room without the least friction, and he was alike at home in both positions.

In politics, he was in early life an ardent Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party, became a zealous and influential member of that organization. He acted from honest convictions as to what was right, and always treated his opponents with courtesy and fairness. In his personal friendship he was warm and sincere, a genial companion, quick and generous in his sympathies a kind and obliging neighbor, and a conscientious Christian gentleman.

He died February 13, 1883, and not only the entire state of Wisconsin, but the country at large mourned his loss. Resolutions eulogistic of his life and character, were adopted by social, religious, educational and commercial organizations in all portions of the state, and scores of letters and telegrams of condolence came to his family from all parts of the country, testifying to the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. By an official proclamation of Governor Rusk, public business was suspended in the state department at Madison on the day of the funeral and a committee of the most distinguished citizens of the state attended the obsequies as representatives of the state government. The press of the state regardless of political predilections, paid tribute to his worth as a man and his high character as a public official, and the following editorial utterance aptly delineates his character and summarizes the results of his beneficent existence.

"For over thirty years Mr. Smith had been conspicuous in the public affairs of Wisconsin, and he brought that long and honorable career down to its close without spot, blemish or suspicion. He carried more actual experience in state craft

into the executive chamber than any of his predecessors. He took for his private secretary a careful, able lawyer, a passionless analyst, a very expert in vivisection—and the two together studied, weighed and tested every enactment, document and policy with true Scotch tenacity before it received executive sanction. No flaw, job or unconstitutional provision of nugatory acts escaped them. Wisconsin never had and never can have a more careful and painstaking executive nor one charged with fewer errors. The state was prosperous while he was governor, and he neglected nothing that seemed likely to make it more so. He visited county fairs and public gatherings, watched the public domain, inspected carefully and frequently every state penal, charitable and reformatory institution, wrought faithfully to secure for Wisconsin her balance of the old war debt, went several times to Washington to compel the department of the interior to patent to the schools their full share of public lands, and to induce the treasury to liquidate the overflowed land judgments; was present at and took deep interest in commencement exercises, looked after the fish hatcheries, encouraged the farmers, was active as a member of the board of immigration, fought the advance of financial heresies, made friends everywhere and asked their advice—in short, was diligent everywhere and always for Wisconsin, whose resources and advantages he never ceased to point out and whose praises he never ceased to sound. No executive ever more thoroughly enjoyed the respect and confidence of his people. They knew him to be honest, careful and safe—they felt like the child who said he had no fear of the storm because his 'father was at the helm.' In all the other public offices Mr. Smith occupied his record is equally clean and honorable. Jobbers and corruptionists could not approach him, nor could their tricks pass undiscovered and undestroyed under his hand.

"In private life he was an accomplished exemplar. His perfectly stainless walk was worth, as an example to the young, all the sermons that were preached in his hearing. Socially, he was approached by all, high and low, rich and poor. He was genial, courteous, accommodating and steadfast. He never put his hand to the plow and looked back, and his influence was everywhere for the good."



Yours truly
A. B. Hansen

A. F. W. COTZHAUSEN, lawyer, orator, student and reformer, is one of the strikingly interesting personalities of Milwaukee. Few residents of the city are so well known to the general public and fewer still have labored with the same tenacity of purpose to achieve brilliant success. The motto over the portal of his Metropolitan block, built in 1890, is "*Labor Omnia Vincit*," and he has in many ways demonstrated that he is a firm believer in the sentiment of the Latin proverb.

Ewald Alfred Arthur Frederick William von Cotzhausen is a native of Rhine-Prussia, born July 21, 1838, at "Cambach," an ancient castle near Aix-la-Chapelle. In the Gotha Genealogical Calendar, of 1885, he is stated to be the youngest son of Heinrich Wilhelm Ludwig Freiherr von Cotzhausen-Wedau, who, under the regime of Napoleon I., acted as president du College Electoral, and was created a Baron de l'Empire by imperial decree of 1811. His father died while "Fritz" (as he was called after his godfather, the Crown Prince of Prussia), was quite young, and his education devolved on his mother, née von Broich, a highly-cultivated lady of amiable, but firm character. As the feudal estate descended to the eldest son, the boy became early impressed with the necessity of relying on his own exertions, if ambitious of his future position. Opportunity for the best of schooling was, however, not wanting. From 1847 to 1853 we find him in the Gustavus Adolphus College in Moers, and from 1853 to 1856 at the Gewerbe Schule in Cologne. At a public anniversary in 1852, he was presented to the king and given an opportunity to enter the navy, which was then in process of formation, but defective eyesight and a strong desire to inhale the free air of the far West, prompted him to pursue his collegiate and scientific studies until he came to Milwaukee in 1856.

Admitted to the bar of this city in 1859, he soon took rank among its leading members, and in a comparatively short time had secured a large and lucrative practice. As early as 1870 he acted as general counsel for the Lake Shore Railroad, and it was largely due to his exertions that Milwaukee secured this important northern railway connection. His name is identified with a large number of important cases in the local courts, and his patent practice made him for long years a familiar figure in the courts of other states.

By close and assiduous study he has acquired

an extensive knowledge of law, has become thoroughly familiar with the theories and technicalities of his profession and is lucid and eminently practical, in the application of the law to the facts. When he warms up on a subject, however, his acute perception, keen logic and concise diction denote marvelous intellectual vigor and his broad culture, lofty ideals, and warmth of delivery impart force and magical power to his oratorical efforts. For thirty years he has practiced continuously at the bar, and constituted as he was it has followed as a natural consequence that he did not lack opportunities for political preferment, although he has held office but once. In 1873-74 he represented Milwaukee in the State Senate, where he served with great distinction. Being then tendered a flattering invitation to accept a nomination for Congress, which was equivalent to an election, we find him declining the honor with the remark: "I have never learned to make a public position subserve private ends. I cannot afford to pursue politics as my vocation."

An opposition newspaper once said of him during a political campaign: "Mr. Cotzhausen is not a man of particularly commanding appearance, although of dignified presence, courtly manners and pleasing address. Short-sighted as many students are, spectacles have the effect of detracting from the appearance of his face instead of adding an intellectual expression as they do in some instances. When he first appears among strangers he chills instead of attracting his audiences and has to make his way by sheer force of ability."

It is not often that he appears on the political surface, but when he does there is generally some marked result. In debate he is very set in his ideas and brooks no opposition. One of his opening sentences in opposition to the Bennett Law in 1890 characterizes him best. Alluding to his attitude toward the subject under consideration he said: "I think it ought by this time to be fairly understood that I am not particularly in the habit of either drifting with the current or catering for public favor at the sacrifice of personal convictions. Even my political preferences and affiliations are not always sufficiently strong to overcome a certain spirit of independence from party which—as I grow older—becomes almost a second part of nature."

His independence is a distinguishing characteristic, and he has been a conspicuous figure in local

political reform movements. Of late he has retired from the general practice of law and acts as counsel merely in special matters entrusted to his care, spending a great portion of his time in literary pursuits and quiet retirement at his beautiful farm in the town of Greenfield. He apparently enjoys good fellowship, and his genial, social habits attract numerous friends to his home.

GEORGE ABERT was one of the able lieutenants of Byron Kilbourn in inaugurating many of the enterprises with which that distinguished pioneer was identified, and for many years thereafter was prominent in business circles and in public life.

Mr. Abert was born May 10, 1817, in the province of Alsace, then in France, now a part of the German Empire. His parents, Philip and Magdalena Abert, were also natives of Alsace, where his father owned and operated a grist-mill, and engaged to a considerable extent in the cultivation of lands of which he was also the owner. The father died at the age of thirty-one, and the son was left at the tender age of ten years without paternal care or guardianship. The following year (1829) George's uncle, Martin Abert, decided to emigrate with his family to the United States. At that time George was only eleven years old, but he had shown a strength of character seldom observed in a lad of his age. He manifested a determined purpose to seek his fortune in America and accompanied his uncle, who arrived in New York the same year, settling at Lyons, in Wayne county, of that state. Here he worked during the summer months and attended the schools, such as they had at that time, during the winter, until he was fourteen years of age. At that time he decided to throw off the fetters of boyhood and manage his own ship, and bidding adieu to his uncle and family at Lyons, he came west to Columbus, Ohio, where he at once succeeded in finding employment, although the compensation for labor at that time was a mere pittance as compared with that of the present time. He managed closely, and at the end of three years had saved a small sum of money. At that time he heard much talk of the territory further west, and the spirit which had prompted him to leave his early home caused him to look longingly toward this new field for enterprise and activity. Wishing first to see his uncle and family he returned to Lyons, and after a short visit bade them adieu and

started for Buffalo, New York, where he secured passage on one of the first boats leaving Buffalo for Milwaukee, reaching here in July of 1836.

Here he readily found employment with Byron Kilbourn, assisting him to make land surveys in various sections of the territory, and also in laying out roadways leading from Milwaukee into the interior. One of the first roads thus laid out (still known as Kilbourn road) was surveyed to Rock river, Racine county, the route being marked by notches in trees, and with other recognized land marks.

In 1837 he accompanied Mr. Kilbourn, who had important legislative business to attend to, to Burlington, now in Iowa, at which place the territorial legislature was in session. Each journeyed on horseback, with packages of provisions and blankets strapped to their saddles, traveling through heavy, thick forests, and a generally wild country, finding such paths and openings as were available, and frequently being obliged to go many miles out of their way to get around a lake, or find a place where they could cross a stream of water. When night came they would unpack their blankets and go into camp, continuing the travel when day appeared until their destination was reached.

In the winter of 1838 a land grant was wanted for the Rock River Canal, and a trip to Washington, D. C., was necessary, which at that time of the year was beset with many hardships. Mr. Abert was selected to make the trip, and traveled alone from Milwaukee to the capital in a sleigh. At another time, on other business, he went to Columbus, Ohio, on horseback, returning in the same manner.

Mr. Abert made some entry claims of lands. On one claim of forty acres on Root river, he erected a cabin, and afterward put a tenant into it, supplying him with a small stock of groceries and provisions. Several months elapsing, he went to look after his land, and found that the tenant, stock and all, had departed for unknown parts. In 1839 he purchased a corner lot at the intersection of Third and Poplar streets—which still belongs to his estate—on which he erected a building in which the first bakery on the West Side was established.

In 1843 he established a pottery in this city, having secured a practical potter to superintend it. The demand for such articles being very lim-

ited, it was abandoned after one year's existence. He afterwards engaged in general contracting business, making roadways and grading streets, following this business for many years successfully. Some of the first roads he made partly through lowlands, cutting down poplar and tamarack trees, and then filling earth over them to make a road-bed.

In 1846 when Milwaukee was by charter made a city, he was elected an alderman, representing his ward in the first council of the city government. In this year a fugitive negro slave and wife arrived in Milwaukee. Mr. Abert sheltered the Negro and wife, building a small cabin for them on his land a short distance from the city. The couple was to occupy it, and in recompense the Negro was to cut cord wood and clear off the land. Becoming alarmed and fearing that his master might discover his whereabouts, "Bill Windfree," as he called himself, suddenly disappeared after one season's work.

Mr. Abert took a very active part in political affairs at the time Wisconsin became a state, "in 1848." The first proposed constitution met with much opposition, and his influence, along with that of other Milwaukee citizens had much to do with securing its rejection at the hands of the people. A second constitution drafted by a later convention met with favor and was adopted. Mr. Abert was a representative in the state legislature in 1861, '62 and '63. He was again elected to the same office for the sessions of 1868, '69, '70 and '72. In politics he was a Democrat of conservative tendencies, supporting all war measures by his vote in the legislature, and diligently working to secure all necessary legislation for the city of his adoption, and for the general welfare of the state. He also served as Railroad Commissioner and acquitted himself with great credit to himself, as well as his constituents.

He always did his utmost to advance and promote the general growth and prosperity of the city, and many persons were guided and advised in locating shops and manufactories in the city, by his judgment. In 1865 Mr. Abert established the first iron foundry in the Northwest devoted exclusively to the manufacture of stoves and hollow-ware—at that time the only one west of New York state—which was for many years carried on successfully.

He was a man of marked individuality and

quick perceptions and a vast amount of knowledge of things in general. A man of great executive ability he made a success of every enterprise he was actively associated with, and was instrumental in the establishment of many of the most important industries in the city.

He had a vein of quiet humor which made him a very companionable man, was a liberal giver to all worthy charitable institutions and did a wonderful amount of good in a quiet way. Later in life having acquired large landed interests, he retired from the cares of active business and devoted his energies chiefly to looking after his real estate investments.

In July, 1840, he married Louise Ackerman, a native of Bavaria, who came to Detroit in 1833 with her parents. Mrs. Abert died October 26, 1889, after a well spent life of nearly seventy-one years, and her husband followed her in a little less than one year, his death occurring October 14, 1890, at the family residence erected by him in 1849.

In all the relations of life, as citizen, husband, father and friend, he commanded the respect and won the esteem of all who knew him. He died full of years and of honors, after a well spent life here, and in full faith of the life to come.

HARRISON LUDINGTON was born at Ludingtonville, Putnam county, New York, July 30, 1812, to Frederick and Susan (Griffith) Ludington, who had fifteen children. His father who was one of the twelve children of Colonel Henry Ludington was born June 10, 1782, and he died July 23, 1852. His mother, who was of Welsh descent, was born September 10, 1794, and died August 22, 1855.

The Ludington family is of English origin, and was first represented in America by one William Ludington, who settled in Bradford, Connecticut, and died there in 1662. Descended from him in direct line were William¹, William², Henry, Henry² and William³. The second son of the last named, also named William, was born in 1702, and in 1730 married Mary Knowles. Their second child, but first son, was Henry Ludington, our subject's grandfather, who was born May 25, 1736, at Bradford, Connecticut, and died January 29, 1817. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private, and served in the Second Regiment of Connecticut troops from 1756 to 1760, participating in the French and Indian War, and

at the close of the campaign was detailed to conduct a band of invalid soldiers through New England to their homes. On May 1, 1760, he married Abigail Ludington, his cousin, and the following year moved to Fredricksburg Precinct (now Kent) New York, and leased a tract of two hundred and twenty-six acres of land which he bought in 1812, and on which he began building mills. By reason of his military record and enterprising spirit he became influential, and was a leader in his community. On May 4, 1777, he was appointed a commissioner with John Jay and Col. Thomas, to quell riots and subdue insurrections in Dutchess and Westchester counties, and directed by the government to co-operate with Robert R. Livingston, Zephaniah Platt and Matthew Cantine, a similar committee, with authority to call to their aid the militia when needed. His captain's commission was signed by Gov. Truman, February 13, 1773, and his commission as colonel was dated June 13, 1775, and signed by Gov. Clinton. When the War of the Revolution opened he joined the Patriots and was made colonel of his old regiment by the Provisional Congress of the Colony of New York, his commission, dated June 17, 1776, bearing the signature of Nathaniel Woodhull, president of that body. He fought in the battle of Richfield and was aide to General Washington at Whiteplains, and was afterwards complimented by Washington for his efficient service. As indicating his prominence it may be stated that Gen. Howe offered one hundred guineas for his capture dead or alive. He served in the legislature from 1778 to 1781, and again in 1786 to 1787.

Our subject received a good academic education in his native village, and in 1838, at the age of twenty-six, settled in Milwaukee, and engaged in business as successor to Solomon Juneau, Milwaukee's first white settler. He was first associated with his uncle, Lewis Ludington, and Harvey Birchard, their business being located in Juneau's old warehouse on the northwest corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets. Mr. Birchard withdrew a few years later, and a new firm, composed of Lewis, Harrison and Nelson Ludington was formed and engaged in the lumber trade. Three years later this firm dissolved, and our subject associated with himself Messrs. Daniel Wells, Jr., and A. G. Van Schaick of Chicago, and laid the foundations of a business in which he

continued forty years, passing through financial depressions, war panics and various commercial revulsions with credit unimpaired, and becoming a leader among the lumbermen of the Northwest. This firm, of which he was the head, owns mills at Menominee, Michigan, and in other places, with large tracts of land in that state and in Louisiana and Texas, and an extensive stock farm on the Brule river in Michigan; and for many years were the largest producers of lumber in the world, their annual output aggregating many millions of feet. Mr. Ludington, also, at one time, was largely interested in the Ludington mine at Iron Mountain, named after him; besides, he owned large real estate interests in Milwaukee, including the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, now leased by Captain Pabst for ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of ten thousand dollars. He was a lover of blooded stock, and devoted much time to his farm at Wauwatosa, and was one of the leading promoters of the "Wisconsin Agricultural Society," serving as its efficient treasurer many years. He served three years as president of the "Pioneer Association," of which he was an honored member, and was present at its reunion held at the Plankinton House, February 22, 1891.

Harrison Ludington was great, not only in the conduct of his business enterprises, but also as a citizen and public official. He inherited many of the sturdy, rugged and sterling qualities and characteristics of his noted ancestors, and in the management of public affairs was an aggressive and leading spirit. He was not an office seeker, but cheerfully responded to the call of his fellow citizens. He was originally a Whig, but became affiliated with the Republican party on its organization in 1856 and always stood true to its principles, though he was a patriot rather than a partisan. He was a man of strong convictions and dauntless courage; broad-minded and far-sighted, with ability to plan great things and conduct his plans to a successful issue. And, because of his straight-forward, practical, unselfish and honorable methods, and his fidelity to manly principles, men confided in him and honored him, and their confidence was never betrayed. He served as a member of Milwaukee's Common Council in 1861, and again in 1862. In 1871 he was elected mayor, and re-elected in 1873 and held the office till January,



Henry C. Prunkel

1876, when he resigned to assume the duties of the governorship of Wisconsin, to which he was elected the preceding November, receiving eighty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-four votes, as against eighty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-four cast for Mr. William R. Taylor the Democratic candidate. He was the only Republican nominated for a state office elected at that time, a fact which was in a measure due to his popularity among the German workingmen of Milwaukee, as well as with the strong Irish element. As governor, he enforced the same practical, prompt and energetic methods, and was guided by the same high-minded and honorable spirit that characterized him in his private affairs, and at the close of his term, such had been his conduct that it challenged the admiration of even his political opponents and commanded the respect of all. He was a man of independent action, able to think for himself, and, by reason of his fidelity to his own convictions of duty, he incurred the opposition of some of the old-time leaders of his party, who prevented his nomination for a second term—an honor, however, which he himself did not seek, having the assurance of a good conscience and knowing that he had discharged his duty faithfully and well. His political career terminated with the close of his service as governor, and he at once resumed the duties of his private business, which thereafter engaged his attention. He belonged to that class of Milwaukee's early settlers to whose sturdy enterprise and clear foresight the present generation is indebted for the prosperity that is theirs. He brought thither the first seed wheat from the East, and bought the first load of grain brought to our market. He was a determined and decisive man, whose yea meant yea and whose nay was nay, so it was but natural that he should gain the appellation of "Bluff Old Hal." But, withal, he was a man of broad sympathies, tender-hearted as a child, and among the poor, the oppressed, the unfortunate he was loved for his unselfish charities, and his memory is revered as that of a kind benefactor and trusted friend. There was in his character nothing of meanness; he was plain, simple and outspoken, sometimes even brusque in manner, but his heart was right and he was guided by strong common sense and made few mistakes. His fidelity and loyalty to right principles was marked; he despised shams and hated a lie. In

stature he was of medium height, with heavy, robust physique. He was of a nervous temperament, and although ordinarily quiet in conversation and mild-mannered, under stress of excitement his powerful voice expressed in a way that could not be mistaken, the intensity of his feeling and his firmness and decision of character.

His last illness dated from the winter of 1885, when he was injured by a fall on an icy sidewalk. He had a strong constitution, but inability to take regular exercise affected his general health, though he was not confined to his home until a short time before his decease. On June 17, 1891, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and on the 17th of the same month he passed away, universally honored and beloved.

On March 25, 1838, in Louisville, Kentucky, he married Miss Frances White, by whom he had two sons and four daughters, viz.:—Frederick, Harrison, Sarah E., who is married to Mr. James E. Patton, of Milwaukee; Ellen, Mrs. A. G. Van Schaick, of Chicago; Clara, now Mrs. Edward Eliot, and Frances, the wife of Mr. F. H. White, of Milwaukee. He also left twenty-two grandchildren and one great grandchild. Mrs. Ludington died in 1873, and on June 7, 1875, he married Mrs. E. M. Tobey, who survives him.

HENRY CONRAD RUNKEL was born in the Province of Nassau, Germany, April 17, 1834, and was a son of George P. and Anna M. (Lemb) Runkel. His father, who served under the first Napoleon and commanded a company of cavalry, lived to be eighty-four years of age and spent the later years of his life at Mayence on the River Rhine.

Henry C. Runkel was seven years of age when the family removed to Mayence and received the major part of his education in that city. He attended first the public schools and later the School of Arts, leaving that institution to come to America in 1851. Landing in New York, in August of that year, he remained there a short time and then came to Milwaukee where he engaged in various kinds of employment and in teaching school until 1858. At that time he turned his attention to the study of law, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in this city immediately thereafter, and drew about him a large circle of clients within the few years next succeeding. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Hon. R. N.

Austin and in 1886 W. H. Austin was admitted to the firm. This partnership continued under the firm name of Austin, Runkel & Austin until 1891, when it was dissolved by the election of the senior member of the firm to the Superior Judgeship. After the dissolution of this firm which for many years had been conspicuous at the bar, Mr. Runkel associated with himself his son, Albert C. Runkel, and under the firm name of Runkel & Runkel continued the practice up to the time of his death, which occurred June 27, 1895.

A conservative, careful lawyer, he achieved a large measure of success in his profession and won the kind regard of those who were brought into contact with him in the practice, and the implicit confidence of those who sustained to him the relation of clients. While giving close and conscientious attention to his practice, he served the public ably and faithfully in various important official positions, and these public services covered a wide field, and differed materially, from time to time, in character. In 1858 he was elected a justice of the peace and served in that capacity until 1864. From 1860 to 1862 he was assessor of the city, and in 1868, 1869 and 1870, he represented the ninth ward in the lower branch of the Legislature of Wisconsin. For twelve years he was a member of the city School Board, and in advancing the educational interests of the city was a potent factor during that time.

Interested actively in various fraternal organizations, Mr. Runkel was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows order, Knights of Maccabees, Sons of Hermann, the Druids, order of Harugari, Ancient Order of Workmen, American Legion of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He aided in founding local lodges of each of these orders, and with the exception of two, served as presiding officer of each of these lodges, so that it may be said that few citizens of Milwaukee have had more to do with promoting the good work of fraternal societies.

Brought up a Protestant, he always affiliated with that branch of the Christian church, and was a Democrat in politics so far as the national issues are concerned. A pronounced opponent to paternalism in government, and in sympathy in the main with the principles and policies of the Democratic party, he espoused the cause of the Dem-

ocracy with ardor, and wielded an important influence in the counsels of the party in the city and state.

During the later years of his life failing health compelled him to relax to some extent his close application to professional pursuits, and his winters were generally spent in Florida. He was married in 1855 to Miss Henrietta Carnarius, a native of Saxony, and ten children were born of this union, of whom one son and two daughters are now living. Mrs. Runkel died in 1877, and in 1878 Mr. Runkel married Elizabeth Von Thierstein, a native of Switzerland, who had two children by a prior marriage, the youngest of whom, Fannie, he adopted as his own.

MATTHEW H. CARPENTER was born on the 22nd of December, 1824, at Moretown, Washington county, Vermont, the son of an eminent lawyer and citizen of prominence, and the parents, as if the spirit of prophecy were upon them—says a biographer who has written of him in "The Bench and Bar of Wisconsin"—named the child after the great English jurist, Mathew Hale Carpenter. When he reached the age of eleven years his mother died, and Paul Dillingham, afterward governor of the state, having charged himself with his education, Mathew became a member of his family at Waterbury.

In 1843 John Mattocks, being then the representative to Congress from that district, procured for young Carpenter an appointment as cadet in the military academy at West Point, and he was a classmate in the academy of Gen. Fitz John Porter and others who attained prominence in the war of the Rebellion. The weakness of his eyes made it necessary for him to resign his cadetship at the expiration of his second year, and returning to Waterbury in the summer of 1845, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Mr. Dillingham. Two years later he was admitted to the bar at Montpelier, and soon after removed to Boston and finished his studies in the office of Rufus Choate.

In the spring of 1848 Mr. Carpenter was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and the same year removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he opened an office. He was almost wholly destitute of means, and the beginning of his professional career was further embarrassed by a recurrence of the disease of his eyes, which became so serious as to make it necessary

for him to go to New York for treatment. For over a year he was almost wholly blind.

In 1852 he was a candidate for district attorney of Rock county. The election was contested, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court, where it was decided in his favor. While practicing at Beloit his ability impressed itself to a considerable extent upon the bar of the state, and he appeared in some important cases which attracted more than ordinary attention.

He removed to Milwaukee in 1856, and was for a number of years engaged in the intricate and embarrassing litigation arising out of the construction and consolidation of certain railroads in Wisconsin, and maintained the rights of his clients with great ability and persistency. His practice was now large, and as lucrative as his rather easy financial habits could make it; and his fame was rapidly extending. When a case arose that involved the determination by the Supreme Court of the United States of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, Secretary Stanton retained him as one of the counsel for the government. His argument won for him general recognition as one of the foremost constitutional lawyers of his time, and it is scarcely extravagant to say that the civil governments existing to-day in eleven states of the Union rest upon the principle enunciated and supported by him on that occasion.

In 1876, for the first time, happily, in the history of the republic, a cabinet minister, in the person of W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, was impeached before the senate of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The respondent retained for his defense Jeremiah S. Black, ex-attorney general; Montgomery M. Blair, ex-postmaster general, and Mr. Carpenter. There could have been no higher compliment to Mr. Carpenter than the fact that his associates, who had stood for years in the very front rank of the American bar, resigned to him the entire management of the case, which he conducted to a successful issue.

The trial of the title to the presidency of the United States before the electoral commission erected for the purpose by special Act of Congress, was another occasion that enlisted the best professional talent in the Union. Mr. Carpenter was retained by Mr. Tilden to submit an argument in favor of counting the votes of the Democratic candidates for electors in Louisiana, and he

performed the duty with the ability that he never failed to bring to bear upon questions of this important and delicate character.

Mr. Carpenter had been a Democrat from the time that he attained his majority, and in the election of 1860 supported Douglas for the presidency. Upon the attempt of the South to destroy the Union, without formally dissociating himself from that party, he gave his support to the war policy of the administration, and delivered a series of addresses in that behalf that were characterized by great eloquence and patriotic fervor. Subsequently he publicly affiliated with the Republican party, and in 1869 was chosen to succeed James R. Doolittle in the senate of the United States.

At the expiration of his term he was nominated by the caucus of Republican members of the legislature for re-election, but was defeated by a combination of certain Republican members with the Democrats. In 1879 he was chosen to succeed Timothy O. Howe in the United States Senate, and took his seat again in that body, after an interval of four years.

His most conspicuous effort during his second senatorial term was, perhaps, his argument in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. Senator Logan, in a long and laborious speech, had reviewed the facts. Mr. Carpenter confined himself to the questions of law. With the impregnable logic and irresistible aptness of illustration that characterized him in dealing with legal issues, he combated the pending bill. The result was notable. The friends of the bill had a clear majority when the debate opened. After Senator Carpenter's argument they put forward their two ablest champions to reply. Both failed, and they did not deem it expedient to press the measure to a vote. The instances are rare in the history of legislation where a measure having the undivided support in its inception of the members of the majority party reinforced by some members of the minority has been thus balked by a single speech.

In June, 1880, Senator Carpenter attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago, though not as a delegate, and addressed an open air mass meeting that was called to promote the nomination of Gen. Grant. But his health was greatly impaired, and he was not able to remain in Chicago to the close of the convention. In the campaign that followed, his condition made it im-

possible for him to participate. When Congress assembled in December he was in his seat, but his attendance was irregular, and it was evident that the inexorable disease from which he was suffering was advancing rapidly to its dread consummation. The final scene was sketched with great power and pathos by Hon. Arthur MacArthur, in an address before the Wisconsin Association at Washington.

His death occurred on the 24th day of February, 1881. The grief that it inspired knew no boundaries in geography or partisanship, and the rush of events incident to the approaching incoming of a new national administration could not numb the deep sense of bereavement that reached the remotest confines of the republic. At the next meeting of the judiciary committee of the Senate of the United States, the following resolution was adopted :

"During a period of nearly eight years' service on this committee, Senator Carpenter's great intellectual ability, profound legal learning and remarkable industry commanded the admiration of all who served with him, while his uniformly courteous, kind and agreeable manners won and retained their affection."

The bar of the Supreme Court of the United States assembled on the 8th of March. The distinguished jurist and statesman, Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, was chosen to preside, and in taking the chair delivered an address of high, if discriminating, eulogy, in the course of which he used this language, which could be justified on few occasions of like character: "I am well aware of the proneness to extravagance that has too often characterized eulogies of the dead, whether delivered from the pulpit, in the forum, or in the senate house. But I feel a strong conviction that, however exalted may be the praise spoken here to-day, it will not transcend the merits of its object, or offend the taste of the most scrupulous and truth-loving critic.

Mr. Carpenter's whole career was honorable and brilliant. He was the architect of his own fortune and fame. He possessed the advantages of inherited poverty, and was thus in his youth thrown upon his own resources. He learned early the useful lesson of self-reliance, and the necessity of industrious self-exertion, receiving only such aid as his genial manners and bright and active mind gained from those generous

friends who perceived in his youth the germs which promised future distinction, and who were willing to extend a helping hand to struggling genius.

Mr. Carpenter possessed a fine person, was social, pleasant and winning in his manners. As a speaker he was fluent, logical and eloquent, and possessed in a high degree the charm of manner and magnetic power over his hearers which are essential elements of popular oratory. He delighted and captivated popular audiences, but his oratory was not of the flowery and superficial kind. He was a man of learning and of thought. He not only pleased by his style and manner, but his reasoning convinced his hearers. His independence of thought and character sometimes led him to advocate that side of questions which was unpopular with the people or with his party, and he was fearless in supporting any cause which he undertook to advocate. He defended credit mobilier and back pay. He acted as one of the leading counsel for Gen. Belknap on his impeachment and trial before the United States Senate, and he appeared as one of the leading counsel for Mr. Tilden in the great contest for the presidential office before the electoral commission. His nature was genial, kindly and generous; he had no malice in his composition, and he did not excel in that lowest order of intellectual ability which impels its possessor to the use of invective and vituperation. The taste for such displays of his intellectual power was wholly foreign to his nature, and perhaps fortunately beyond his ability. But in his whole public career, in the courts, in the senate, and in the popular discussion of political questions, he was animated in a large degree with a spirit of chivalry, tempered by the elevating culture of 'modern civilization, which throws a halo of honor and fame around the physical warfare of those knights of the middle ages who became famous for their prowess in battle and for their generous forbearance in the hour of victory.'

On the same occasion that renowned lawyer, Jeremiah S. Black, said :

"The American bar has not often suffered so great a misfortune as the death of Mr. Carpenter. He was cut off when he was rising as rapidly as at any previous period. In the noontide of his labors the night came wherein no man can work. To what height his career might have reached if

he had lived and kept his health another score of years, can now be only a speculative question. But when we think of his great wisdom and his wonderful skill in the forensic use of it, together with his other qualities of mind and heart, we cannot doubt that in his left hand would have been uncounted riches and abundant honor, if only length of days had been given to his right. As it was, he distanced his contemporaries and became the peer of the greatest among those who had started long before him.

The intellectual character of no professional man is harder to analyze than his. He was gifted with an eloquence peculiar to himself. It consisted of free and fearless thought wreaked upon expression powerful and perfect. It was not fine rhetoric, for he seldom resorted to poetic illustration; nor did he make a parade of clenching his facts. He often warmed with feeling, but no bursts of passion deformed the symmetry of his argument. The flow of his speech was steady and strong as the current of a great river. Every sentence was perfect; every word was fitly spoken; each apple of gold was set in its picture of silver. This singular faculty of saying everything just as it ought to be said was not displayed only in the senate and in the courts; everywhere, in public and private, on his legs, in his chair, and even lying on his bed, he always 'talked like a book.'

I have sometimes wondered how he got this curious felicity of diction. He knew no language but his mother-tongue. The Latin and Greek which he had learned in boyhood faded entirely out of his memory before he became a full-grown man. At West Point he was taught French and spoke it fluently; in a few years afterward he forgot every word of it. But perhaps it was not lost; a language, for any kind of literature, though forgotten, enriches the mind as a crop of clover ploughed down fertilizes the soil.

He was not merely a brilliant advocate, learned in the law, and deeply skilled in its dialectics; in the less showy walks of the profession he was uncommonly powerful. Whether drudging at the business of his office as a common-law attorney and equity pleader, or shining as leader in a great *nisi prius* cause, he was equally admirable, ever ready and perfectly suited to the place he was filling. This capacity for work of all kinds was the remarkable part of his character. With his

hands full of a most multifarious practice he met political duties of great magnitude. As a senator and party leader he had burdens and responsibilities under which, without more, a strong man might have sunk. But this man's shoulders seemed to feel no weight that was even inconvenient. If Lord Brougham did half as much labor in quantity and variety, he deserved all the admiration he won for versatility and practice.

Mr. Carpenter's notions of professional ethics were pure and high toned. He never acted upon motions of lucre or malice. He would take what might be called a bad case, because he thought that every man should have a fair trial; but he would use no falsehood to gain it; he was true to the court as well as to the client. He was the least mercenary of all lawyers; a large proportion of his business was done for nothing.

Outside of his family he seldom spoke of his religious opinions. He was not accustomed to give in his experience—never at all to me. He firmly believed in the morality of the New Testament, and in no other system. If you ask whether he practiced it perfectly, I ask in return: Who has? Certainly not you or I. He was a gentle censor of our faults; let us not be rigid with his. One thing is certain, his faith in his own future was strong enough to meet death as calmly as he would expect the visit of a friend. Upwards of a year since his physicians told him that he would certainly die in a few months; and he knew they were right; but with that inevitable doom coming visibly nearer every day, he went about his business with a spirit as cheerful as if he had a long lease of life before him.

I think for certain reasons that my personal loss is greater than the rest of you have suffered. But that is a 'fee grief due to my particular breast.' It is enough to say for myself, that I did love the man in his life-time, and do honor his memory, now that he is dead."

The obsequies consequent upon the death of Senator Carpenter at Washington, and subsequently in this city, were grand and imposing. Among the distinguished members of the committee of the senate who escorted the body to Wisconsin was Roscoe Conkling, upon whom it devolved to formally transmit the sacred trust to the authorities who assumed the charge. On this occasion that distinguished gentleman made use of the following beautiful senti-

ment, addressing Gov. William E. Smith: "Deputed by the senate of the United States we bring back the ashes of Wisconsin's illustrious son, and tenderly return them to the great commonwealth he served so faithfully and loved so well. To Wisconsin this pale and sacred clay belongs, but the memory, the services, and the fame of Mathew Hale Carpenter are the nation's treasures, and long will the sister states mourn the bereavement which bows all hearts to-day."

DR. FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, one of the early physicians of Milwaukee, who became especially prominent in public affairs, and for years was widely known throughout the state, settled here in 1842, and was the first German physician in the city. He was born in 1817 in Riethnordhausen, Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany. His father and grandfather were Lutheran ministers, and his mother was a sister of the distinguished scholar and theologian, W. M. L. DeWette, the second German translator of the Bible.

After being graduated from the Universities of Erfurt and Weimar, he studied medicine in Jena, receiving his diploma from that institution in 1841. Young, enterprising, active and ambitious, he looked about for a field for professional work, and reached the conclusion that in America he should find a land of splendid opportunities and good government, in which intelligent effort must be rewarded by success. Coming to this country in the spring of 1842, he stopped a short time with friends in Boston and then came to Milwaukee, where he opened an office and at once began to practice his profession. Earnest, conscientious, and able he soon acquired prominence as a medical practitioner, and was ready at any time to respond to calls for his services, whatever the condition in life of the patient.

Warmly sympathetic by nature he was noted in those days of his pioneer practice for his kindness and consideration, and many incidents are related of his charitable deeds and humane conduct. The sick never appealed to him in vain, and the matter of compensation for his services was never taken into consideration when he was called upon to relieve human suffering. Not only were his prescriptions given and services rendered in scores of cases without charge but in many instances the money to purchase medicines was just as freely given to those in need of it.

Soon after his arrival in Milwaukee Dr.

Heuschmann interested himself actively in promoting the welfare of the city, taking the view that every citizen should contribute his share toward securing good government for the community in which he lived. A movement being on foot at that time to have Milwaukee made a port of entry by act of Congress, his influence with his countrymen was brought to bear upon the situation in a way which aided materially in bringing about the desired result, and when the consummation of the project was celebrated, on the 22d of March, 1843, he was a conspicuous figure in the procession which was a feature of the demonstration in honor of the event.

As early as 1843 he was elected a school commissioner of Milwaukee and in this capacity he served eight years, aiding in every way possible, to promote the educational interests of the city. Believing that in this country the best interests of all classes of people would be subserved, and the most perfect type of American citizenship would be produced through the perfect amalgamation of native and foreign elements, he was an ardent champion of the right of foreign born citizens to participate actively in the government of the country, its states and municipalities. He therefore brought to bear all the influences which he could command against the "Nativist" or "Know Nothing" movement which sought the abridgement of these privileges. Notwithstanding the opposition of this element of the population he was elected a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin. Sitting as a member of that body he wielded an important influence in framing what afterward became in substance the organic law of the state, and in incorporating therein the guarantee of full civil rights to foreign born as well as native citizens which became a feature of the constitution as finally adopted. It was at his instance that Moritz Schoeffer, the pioneer German editor of Milwaukee, came to the city, and started the Wisconsin *Banner*, long recognized as an able champion of the rights of the German people, and a potent factor in advancing them to a high plane of American citizenship. In 1848 he was chosen a presidential elector from Wisconsin, and again in 1852; and in 1851-52 he served as a member of the state legislature. Several times he was elected a member of the board of aldermen and in 1848 served as president of that body of municipal legislators. In 1853 President



Geo. M. Allen

Pierce appointed him Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northwest, in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered to the Democratic party and the general public, and he discharged the duties of the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the administration, until the term for which he was appointed expired, in 1857.

When the rebellious Southern states undertook to withdraw from the Union in 1861 Dr. Huebschmann was one of the vast number of Northern Democrats who declared themselves, both by word and deed in favor of the perpetuity of the Union. Entering the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as regimental surgeon, he was promoted first to brigade and then to division surgeon with rank of major, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and many other less important engagements. At the battle of Gettysburg, in company with nine assistants and five hundred wounded, he was captured by the Confederates and held for a short time a prisoner. As a surgeon he was noted for his bravery and his devotion to the loyal and patriotic men thrown under his care, and he was at all times ready to face any danger in their behalf. On one occasion, when in charge of a hospital, temporarily established in a church, the hospital was attacked by a mob of "Southern Bushwhackers," who threatened its destruction, which was only averted by the prompt and courageous action of Surgeon Huebschmann.

In 1864 he was honorably discharged, and retiring from the service he returned to Milwaukee, where his family continued to reside during his absence at the front. In 1870 he was again elected to the state senate, receiving two-thirds of all the votes cast in his district for the candidates for that office. At the close of his term of service in the legislature he withdrew in a measure from public life, but he continued to take a deep interest in all matters involving the public welfare. In later years he was frequently called into consultation by the younger and more active men of affairs, who sought an expression of his views relative to various public improvements, such as the building of the Exposition, the cleansing of the river, and other matters of consequence to the city. On all matters of public import he had decided views, to which he always gave forcible

and intelligent expression, and his clear perceptions and good judgment won for him a large measure of popular regard and esteem. In politics he was always a Democrat. He came to America a Democrat, served his adopted country as a Democrat and died a Democrat. He affiliated with that party because in his judgment it was in thorough harmony, in the main, with the purpose and intent of the framers of the government, whom he had revered always for their wisdom and patriotism. "A close student of the theory of government," he was profoundly impressed with the beneficence of the American system and the righteousness of its underlying principles. He was, therefore, an ardent lover of American institutions, and no man was ever more loyal to his fatherland than was Dr. Huebschmann to his adopted country.

In religion he was brought up a Lutheran, but became a Freethinker when he grew to manhood, and was broadly liberal in his views during the remainder of his life. True to himself and his convictions, a man of high moral character, commanding presence and extremely interesting personality, Dr. Huebschmann was one of the historic characters of Milwaukee.

Married in 1852 to Crestensia Katharine Hess, a daughter of John Hess, one of the early settlers of Milwaukee, he had a family of four children, who, with his widow, still reside in the city. Dr. Huebschmann died March 21, 1880, lamented by the people of a community with which he had been identified nearly forty years.

GEORGE W. ALLEN was born in Cazenovia, New York, December 10, 1818. He was the eldest son of Rufus Allen, a man of great enterprise and of the most unswerving integrity, who had by his own exertions built up a large and prosperous business. George was graduated from Union College, of Schenectady, New York, in 1841, and then studied law, but never practiced the profession, preferring commercial pursuits. He first entered into business with his father in his native town, but in 1851 he joined his two brothers, William and Rufus Allen, Jr., in business in Milwaukee. They built a large tannery at Two Rivers, with business headquarters in Milwaukee, and conducted their business in accordance with approved economic theories. During the terrible convulsion of 1857, when Western bank paper was practically worthless in Wall street, they

paid sixty per cent. premium on gold, in order to remit to New York, and meet their obligations, not only in amount but on the day specified in the obligations. In 1861 they erected a second large tannery, and in 1870 a third of great dimensions, which was said to be the largest "upper" leather tannery in the world.

George W. Allen, though a natural orator and an educated and forcible speaker, always refused to enter the political arena as a candidate for office. Though many times called upon to stand for office he invariably refused. He was often in vain solicited to stand as candidate for Congress and other offices, and in several instances declined after the nominations were forced upon him. But in 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil War, he warmly endorsed a vigorous war policy and his voice was powerful in aiding to fill up ranks of our volunteer armies. He gave largely and willingly of his means to promote the enlistment of soldiers, and in 1862 he and his brother equipped one company, the "Allen Guards," which served in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment. They agreed to support the families of those volunteering in that company and did so until the close of the war.

He never complained of the high taxation for the support of the government, but always urged the levying of heavier taxes, and held that the generation then existing should bear a larger share of financial burdens, and not leave all to an impoverished posterity. To save the government financially as well as to preserve the Union was his ardent desire. Though the manufacturers' taxes were heavy, he always urged that they be increased. When, upon the gross product of his business the taxes were three per cent., he urged that they should be increased to five per cent., and afterward, as the exigencies of the war were great, he thought they should be raised to eight per cent.

At the close of the war he was among the first to raise the alarm about the extravagances into which we had been led as a nation, and made many speeches in different cities to warn the people of the danger that threatened them. He was appointed a delegate to Washington from a National Convention of manufacturers to enforce these views upon the people's representatives. The Ways and Means Committee of Congress acknowl-

edged the force of the views presented, and proposed to remove the tax from certain manufactures and place it upon others, as had been done at the previous session to a considerable extent. It was proposed to take it from leather, in which industry Mr. Allen was engaged, because leather was the most universally used of any one manufactured product.

This proposal aroused Mr. Allen almost to indignation. He told the committee that there was no justice in such favoritism, and that if the taxes could not all be removed they should be lowered in equitable ratio. He would not compromise his integrity by taking advantage of his position to get his own taxes removed while other great industries of the country were left to suffer.

When so many theories were afloat concerning the resumption of specie payments Mr. Allen thought that financial ruin was likely to result if an attempt were made to carry out some of the then popular plans. In an able letter to Senator Howe of Wisconsin he showed the danger to the business industries of the country in adopting certain prevalent theories. He argued that time and natural laws of trade would solve the financial problem, and that all panaceas would increase the difficulty; that if the government would but let business take its own course specie payments would resume themselves as gently as the dew falls upon the grass. The wisdom of this judgment is shown in the course which led up to final resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Allen took a deep interest in the moral and religious as well as material advancement of the city of his residence. He gave liberally to many public and private charities, but it was especially in the erection and maintenance of Immanuel Church that his heart was most deeply enlisted. He was a member of that church and for many years president of its Board of Trustees, and to all its varied interests he gave most cheerfully of time and thought and money.

In 1873 he was appointed one of the United States commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. After visiting Vienna he and his family traveled extensively on the continent and in the British Islands. His death occurred after a short illness at his home in Milwaukee on January 24, 1889.

EDWARD SANDERSON, who died at his home in Milwaukee May 20, 1889, was for many years, not only a leading citizen of this city, but

was also one of the most widely-known men in the state of Wisconsin. He was of Irish extraction and was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, March 14, 1829. After obtaining an academic education he turned his face westward and settled in Ohio. Thence he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1847, and some months later he settled in Milwaukee, whither he went to engage in the milling business with his brother, William, who had purchased the mill then recently erected by Cicero Comstock. At that time Mr. Sanderson had but a few hundred dollars in money, but a large capital in energy and business sagacity, and all the qualities that make a man useful and successful. The mill of the Sanderson Brothers was rightly named "Phoenix;" although it did not rise from the ashes like the fabled bird, it did rise from nearly nothing to assume vast proportions, keeping pace with the progress of the time.

There is no line of business in this country which has witnessed such an entire revolution in the space of a few years as that of the manufacture of flour, commencing early in the seventies with the introduction of the Middlings Purifier, which necessitated an entire change of the bolting system; and as time went on and the advantages of the purifier gradually began to dawn upon the minds of some of those engaged in the business, the long used Buhr or "millstone" as it was called was superseded by a different process of reducing the wheat into flour. The roller system began to be agitated, and the advantages to be gained by such an entire revolution were very reluctantly accepted by the millers generally, on account of the large expense incident thereto. Mr. Sanderson in this, was a power in the National Councils of the Millers' Association, advocating the advisability of adopting the best and most improved methods of milling as soon as the millers became satisfied that such improvements were of practical utility. He was among the first to fully comprehend what a change was coming, and among the first to adopt, and avail himself of the advantages to be derived from the new system. He was secretary and treasurer of the National Millers' Association from the time it was organized until his death, and his labor and counsels were of inestimable value to his associates, at a time when many of them became involved in litigation as a result of infringement suits brought

by the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier Company of Jackson, Michigan.

A large milling business involves large operations in grain, and when the Board of Trade was formed in Milwaukee Mr. Sanderson was one of its charter members, and was one of the largest and most successful operators on the board for many years. He was also a director of the Commercial Bank of Milwaukee, and was interested in other enterprises. Associated with him in the milling business, were his brother-in-law, the Hon. I. W. VanSchaick, his nephew, William Sanderson, and his son Harry B. Sanderson.

As a business man Mr. Sanderson had but few equals. His keen discernment, his sound reason and well-balanced judgment and his self confidence made him an aggressive operator, and caused him to enter where others feared to go, while his cautiousness and quick intuition kept him from making disastrous investments where others saw no danger. He was not only a man of executive ability, but also a financier, and though he accumulated a fortune, had he loved money and made the accumulation of wealth his main object in life, he might have become vastly richer.

Public-spirited, liberal and magnetic, a public enterprise needed but the support of Mr. Sanderson to assure its success. Anything that would benefit the needy or the public, appealed to his generosity and received both financial and moral support. Though not a soldier Mr. Sanderson's patriotism and his earnest support of all efforts to suppress the rebellion, and his great sympathy for the soldier, caused the Loyal Legion to confer on him one of three honorary memberships granted by the Commandery of Wisconsin.

In politics Mr. Sanderson "was the power behind the throne," in Wisconsin. Upon the formation of the Republican party he identified himself with it and became one of its strongest supporters. Desiring no office for himself, he was free to give his genius full scope, untrammelled by hope or fear. If he had the traits of a successful business man, he had the elements of a statesman and politician in a still higher degree, for he was a born leader. He was bold, fearless and discreet. His knowledge of men was wonderful and he knew so well how to handle them that his influence was felt in national politics and largely controlled the party in his own state,

He had the genius to map out the right course, the energy to pursue it actively, money and liberality to support him, and a most extraordinary power of winning others to his support. Mr. Sanderson could doubtless have had the highest office within the gift of the people of his state, and his continued refusal to accept any political office makes his modest, unselfish character stand out the more prominently. He was several times a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and was unquestionably largely instrumental in nominating both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Garfield for the presidency. He was the organizer of the Young Men's Republican Club in 1872, and largely through its efforts the city of Milwaukee was transformed from a Democratic to a Republican city.

Mr. Sanderson will long be remembered for his admirable social qualities, his genial manner and the characteristic good humor which made him a general favorite and warmly attached to him his friends. No man can leave a better monument than to be held in grateful remembrance by the many whom he has helped, and Mr. Sanderson helped more business men than any man in Milwaukee, and gave freely, both of money and sympathy, in all directions. Want or distress always touched at the same time his sympathy and his purse.

He married Elizabeth Byron, February 13, 1856. Mrs. Sanderson is a lady of rare accomplishments, who has surrounded herself with a large circle of friends, by whom she is both admired and loved. She has shown extraordinary ability in administering her estate since her husband's death and presides with dignity and grace over the affairs of her home. Their union was blessed with one son and three daughters, who share with their mother an ample fortune.

HENRY C. PAYNE, who has acquired national prominence by reason of his influence and activity in politics and through his identification with vast corporate interests, is a typical representative of the able and accomplished class of business men which has shouldered the burdens laid down by the pioneers of Milwaukee.

A native of Franklin county, Massachusetts, Mr. Payne was born in Ashfield, November 23, 1843. His ancestry on both sides of the family is Puritan. His father, Orrin P. Payne, married Eliza Ames, and the families thus brought to-

gether have been conspicuous in New England since within a few years after the landing of the Mayflower. Moses Payne—or Paine—the immigrant ancestor of the Payne family, was a merchant who came from England and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630, and the Ames family tree took root in America about the same time. The Ames family came originally from the county of Norfolk, England, and is still largely represented in that county and Somersetshire. Rev. William Ames, the eminent Puritan theologian whose differences with the established church of England drove him into exile in Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century, and Joseph Ames, distinguished as an antiquarian, were members of the family whose names were historic in the mother country.

Brought up in a village, in a modest country homestead, the chief inheritance of Henry C. Payne was a vigorous intellect and a capacity for hard work. In the Payne homestead, industry was looked upon as a cardinal virtue, and his economic training was of the character which so admirably qualifies the New England youth for successful effort in broader and more productive fields. In his early boyhood, he attended the common schools and was graduated from Shelburne Falls Academy in 1859. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in Company H, of the Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, but his youthfulness and somewhat diminutive stature combined to thwart his ambition to become a soldier, and he turned his attention to commercial pursuits. Restless energy and intense activity were as dominant characteristics of the boy as they have been since of the man, and before he was twenty years of age he had determined to seek the broad field of Western enterprise in beginning life on his own account.

Estimated in dollars and cents, his resources at that time were meager, but in mental endowment pluck, and self-reliant manhood he had abundant capital. In 1863 he arrived in Milwaukee with fifty dollars in his pocket, and found employment soon after his arrival as clerk in a dry goods store. To this business he gave his attention for the next four years, becoming recognized by his employers as a most capable and efficient salesman, and by that portion of the general public with which he came in contact as a young man of more than ordinary ability and enterprise. He

was especially conspicuous during the early years of his residence in Milwaukee for the interest which he took in promoting culture and self-education among the young men of the city, and attracted attention also to the capacity for organization which has since gained for him much more than local renown, both in the conduct of public affairs and business enterprises. An early member, if not one of the organizers of the Young Men's Library Association of Milwaukee, he soon became its president, and contributed largely toward making it one of the leading social and intellectual organizations of the state. This association, which numbered among its members many of the most talented and promising young men in the city, acquired a valuable collection of books and periodicals, which at a later date was turned over to the Milwaukee Public Library, and formed the nucleus of an institution which has since become the pride of the city. As president of the Library Association, Mr. Payne grew rapidly in popular favor and acquired an influence which extended to social, political and business circles. Having a natural liking for politics, and being an earnest and enthusiastic Republican, he took an active interest in the presidential campaign of 1872, devoting his energies to the organization of the Young Men's Republican Club of Milwaukee, which at a later date became the Republican Central Committee of Milwaukee county, since recognized as the official representative of the party in this county. He served at different times both as secretary and chairman of the city and county organizations, his zeal and ability commanding the enthusiastic admiration and endorsement of his political associates, not of Milwaukee only, but of the entire state. The result was that he was elected to the chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee and entered the broader field of state politics. It soon became apparent that in measuring him for increased responsibilities the managers of the Republican party in Wisconsin had well subversed its interests, substantial victories being achieved time and again under his leadership. His devotion to the interests of his party, which he has conscientiously believed to be the best interests of the country as well, his admirable judgment, and correct estimates of political situations, have commended him to the Republican party at large and given him a commanding influence in the councils

of the party. Designated by the Republicans of Wisconsin to act as their representative on the National Committee, he has been called into that inner circle of campaign managers known as the National Executive Committee, and has had much to do with formulating the policies and directing the course of the party. In 1880 he sat as a delegate in the National Republican Convention at Chicago and was one of the men through whose efforts the nomination of Gen. James A. Garfield was brought about. In 1888 he was a delegate at large to the convention which nominated Gen. Benjamin Harrison and also headed the Wisconsin delegates to the National Convention of 1892 at Minneapolis.

In 1876 he was appointed postmaster of Milwaukee by President Grant and reappointed to successive terms by Presidents Hayes and Arthur, serving in all ten years in this important official capacity. His administration of the postal affairs of the city was such as to commend itself to all classes of citizens regardless of politics, for its efficiency, excellence of service, and improved methods. Retiring from this office in 1886, Mr. Payne has since held no public political positions, other than those connected with the campaign work and conventions of the party, but has devoted his time and energies entirely to varied and extensive business interests.

In the conduct of the various business enterprises with which he has been identified, he has shown executive ability of such high order as to bring to him constantly increasing responsibilities. The Wisconsin Telephone Company recognized his ability as an organizer and director of affairs by making him president of that corporation in 1885, and he still retains the position. He has also been for some years a director of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, and president of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company. Becoming interested in the street railway system of Milwaukee, he was elected vice-president of the Milwaukee City and Cream City Street Railroad companies, and when these lines were transferred to the syndicate which obtained control of all the street railway property of the city, he was made vice-president and general manager of the new corporation. The active management of the affairs of this corporation, with its capital of five millions of dollars, and one hundred and thirty miles of railway, is one of the important responsi-

bilities resting upon Mr. Payne, and a vastly improved service has been the result of his management. At the meeting of the American Street Railway Association held in Milwaukee in 1893, he was elected president of that organization and his ability as a railway manager has been recognized in various ways.

In August of 1893, when the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company became involved to such an extent as to necessitate placing it in the hands of receivers, Mr. Payne was appointed by the United States courts one of the conservators of this vast interest, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of millions of dollars. This trust is one of the most important ever committed in whole or in part to a citizen of Milwaukee, and evidences the high esteem in which Mr. Payne is held in the business world, while it is also the tribute of a high judicial tribunal to his integrity and business capacity.

In addition to his interests in the corporations already alluded to, he was associated with other gentlemen in founding the town of Tomahawk, Wisconsin, which in three years has developed into a city of seven thousand inhabitants. He was also interested to a considerable extent in building up the towns of Minocqua and Babcock, both flourishing young towns in the timber belt of this state.

Such is a brief sketch of what has been accomplished by a man still in the prime and vigor of manhood, who became a citizen of Milwaukee thirty years since. Personally, few men in active life have a wider circle of friends. His acute perceptions, admirable tact, and systematic methods have enabled him to accomplish wonderful results in the field of enterprise, while a magnetic personality has kept him in touch with, and won for him the regard of those who have come in contact with him, either in business, social, or political circles. Amply endowed by nature with the qualities of leadership, he has turned to account, as a man of affairs, qualifications which in this material age make men masters of enterprise, promoters of public welfare, and potent factors in the advancement of civilization.

Married in 1867 to Miss Lydia W. VanDyke, a descendant of one of the colonial families of New York state, Mr. Payne's social and domestic life has been as happy as his political and business life has been eventful.

MATTHEW KEENAN came to Milwaukee as a boy, and has witnessed its evolution from trading post to the second city in size and importance among the cities of the Northwest. Except in Chicago—the rapid development of which has been without precedent in the history of the world—it is doubtful if living men have witnessed a more remarkable transformation than has taken place in Milwaukee since Mathew Keenan came here in 1837. At that time "Juneau's Place" east of the river was a straggling village, and "Kilbourntown," west of the river, a somewhat smaller one, while a few squatters shanties was all there was of "Walker's Point," south of the river. Within a few years after his arrival he saw the rival settlements consolidated under one village government, was witness of the expansion of the village into a city, and has since seen the city grow into a splendid metropolis. To this development he has contributed his full share, and his history is part and parcel of the city's history.

Born in Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, January 5, 1825, Mr. Keenan was twelve years of age when he came with his father's family to the embryonic city of Milwaukee. When Eli Bates—at a later date a wealthy and philanthropic citizen of Chicago—taught the village school in the old court-house built by Solomon Juneau and his associates, Matthew Keenan was one of his pupils, and the education which fitted him for an exceptionally successful and honorable career was obtained entirely in schools of the pioneer type. His school days ended early, and his business career began when he was sixteen years of age. At that time he found employment in the general merchandise store of William Brown, Jr., as a clerk, and a few years later, in company with a friend, purchased the establishment. As junior partner of the firm of Hayden & Keenan, he retained his connection with this business until 1849, becoming well and favorably known as an energetic and enterprising young business man, not only to the citizens of Milwaukee, but to a large proportion of the residents of the county and state outside of the city. His popularity among all classes of people led to his election to the office of clerk of the Circuit Court in the fall of 1852, and he soon afterward entered upon the discharge of his official duties. In this position his genius for the conduct of



C. H. Chase

public business was made manifest, and so satisfactory to the courts, the bar and the general public was his administration of the office, that he was three times re-elected and served in all four consecutive terms.

The office of Circuit Court Clerk was in those days a lucrative one, and Mr. Keenan retired from the office with means sufficient to make considerable investments, at a time when the city was entering upon the period of its most rapid growth and development. No less sagacious as a business man than capable and honest as a public official, these investments were judiciously made, and the result has been his accumulation of a handsome fortune.

His sound judgment, strict integrity, correct and systematic methods of doing business have seemed always to commend him to the people of Milwaukee, and the demands for his services in public and official capacities have been numerous. In 1863 he was made tax commissioner of the city and inaugurated the system of adjusting city taxation, which has since been in vogue. In 1869 he was again called upon to fill this important position, holding the office in all six years. In 1869 he was elected to the city council from the Seventh ward, and notwithstanding the fact that he belonged to the minority party, was sent to the state House of Representatives from the same ward in 1871.

During his term of service in the legislature, the act under which the present water works system was constructed, was passed, and it was largely through his efforts that this important legislation was secured. When the water commission created by legislative enactment was organized, Mr. Keenan was made secretary of the commission and superintendent of water works, and gave to the work of construction the closest attention and supervision until the plant was completed and in successful operation. With the water works system completed, he felt that he had discharged his duty in this connection, and resigned the secretaryship of the commission, to become conspicuously identified with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of which he had been elected a trustee in 1871.

Becoming superintendent of agencies of this Insurance Company in 1874, he continued to serve this eminently successful corporation in that capacity, until placed at the head of its real estate

department. Becoming vice-president of the company in 1876, his connection with it as a leading official and head of one of the most important departments of the business, continued until 1894, when he retired from active participation in the management to enjoy the rest to which his age and comfortable fortune entitles him. His connection with the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company covered in all a period of twenty years, and within that time it has become one of the leading insurance companies of the United States. That its success has been largely due to his sagacity, sound judgment, and splendid executive ability, is the testimony of his associates and those who have been most familiar with the affairs of the corporation.

In addition to the positions of trust and responsibility filled by Mr. Keenan, of which mention has already been made, he was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1869-70, and was sent from Milwaukee as a delegate to the National Board of Trade, which met that year in Richmond, Virginia. From 1876 to 1879 he served as Regent of the University of Wisconsin, and for many years he has been a trustee of the Milwaukee Public Library, and is president of the board. He was also a trustee of the Young Men's Library Association, an organization which laid the foundation of the public library. Honest, capable, enterprising and public-spirited, Milwaukee has had few more useful citizens than Matthew Keenan. Courteous, kindly and generous, Milwaukee has had few more popular citizens. A Democrat in politics and a Catholic in his church affiliations, he has been liberal, broad minded, and progressive, and always loyal to the interests of the city and state with the history of which he has been so long and so conspicuously identified.

GUSTAVE HERMAN SHAPE was born in Zeitz in the Province of Saxony, Prussia, April 15, 1835, son of William and Katherine (Wilhelmy) Shape. His grandfather was a physician by profession, and in early life George H. Shape fondly hoped that he would be able to adopt that profession. The limited means of his parents, however, prevented them from giving him an education which would qualify him for professional life, although he was graduated from one of the schools of his native town.

Leaving school at fourteen years of age, he became a grocer's clerk, and was employed in that

capacity for one year. He then expressed a desire to learn the art of engraving on steel, and served a three years' apprenticeship at that business. At the end of his apprenticeship he was sent by his parents to this country, and reached New York in the spring of 1853. There he found employment with a steel engraver at the nominal salary of six dollars per week to begin with, remaining in this employ three years. Having at that time saved something from his earnings he decided to come West, and made his way to Milwaukee, where he remained one year. From Milwaukee he went to West Bend, Wisconsin, and from there to Richfield, where he learned telegraphy. Having become a capable telegraph operator, he sought to obtain a position as such, but was compelled to wait several months before finding one.

In 1858 Mr. Shape became station agent at Iron Ridge, Wisconsin, at a salary of fifty dollars per month, and for ten years thereafter he was connected with the telegraph service. He was in the employ of the Northwestern Telegraph Company in Milwaukee until 1862, then went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and from September of 1864 to January of 1865 was in the employ of the government, as a telegraph operator, at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1868 he changed his occupation and became book-keeper and salesman in a wholesale grocery house in La Crosse, Wisconsin. He continued in this employ until 1871, when he removed to Milwaukee and entered the employ of the Philip Best Brewing Company as book-keeper and correspondent. With this firm he remained until January of 1877, when, in company with Mr. Christian Vochting, he opened a beer-bottling establishment under the firm name of Vochting & Shape. The enterprise was a successful one, and in this and other enterprises of his later life, Mr. Shape accumulated a comfortable fortune.

In 1885, being in need of rest and recreation, he decided to make a trip to Europe, and believing the climate of Switzerland would be the most beneficial to him he went to Zurich, at which place he died November 7, 1886.

Naturally a man of studious habits, Mr. Shape read much and was especially interested in the study of languages, becoming thoroughly familiar with the English, German, French, Latin and Spanish, and noted locally as an accomplished

linguist. He was also a great lover of music, and, although not a master of any instrument, was theoretically a fine musician. He was prominent in fraternal circles as a member of the order of Free Masons, and also of the order of Odd Fellows. Politically he was a Republican.

He married in 1860 Miss Gertrude Laubheimer, who survives her husband with a family of nine children.

CHRISTIAN PREUSSER is one of the men still actively engaged in business who have been longest identified with the trade and commerce of Milwaukee. An even half century has passed away since he came to the little town on the western shore of Lake Michigan, to which a limited number of his countrymen had preceded him, and which was just beginning to be looked upon as a place likely to develop into a city of some consequence. He was impressed with the beauty of the location, its advantages as a trade center and the resources of its tributary country, and through all the years which have passed away since he became part of this community, he has evinced his faith in its future, and missed no opportunity to contribute to its advancement and development.

Mr. Preusser was born in Idstein, Dukedom of Nassau, Germany, in 1826. After graduating from school he learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. He came to America in July, 1844, and to Milwaukee in October of the same year, and at once became interested in the jewelry business, opening a store on the site now occupied by the Kirby House. Starting with a small stock and little encouragement in so poor a community as Milwaukee was then, the growth of the house was at first slow, but under the careful management of Mr. Preusser the business increased and prospered. In 1855 he erected the brick building at the corner of East Water and Mason streets which he now occupies, taking in his brother Gustav as partner. Since that time the growth of the business has been constant and rapid, until to day the C. Preusser Jewelry Company has the largest wholesale and retail jewelry business in the state of Wisconsin and this establishment is one of the largest of its kind in the West.

In the pioneer period of the city's history Mr. Preusser was a member of the Milwaukee volunteer fire department, in company with such men as E. P. Allis, William Allen, Gen. Rufus King,

John Nazro and S. S. Daggett, the last named gentleman being at that time chief of the fire department and the first president of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. Mr. Preusser was treasurer of the department, which position he retained until a paid fire department was organized, when he was appointed one of the trustees to distribute the funds of the volunteer fire department. He was one of the founders and for over twenty years president of the Natural History Society of Wisconsin, an institution which became widely known and contributed largely to the advancement of science in this portion of the Northwest. When its collections were presented to the city of Milwaukee in 1882, he was appointed one of the trustees of the Public Museum and was most active in procuring the collection of Prof. H. A. Ward of Rochester, New York, acquired for the Milwaukee museum by purchase. Mr. Preusser was also treasurer of the German-English Academy from the time of its founding until 1886, and of the National German-American Teachers' Seminary until the same year when sickness compelled him to resign these positions.

He became the president of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company in 1854, which position he has held for the past forty years. Under his management this institution has developed into a great corporation, with two millions of dollars in assets, a cash surplus of over one million and a reputation for solidity which is not excelled by that of any corporation of its kind in the West. He was also for many years one of the principal stockholders in, and managers of the Cream City Street Railway Company, which developed one of the important lines merged into the present street railway system.

Married in 1851 to Miss Louise Hermann, of Dietz, Dukedom of Nassau, Germany, Mr. Preusser has had four children, two of whom are living. His daughter is Mrs. Dr. Schneider, the wife of the eminent oculist, of whom Milwaukee is justly proud. His son is in business with him, being treasurer of the C. Preusser Jewelry Company.

Few, if any, of the earlier settlers of Milwaukee have met with greater success than Mr. Preusser. From a small beginning there has been, in this case, steady and uninterrupted progression in all the enterprises, public and private, with which he has been identified. Each year of energetic effort

has brought its legitimate reward and his labors have earned him the wealth and prosperity to which he is so justly entitled.

He is an industrious, energetic man, of powerful will, richly endowed with that mental quality—more to be desired than genius—common sense. Attachment and liberality to the cause of education has marked the whole course of his life. He is possessed of fine culture and refined tastes, which he displays in his home and its surroundings. As an acquaintance Mr. Preusser is genial and kindly, possessed of a singular grace and modesty of bearing. As a friend, steel is not more true. He has always been active in advancing the best interests of humanity and of the community with which he cast his lot so long ago. Without departure from truth, it may be said of him that "the silvery radiance cast athwart his locks by the sunset of life" is not dimmed by a single charge of wrong to his fellowmen.

FRANCIS G. TIBBITS was born in Whitesborough, near Utica, New York, October 28, 1819, to Freedom and Sophronia (Guiteau) Tibbits. His grandfather, Joseph Tibbits, was a native of Newport, Rhode Island, who settled in Vermont, and thence removed to Whitesborough, near the beginning of the nineteenth century. His father, Freedom Tibbits, participated in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, lived to a good old age and died at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1863. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Francis Guiteau, a Huguenot refugee, who settled at Whitesborough, New York, and died there.

Francis' mother died in 1821 when he was but three years old, and he was placed in the care of his Grandfather Tibbits who reared him. His rudimentary education was acquired in the common schools, and later he attended the local academy and Oneida Institute, and also a school at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he gave special attention to the study of civil engineering. When he was fifteen years old, he went to sea and spent two years on board the United States frigate "Delaware," but upon his return resumed his engineering studies at New Brunswick, and completed his course.

In 1837, at the age of nineteen, he was engaged in the survey of the Northern Railroad, running from Ogdensburg to Lake Champlain. He was afterward employed under Capt. Canfield on a United States topographical survey on Lake On-

tario, and also rendered services at Sackett's Harbor and Oswego. From 1840 to 1842 he was engaged in the survey of the New York & Erie Railroad, and then spent some two years on surveys in the Indian Territory.

Mr. Tibbits settled in Milwaukee in 1844, and for a short time traded in lumber and other commodities, after which he formed a partnership with Governor L. J. Farwell, engaging in the hardware and stove trade, which they continued five years. In 1849 he invested in some property at Madison, Wisconsin, and one year later removed thither, where for many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He next went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1868, and engaged in the wholesale trade in farm implements and machinery. After six years of successful operations in this field he spent one year in Europe, settling affairs pertaining to the estate of Ex-Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, and upon his return in 1875, he sold his machinery business, which extended all over the West, and even to California, and removed to Chicago, where he acquired and still retains property and business interests. He returned to Milwaukee in 1880, and since then has employed his time in caring for his property.

He has a commendable pride in all that pertains to the welfare and development of Milwaukee, and has contributed not a little to her prosperity and growth. He was one of the directors of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, and was an active participant in its construction. He was one of the first members of the Milwaukee Historical Society, and while a resident of Madison took an active part in the affairs of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

He has never been a candidate for political honors and has never held an office, but is a Democrat in political affiliations. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and was one of the first communicants of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Milwaukee, deeply interested in all that concerned its welfare, bearing always cheerfully and gladly his full share of its burdens, rejoicing in its prosperity and in the success and advancement in every right way of its membership.

In 1880 Mr. Tibbits married Mrs. Eliza Martin, the widow of Mr. James B. Martin, who died in 1878. They had known each other since their

youth and their married life was a happy one. Mrs. Tibbits was a woman of decided ability, exemplary character, rare accomplishments, and was admired by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She departed this life February 6, 1893, and was buried in Forest Home Cemetery.

WILLIAM STEINMEYER, who served with distinction as an officer in the War of the Rebellion, and in later years was a most successful Milwaukee merchant, was born in Dortmund, Germany, May 13, 1841, and died in Milwaukee, May 10, 1892. He came to America when six years of age, in 1847, with his parents, who settled in Milwaukee soon after their arrival in this country. His father was Ernest Steinmeyer, well known to the older residents of the city. He was educated in Engelmann's German-English Academy and upon leaving school found employment first in the dry goods store of Mack Brothers. After a time he left the store to learn the gunsmith's trade, and had just finished serving his apprenticeship when the War of the Rebellion began. His devotion to the institutions of his adopted country found prompt expression in his enlistment as a private soldier in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he continued in the service until the close of the war. As a soldier in the historic struggle which cemented the bonds of union between the states, and inaugurated a new era of national development and prosperity, his gallant and meritorious services earned for him the rank of captain. His regiment was mustered into the service in September of 1862, and upon leaving the state, proceeded by way of Washington to Fairfax Court House Virginia, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Eleventh Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, the division being then under command of Gen. Franz Sigel.

While serving in the Army of the Potomac he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and other important engagements. After the battle of Chancellorsville the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin was transferred to the West, and Captain Steinmeyer was a participant in the siege of Atlanta and in Sherman's march to the sea. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and again at the battle of Peach Tree Creek where his regiment suffered severely and achieved distinction for its gallantry



Dr. Stummger

in one of the most hotly contested engagements of the war.

Mustered out of the service in 1865, Captain Steinmeyer returned at once to Milwaukee to become distinguished in the grand army of patriots, who at the close of the war returned to civil pursuits to become the very flower of American chivalry and manhood. Forming a partnership with John C. Bauer, under the firm name of Bauer & Steinmeyer, he engaged in the grocery business on Chestnut street in a small frame building, in a room fifteen by twenty-five feet in its dimensions. The business like the room was a small one in the beginning, and justified the employment of but one clerk. The personal popularity of the proprietors, however, and their correct business methods soon brought to them a fair share of trade and its growth was fully proportionate to the growth and development of the city. In 1877 a new two-story brick building, twenty-five by one hundred feet in size, took the place of the old frame structure in which the business had previously been carried on, and in 1879 Mr. Steinmeyer purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone, giving it his personal attention and supervision until within a few years of his death. That he had a rare genius for merchandising was evidenced by the measure of his success. A constantly expanding trade and a handsome fortune were the rewards of his efforts, and the splendid business which he established—now grown to large proportions—has been carried on since his death under the same name, and under direction of surviving members of his family. His successor in its conduct and management is Mr. Emil Ott, his son-in-law, who was associated with him for eighteen years, and for six years prior to his death had entire charge of the business. The present establishment is one of the most notable of its kind in the Northwest and now occupies a splendid five-story brick building at Nos 316, 318 and 320 Third street, in connection with which more than one hundred persons are now employed.

In 1866 Capt. Steinmeyer married Miss Margarethe Maschauer of Milwaukee, a native of Bohemia, who came to this city with her parents when she was four years of age. He was devoted to his home, and was as greatly beloved by members of the family circle, as he was respected and esteemed in business and social

circles. In everything calculated to promote the growth and upbuilding of Milwaukee, he was actively interested, and his generosity and charitable deeds made him a host of friends.

His old comrades in arms were warmly attached to him, and he never failed to respond to any calls for relief or assistance which came to him from indigent veterans or from the families of those who had been among the loyal defenders of the Union. Twice he served as Commander of Robert Chivas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the members of that organization and also of the Loyal Legion, of which he was a member, were among the most sincere mourners, following his remains to their last resting place.

In politics Capt. Steinmeyer was a Republican, but persistently refused to accept any office, although frequently importuned to do so by those who esteemed him for his ability, honesty and integrity. The year prior to his death he was solicited to become a candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket, but refused to depart from the rule of his life which had been to take no part in public affairs, other than to interest himself as a citizen and voter in securing good government for the city, the state and the country at large.

His ample means enabled him to devote a large share of his time to travel during the later years of his life and he several times visited Europe, and also traveled extensively in California and other portions of the United States.

CHARLES S. HAMILTON, one of the most distinguished Wisconsin soldiers who participated in the Civil War, was a resident of Milwaukee during the later years of his life and died in this city deeply mourned by his old comrades in arms and the general public April 17, 1891. He was born in the town of Western, Oneida county, New York, November 16, 1822, the son of Zayne and Sylvia (Putnam) Hamilton. His immigrant ancestor on the paternal side was Gallatin Hamilton, a physician of note, who came to this country from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1668, and settled at North Kingston, Rhode Island. This immigrant ancestor reached the patriarchal age of one hundred and two years and died at Danbury, Connecticut. He married Mary Berry, who was a native of England and Gen. Charles S. Hamilton was therefore of mixed Scotch and English extraction. His father died at Aurora, New York, in 1864, and his mother, who was a descendant of Gen. Israel Put-

nam, died at Cattaraugus, New York, in 1884, at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

The parents of Gen. Hamilton moved to Aurora, New York, when he was a child, and he obtained his early education at that place. In 1839 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated in the class of 1843, among his classmates being Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Gen. John J. Peck and Gen. C. C. Augur. He was assigned to duty as brevet second lieutenant in the second United States Infantry Regiment, promoted to second lieutenant, and was assigned to the Fifth Infantry Regiment when it was a part of the force under Gen. Zachary Taylor at Matamoras, Mexico. Joining his regiment, he participated in the assault on Monterey, and won from his superiors favorable mention for bravery in that action. He was also a participant in the siege of Vera Cruz, and the march to the City of Mexico. He was in the engagements at Cerro Gordo, and Contreras, was breveted captain for gallant conduct at Cherubusco and was asounded at Molino del Rey. He spent six months in a Mexican hospital recovering from his wound, and after the close of the Mexican War was stationed two years at Rochester, New York, as a recruiting officer, and was eighteen months on duty in Texas and in the Indian territory.

In 1853 he resigned his commission and settled at Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in business when the War of the Rebellion began. His experience as a military officer caused him to be called upon by Gov. Randall as soon as it became apparent that hostilities were to be inaugurated, to assist in the organization of the military forces of the state. Commissioned colonel of the Third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, he organized the regiment and took it into the field in July of 1861. A brigadier-general's commission bearing date of May 17th reached him soon afterward, he and Gen. Rufus King being the first general officers commissioned in the war from Wisconsin. He was in command of the Third Regiment but a short time, but its history as one of the bravest and best of Wisconsin regiments is well known.

In August, of 1861, Gen. Hamilton was assigned to the command of the second brigade of Gen. Banks' division, and was in the Shenandoah

Valley until the spring of 1862. He was then placed in command of what had been Gen. Heintzelman's division of the third army corps. In April his corps took a position before Yorktown, and was among the officers who urged a quick, strong and aggressive campaign at that time. The criticisms of some of the leading officers of the army, of McClellan's deliberate and timid operations, resulted in their being withdrawn from the peninsular army and assigned to other commands. Gen. Hamilton was one of the officers thus transferred, and was placed in command of the left wing of the army of the Mississippi. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans being placed in command later, Gen. Hamilton took command of the third division of that wing of the army. September 19, 1862, he marched his forces from Jacinto to attack Gen. Sterling Price at or near Iuka. He encountered the enemy in force two miles from Iuka, and under many disadvantages fought and won one of the most hotly contested battles of the war. With seven regiments he fought the whole force of Price from four o'clock in the afternoon until dark, held the field that night and in the morning pursued the fleeing rebels who had suffered the loss of twice as many men as the Union forces. During this engagement Gen. Hamilton was in the thickest of the fight, encouraging his men by his coolness and bravery. His horse was shot under him and his sword hilt shattered by a bullet, but he was apparently unmindful of his peril, and his gallant and heroic conduct won the admiration of Gen. Grant, who commended him to the President for acknowledgment of his services.

At the battle of Corinth, which was fought on the 3rd and 4th of the following October, Gen. Hamilton rendered such conspicuous service to the Union cause that one historian who has written of that battle says: "Nothing saved the Union army from defeat but the cool, determined energy and bravery displayed by the troops of Hamilton's division and the admirable tact of that officer." After this battle Rosecrans was transferred to the department of the Cumberland, and Gen. Hamilton was in command of the army of the Mississippi until it was merged with the army of the Tennessee.

When Grant organized his army into four corps in November of 1862, contrary to his wishes some

newly made major-generals were assigned to duty as his corps commanders, and Gen. Hamilton was thus supplanted in the command of troops which he had disciplined and led to victory. Notwithstanding the manifest unfairness of the treatment which he received at the hands of the War Department at this time, he continued for a time in command of the district of Jackson and Corinth, with headquarters at La Grange, and planned the famous Grierson raid through Mississippi. He was in command at Memphis, Tennessee, in January and February of 1863, and in April was commissioned a major-general, his commission being dated back to the battle of Iuka. Being unable to obtain the command to which his rank entitled him, owing to the peculiar policy of the War Department at that time, he resigned his commission and returned to his home in Fond du Lac. There he continued in business until 1869, at which time he was appointed by the President, United States Marshal and removed to Milwaukee. He held the office of marshal until 1877, and also engaged in business, establishing here linseed oil works which were in successful operation for many years.

In addition to the office of marshal Gen. Hamilton held as a civilian the office of president of the Board of Regents of the state university for nine years. He was also commander of the Wisconsin department of the Loyal Legion, and the feeling of that body of patriotic veterans of the war toward him is expressed in the following memorial spread upon the minutes of the organization at the time of his death:

"We are minded of another passing of the dark river; another leader of the brave young legions of '61 has crossed over to that shore ever hidden in the mists of the infinite. With his comrade heroes Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Logan, and oh! how grand and glorious a host, he is now in the encampment of everlasting peace.

And as our column in ceaseless march moves over that mysterious ford into the 'dim realms of shade,' we survivors are reminded that, though a goodly number of us remain, we are the fast-vanishing rear guard of the old Army of the Union of Liberty, once led by that galaxy of conspicuous, well-bred, well-tried generals, of whom Charles S. Hamilton was one.

There may be gloom at the camp-fires; the world may seem more lonesome to the veteran

with his superb commanders gone out of it. Yet bravely, calmly in soul, as one trained in armies and steadied in service, he will bear his part here, serving according to his assignment, trusting, hoping, but not fearing the great hereafter.

The departure of Gen. Hamilton, distinguished as he was in two wars, conspicuous and useful as a citizen, and so long a prominent and honored member of this order, calls for a more fitting memorial than this poor sketch contains. Though penned in affection, it is but a feeble tribute to his worth and service.

Gen. Hamilton enjoyed in a high degree the respect and esteem of the people of Wisconsin. For nine years he was one of the Board of Regents of the University, and most of that time was the president of that body, and one of the broad-minded men who foresaw the possibilities of what would upbuild that institution.

He especially enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Gen. Grant. In less than a month after the latter had entered upon his duties as president, he appointed Gen. Hamilton as marshal of the District of Wisconsin, in disregard of political pressure in other directions. In this important position the general served for eight years to the perfect satisfaction of bench, bar and people.

As a citizen he bore a prominent part, and bore it as a large hearted public-spirited man. As a soldier his work, his victories and the honors he won are a part of imperishable history.

From this commandery his death removed one of its eminent members and honored companions. He was elected companion of the order of the Loyal Legion in 1874, by the commandery of the state of Massachusetts. In the following May he was one of the charter members of the commandery of Wisconsin. In 1881 and 1882 he was its commander and always one of its most zealous and beloved companions. By us who knew him, and by those who come after us in perpetuation of this noble brotherhood, and by a grateful people whom he served with conspicuous valor and a high degree of military talent, his memory will ever be cherished and his name held in honor."

Gen. Hamilton always took a deep interest in the soldiers' reunions, and in 1889, when the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Milwaukee, being unable to attend the sessions of the Grand Army and the reunion to which he had been invited, on account

of illness, the survivors of the old Third Wisconsin Regiment marched in a body to his home, on Marshall street, to pay their respects to their old commander. The occasion was a memorable one, the brave old soldier receiving with tender warmth those who had called themselves "Hamilton's Badger Boys" in 1861.

Gen. Hamilton married Sophia J. Shepard at Canandagua, New York, February 8, 1849, and their union was blessed with seven sons, six of whom are now living. Mrs. Hamilton, who is still a resident of Milwaukee, was the worthy companion of a distinguished husband, and has endeared herself to the people of Milwaukee by her good works and womanly graces.

HARRISON CARROLL HOBART has lived a long, active and useful life, and at this writing, (September, 1895,) he is still actively engaged in important business, possesses all his faculties and is one of the most interesting men to converse with in all Milwaukee. He was born January 31, 1815, in Ashburnham, Worcester, Massachusetts, his father being a typical New England farmer. His early life was not unlike that of thousands who have won success—one of privation and many cares, with plenty of hard work on a farm and meagre schooling. At sixteen he went to New Hampshire and spent three years learning the printer's trade. As a journeyman printer he earned the means to prepare for college at the Concord Literary Institute and at New Hampton Academy, and in 1838 entered Dartmouth College, supporting himself there by teaching winters at the Rochester Academy, graduating with honors in 1842. It was young Hobart, while in college, who first suggested organizing the Phi Kappa College Society. Hobart was not pleased with the system of social exclusiveness he discovered. He was a natural Democrat and hostile to the principle on which the extent of birth and wealth, instead of ability and scholarship, was made the basis of social distinction. The new society was a success from the start and is now among the most prosperous college societies in our country. General Hobart studied law in the office of the late Robert Rantoul, Jr., and many years later, when he became a citizen of Calumet county, he caused one of the towns of that county to be named Rantoul, in honor of his former friend and instructor. He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk county in 1845, and the next year

settled in the village of Sheboygan, and at once became prominent as a lawyer and successful in his practice, a practice, which continued until the breaking out of the war of 1861. He very soon took an active part in politics as a Democrat. In 1847 he was a member of the territorial legislature from the counties of Sheboygan and Washington, and an able, industrious and influential member. That legislature provided for a second constitutional convention, and the constitution recommended by that convention was approved by the people, and is the one under which we are now living. It was while a member of the territorial legislature of 1847 that Mr. Hobart introduced a bill, which was passed, to construct a railroad from Milwaukee to Waukesha. That was the first link in the great Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. He also introduced a bill to abolish capital punishment. He was a senator from the first district in the first state legislature, and served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee that year, having the most difficult work of any committee during the session. Hobart introduced and secured the passage of the Homestead exemption law and was active in securing the passage of the liberal franchise law granting civil rights to women, the school laws, which have remained about the same ever since, and the law creating the State University and the State Historical Society. In the next legislature he appeared as a member of the assembly and was promptly chosen speaker. His ability, judgment, tact and thorough knowledge of parliamentary usages placed him, at once, in the front rank of state legislators. The state never had a more dignified, conscientious, able speaker. His being speaker did not interfere with his actively performing his many legislative duties, and some of them very exacting. It was in that session that he procured the passage of a bill for incorporating the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. On its organization he was attorney for the Board of Directors. In 1850 Speaker Hobart was the Democratic candidate for Congress in what was known as the third district. His opponent was Governor James D. Doty, who was an independent candidate and had the support of the Whigs and Free Soilers, thus being able to defeat Hobart, but this was the last public service Judge Doty rendered Wisconsin.

In 1854 Hobart removed to Calumet county and

assisted in founding the city of Chilton, which he made his home. His law practice and extensive property interests required his close attention, yet he continued to take an active part in political and public affairs, and was prominent in the councils of his party, appearing as a delegate in local, state and national conventions. In 1856 he was again nominated for Congress, his Republican opponent being the late Charles Billingshurst. It was during the Fremont campaign, when political excitement ran as high in Wisconsin as it ever had done. He was defeated by a small majority. In 1858 he returned to the assembly from the Calumet county district, and, among other bills introduced by him, was one incorporating a company to build a railroad from Milwaukee to Green Bay. This was for many years known as the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad. It is now a division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. That year he was chosen a regent of the State University. Without any effort on his part, Mr. Hobart was nominated by the Democrats for governor, in 1859, that being his last appearance in politics until after the war. He made one of the most brilliant campaigns, if not the most brilliant campaign, ever made by a candidate for governor in Wisconsin. He spoke nearly every day and evening during the campaign, but the tide had set in against the Democratic party. The issues which resulted in the war had become clearly defined. It was on the eve of the great presidential campaign which gave to humanity and the world the services of Abraham Lincoln, at a time when the services of a less great statesman would scarcely have met the requirements. Hobart went down to defeat, but he lost none of his personal popularity.

As the opening of the war was an epoch in our national history, so was it an epoch in the history of the lives of most men who had been active in public affairs. Hobart was then forty-five years of age. Most of his mature life had been spent in Wisconsin. An able man of graceful impulses and decided opinions, devoted to his friends, an impressive, ready and tactful public speaker, with ever increasing interest in public events, he participated in all of the movements of men and parties which made up the history of the state. He was justly regarded as one of its foremost citizens. No one questioned the purity of his character, the uprightness of his public and private

conduct. No one in Wisconsin was more generally respected. That April day in 1861, when the news reached Chilton that the war had begun, Hobart's law books were closed and he proceeded at once to raise a company for the Nation's service. He knew no party then. His country was in danger, and that country was dearer to him than home, with its beautiful surroundings, dearer to him than life itself. He was called upon from various portions of the state to make speeches at war meetings. At one of these meetings, April 24th, he said to a large and enthusiastic audience: "It is no time to dispute as to who has brought about this disturbance; it is enough to know that this country is in danger and that action, prompt and decisive action, is what is wanted. I would rather go to the war and fill a soldier's grave than to stay at home a coward." He was the first man to enlist in the company, and that company enthusiastically elected him as captain. Gov. Randall, who had been elected in opposition to Hobart, sent him his first military commission. The writer of this has often wondered why Gov. Randall did not send commissions as colonel to such war Democrats as Hobart, Bouck and Bragg instead of the captain's commissions which he did send them. Hobart's company became K, of the Fourth Infantry, later Fourth Cavalry, and left the state July 5, 1861. At Corning, New York, railroad officials refused transportation to Elmira. Capt. Hobart was given permission by Col. Paine, of the Fourth, to seize the first engine that came over the road and attach it to the cars containing the Wisconsin regiment, and compel the engineer to take them to Elmira. This was done, and but little delay was occasioned. While the regiment was at Baltimore Capt. Hobart, on the order of Gen. McClellan, served as judge advocate in the trial of officers in that city. On the 5th of March, 1862, the Fourth Regiment, on the steamer Constitution, was part of Gen. Butler's army for the capture of New Orleans. After a rough voyage of eight days they landed on Ship Island, participating in all of the work of the expedition previous to the bombardment of forts Jackson and Phillips. After the surrender of the forts the regiment ascended the river and was one of the very first to enter New Orleans. Capt. Hobart took an active part in all the operations of that part of the army as far up the Mississippi as Vicksburg, and was an active participant in the

battle of Baton Rouge when the late confederate, Gen. Breckenridge, attacked the Union forces under Gen. Williams. August 21, 1862, Capt. Hobart was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first Wisconsin, his old neighbor, Col. Benjamin J. Sweet, being the colonel. Col. Sweet was severely wounded at the battle of Perryville and never returned to the regiment, consequently Col. Hobart not only disciplined but commanded it throughout nearly its entire service. There is no way by which one can so surely learn the value and popularity of an officer as by the expression of opinions by the men under his command. Every officer and man in the Twenty-first Wisconsin was a friend and admirer of its commander. There were no better disciplined or braver regiments in the service than Col. Hobart commanded. Its first great battle, under his command, was Stone river, in December, 1862. The day before the general engagement the Twenty-first Wisconsin met Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry three thousand five hundred strong, with four howitzers, at Jefferson Pike, near Stone river. Wheeler had attacked the supply train guarded by a number of convalescents. Hobart's regiment was ordered to reinforce the escort of the train and attack the enemy. The attack was promptly made and severe. Notwithstanding his superior numbers Williams was defeated and the train was escorted in safety to the main army. Gen. Rousseau, in reporting that action, said: "In this action the burden of the fight fell upon the Twenty-first Wisconsin, Lieutenant-colonel Hobart commanding. This regiment, led by its efficient commander, behaved like veterans." Col. Hobart actively participated in the battle of Murfreesboro and in a subsequent movement of the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the action at Hoover's Gap, with the advance upon Tallahoma, at the crossing of the Tennessee river, September 11, 1863, and in a fight at Dug Gap. The position of the Twenty-first Wisconsin at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th, was in the front line of the Fourteenth Corps under the command of General Thomas. The fighting continued through the 19th and 20th, and on the last day the Twenty-first made repeated charges until near sundown. General Thomas then ordered the line to fall back, the enemy having broken through the line and then moving upon the right flank. This order was not received by Colonel

Hobart, who continued to hold his ground until he saw the other regiments retreating. He then fell back slowly, contesting all the ground, until the regiment was nearly surrounded, when he attempted to cut his way through the enemy, in which movement he was partially successful, for the main portion of the regiment reached a safe position, but Col. Hobart and about seventy men were made prisoners. He fell into the immediate hands of Gen. Pat Cleburn, to whom he surrendered his sword. In company with seventeen hundred prisoners, Col. Hobart went to Atlanta, and a few days later was on his way to Libby Prison, Richmond, riding in a box car. A writer has truly said "there is no prison episode in modern war history that is of more thrilling interest than the escape of Gen. Hobart and his associates from Libby Prison." A tunnel was excavated from the basement of the old tobacco warehouse under the street, the outer opening being made in a shed in sight of the prison. The tunnel was seventy feet long and eight feet below the surface of the street. A month had been required in digging it. February 9, 1864, it was completed. Col. Hobart was placed in charge of the escape and one hundred and nine passed through the tunnel, of whom fifty-seven reached the Union lines in safety, including Col. Hobart. Col. Hobart and his associates reached the Union outposts near Fortress Monroe, and reported to Gen. Butler. While conversing with Butler, whom he knew personally, and under whom he had served as a captain in the Fourth, he suggested to the general a plan which he believed would result in an early exchange of a number of prisoners. It was this: That a boatload of Confederate officers be sent up the James River to the outposts of Richmond with an offer to exchange them for an equal number of Union prisoners, man for man and rank for rank. Hobart did not believe they would be refused. Butler thought the suggestion a good one and requested Col. Hobart, upon reaching Washington, to lay the matter before Secretary Stanton. Stanton referred him to Gen. Meredith, who had charge of that department, and Meredith approved the suggestion and gave Butler an order to try the experiment. Not long afterward Butler sent a steamer with two hundred and fifty Confederates and offered them in exchange. It was a serious matter with the Confederate authorities, but they were unable to reject the offer. The exchange

was made, but the Confederates sent word to Butler that no more prisoners should be sent to them in that manner.

Col. Hobart's return to Wisconsin, after his escape from prison, attracted wide-spread attention, and he was beset on all sides to speak to the public of his experiences as a prisoner and tell the story of his escape. The legislature, then in session, passed a joint resolution, asking him to make such an address, and he complied, and it is said that there never was a more interested or attentive audience in Madison. He was given a royal reception in Milwaukee and compelled to repeat the story. At the expiration of his furlough he joined his regiment in the field and was given a commission as colonel, Sweet having been promoted to brigadier-general. His command formed a part of Gen. Sherman's advance on Atlanta, and participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochie and Peach Tree Creek. He also participated in the capture of Atlanta and witnessed its surrender September 2, 1864, and was there promoted to command the First Brigade, First Division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and was its commander until the end of the war. He was in the "March to the Sea," under General Sherman, and on the capture of Savannah was promoted by President Lincoln, on the recommendation of General Sherman, to brigadier-general by brevet, for meritorious service. His brigade was in the battles through the Carolinas, including the actions at Averysboro, and Bentonville and at the capture of Raleigh. After the surrender of the Confederate Army he marched through Richmond to Washington and led his brigade in the great review of the Union Armies. On June 8, 1865, more than four years after he had closed his law office at Chilton, this brave soldier, successful commander, who had won his way from a private to a brigadier-general, unbuckled his sword, parted with his command and was again a civilian. The order which retired him spoke of "the faithful, efficient and energetic manner in which he had discharged his duties."

The feeling of his superior officers toward him is illustrated by the following letter of Gen. Lovel H. Rousseau, the celebrated division commander in the Army of the Cumberland, who in 1865 wrote to Hon. George H.

Paul, Wisconsin state senator, and editor of the *Milwaukee News*:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 29th ult. was received on yesterday. In answer to inquiry touching the personal bearing of Gen. Harrison C. Hobart as a soldier, while serving under my command, I have to say that Gen. Hobart served under me as colonel of the Twenty-first Wisconsin for nearly a year. During that time I saw a great deal of him and was fully cognizant of the manner in which he discharged his duties in the camp and on the battle field. I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion, I did not know a more efficient or a braver colonel in the Army of the Cumberland than he. The discipline, drill and bearing of his regiment on all occasions was proof of this, for though small, it was one of the best and most reliable. I have often seen both the colonel and his regiment under fire. Very respectfully, etc.,

LOVEL H. ROUSSEAU.

Soon after the war General Hobart determined to settle in Milwaukee and begin anew his professional and business pursuits. He had scarcely settled in his new home and opened an office before he was called upon to mingle again in public affairs. In the fall of 1865 he was again, without solicitation, nominated for governor by his party. He made a spirited canvass, but the Republicans had Gen. Fairchild, a one armed soldier, for their candidate, and they were still inspired with war enthusiasm. Hobart was defeated by a small majority. In 1867 he was sent to the assembly from the second district of Milwaukee. In this session he had many important duties to perform. He introduced and carried through a bill prohibiting, forever, the consolidation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. He was the author of the bill creating the Milwaukee High School, and was the author of the eight-hour law. He created a political sensation, that session, by supporting in a strong, patriotic statesmanlike speech, the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. This he did in face of the opposition of his party. His address on that occasion was one of the ablest delivered in his long public career. A few extracts are proper here. He said: "I am a Democrat and I have always supposed that it was the mission of Democracy to protect the rights of the poor and the

weak. Democracy took the foreign immigrants by the hand and gave them not only civil rights but the elective franchise. But the Democracy got contaminated by its connection with the Southern slave holders. I propose to maintain the ground of the ancient Democracy when it was true to Democratic principles, and to move to the front and take the Democrats with me. Democrats will always be in the minority in this country if they sympathize with the oppressors of mankind. It is because of the past connection of the Democratic party with those who held men as property and its sympathies with traitors against the government that it has been beaten in every Northern state; and unless it severs its connection with this class and maintains true Democratic principles it deserves to be beaten." He closed with this sentiment, which was received with prolonged applause. "For me, whatever others may do, I shall stand upon the platform of equal rights to all men without regard to color, race or creed." That speech had more to do with leading the Democratic party of Wisconsin to accept the results of the war than anything else that had been uttered in the state.

In 1868 Gen. Hobart opened a law office in Washington and was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, the late Chief Justice E. G. Ryan making the motion. He was not well satisfied with life in Washington, and in due time returned to Milwaukee, was admitted to the Common Council, chosen as president, and was acting mayor for a time; has been president of the Public Library Association, with which he is still connected, and for years was a School Commissioner. For a long time he has managed the extensive real estate business of the late Alexander Mitchell, and has performed similar duties for his son, Senator John L. Mitchell. He has ever been a true friend to the cause of popular education. Probably no service, outside of that he rendered in the army, has been of greater value to the state than his life-long interest in and work for our educational system. As trustee and president of the Milwaukee Public Library it can be said that he has done more for the upbuilding of that enterprise—that every citizen may well be proud of—than any other person in Milwaukee. Not another man in Wisconsin can be named whose career has extended over as large a part of the state's history, whose name is more closely and

creditably identified with the events of the last half century. His record as a citizen, a public officer, a soldier, a lawyer, are above reproach, all doing honor to him. The heart, the mind and the hand of no other man ever exerted greater influence on the laws and customs and the interest of Wisconsin. Unselfish, always delighting in needed unselfish services for friends, city, state and country, it is not strange that wherever his name is mentioned in the state he has been a resident of for fifty years, there are scores to step forward and speak in praise of this friend to humanity, this friend to Wisconsin, this patriot and lover of his country.

Gen. Hobart is a member of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, Milwaukee, and of Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He is also a Mason. He has been twice married. First, February 2, 1854, to Miss Frances Imogen Lowrey, of Troy, New York, who died in 1855. His present wife was Mrs. Anna Clarence Mower, of Boston, whom he married June 8, 1857.

ASAHEL FINCH, who passed away April 4, 1883, was at the time of his death a member of the oldest law firm at the Milwaukee bar, his partnership with William Pitt Lynde being probably the longest continued law partnership in the history of the western bar. Entered into in 1842, the partnership between Mr. Finch and Mr. Lynde continued uninterruptedly for more than forty years, each of the partners achieving unusual distinction at the bar of Milwaukee and attaining a high rank among the lawyers of the state. Mr. Finch, who was a native of New York state, was born at Genoa, Cayuga county, February 14, 1809, and came of as brave and hardy a race of pioneers as ever contributed to the upbuilding of new communities or commonwealths. As early as 1632, according to the Genealogical Dictionary of New England, three brothers of that name, who were of English antecedents, were among the Freemen then settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. While a link of family history is missing, the presumption is strong that among their descendants were the Finches whose names appear on the historic monument at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, erected in memory of those who fell victims to the English and Indian invaders, in the bloody massacre which took place there during the Revolutionary War. Asahel Finch, Jr., was a grandson of one of the patriot pioneers who



A. Hinch

gave up his life for the cause of liberty and national independence, at Wyoming, and it is not inappropriate in this connection to sketch briefly the history of a struggle with which they were identified, and which constitutes an unique chapter of American history.

It was in the middle of the last century that the since far-famed Wyoming Valley first began to attract the attention of colonists, and without attempting to give more than a bare statement of facts, interesting in this connection because of their bearing on the family history of a Milwaukee pioneer, it may be said that in the struggle alluded to, there was a conflict of charter rights between the colonies of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. The Pennsylvania claimants held that the Wyoming Valley and a large area of adjacent territory belonged to them by virtue of a grant of King Charles II., while the Connecticut claimants insisted that the same territory was included in the charter limits of Connecticut, also by grant of King Charles II. It had been regularly conveyed by the Connecticut colonial government to what was known as the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company, and that company claimed to have complied with all the requirements essential to the acquisition of a perfect title. Both sets of claimants had gone through the form of extinguishing the Indian title to the lands in question, and both held deeds showing that they had purchased the lands from the noble Red men, who appear to have been willing to sell the same property as often as they could find purchasers for it.

The Delawares and Shawnees occupied the country when the attention of the whites was first attracted to it, but they occupied it by sufferance, or rather by direction of the Five Nations, who claimed to be the rightful owners. The Great Head or council of united chiefs at Onondaga had directed that the Delawares should remove from their old location at the forks of the Delaware river to "Wayomick;" and when the dependent Indians had ventured to protest mildly against this arbitrary decision of their 'hard masters,' the imperious command to move at once had been given by a venerable chieftain, who addressed them at a public conference after this fashion: "We conquered you and made women of you. For these reasons we charge you to remove instantly. We give you no liberty to think about it. We lift up the remaining Delawares and set

them down in Wayomick; for there is a fire kindled for them, and there they may plant and think on God; but if they will not hear, the Great Head will come and clean their ears with a red hot iron."

Both the Pennsylvania "proprietarys" and the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company had purchased from the Iroquois Confederacy their rights and title to the Wyoming Valley, and both firmly and honestly believed themselves entitled by charter rights, and rights acquired from the Indians to take possession of the territory. In 1768 the Connecticut Company, after having made one or two abortive attempts prior to that time to start settlements at Wyoming, determined to establish a colony at that place. At a meeting held at Hartford it was resolved that five townships, five miles square, should be surveyed and granted each to forty settlers, being proprietors, on condition that those settlers should man their rights and defend themselves and each other from the intrusion of all rival claimants.

The first forty of the pioneers set out for their new homes without delay and arrived at Wyoming in the middle of February, 1769, to find that the rival Pennsylvania claimants were on the ground ahead of them. Then commenced the strife for possession of the valley which was known in the early history of our country as the Pennymite-Yankee War. From that time on for a score of years the Yankees and the Pennymites were alternately in possession of the coveted lands and there were numberless conflicts and no small number of bloody battles between them. A commission created for the purpose of examining into the controversy, finally affirmed the right of Pennsylvania to the disputed territory, and harmony was restored in 1788 through the course pursued by the government of the Keystone state, which allowed the Connecticut settlers to retain their land holdings under the jurisdiction of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Finches were among those who went into the Wyoming Valley from Connecticut and were settled there when Col. John Butler, with his British soldiers and Indian allies, swept down upon them to inaugurate a reign of terror. A large proportion of the colonists, "capable of bearing arms" had been drawn into the revolutionary struggle, as regular soldiers, and only a small band was available for the defense of the settlement against the invaders. When they had suffered

the defeat which was inevitable, an indiscriminate slaughter, to which the British commander was indifferent, or which he was powerless to suppress, took place, and small was the number of those fortunate enough to escape the tomahawk of the savages and make their way to places of safety. In this fiery ordeal the ancestors of Mr. Finch were tried, and driven out of the Wyoming Valley, a remnant of the family settled in New York state. There Asabel Finch, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Gilbert. Brought up in the midst of those rural environments which seem to contribute in a remarkable degree to the development of the best type of American manhood, inheriting from his ancestry high courage and indomitable will power, Asabel Finch, Jr., was admirably fitted by nature for an active and useful career among the pioneers of the Northwest. His early education was received in the common schools of the neighborhood in which he was brought up, and in his young manhood he attended school at Middlebury Academy in Genesee county.

He was married in 1830 near Rochester, New York, to Miss Mary De Forest Bristol, a native of Connecticut, and almost immediately thereafter was carried westward with the tide of immigration as far as Michigan. Locating at Tecumseh, he engaged for three years in merchandising, when, having a strong liking for the law, removing from there to Adrain, he entered the office of Orange Butler of that city as a law student in 1834. While reading law he took an active interest in public affairs, was elected to the Michigan legislature, and while serving in that body aided materially in bringing about a settlement of the boundary line dispute, between Michigan and Ohio, which at one time threatened to involve the two states in armed conflict.

After a systematic and thorough course of study he was admitted to the bar in 1838. In the fall of the following year he came to Milwaukee and began his professional career here, a well-seasoned and well-informed man, whose experience as a man of affairs had added materially to his qualifications for successful practice. For a short time he was associated professionally with H. N. Wells and Col. Hans Crocker, under the firm name of Wells, Crocker & Finch, and his first change of associates resulted in the formation of the partnership with Mr. Lynde, which continued up to the

date of his death, B. K. Miller and H. M. Finch becoming partners in the firm in 1857, the firm thus constituted continuing in existence twenty-seven years under the name of Finches, Lynde & Miller—a name still retained by Mr. Miller and his associates.

It is the judgment and testimony of Mr. Finch's professional contemporaries, only a few of whom are now living, that the firm of which he was for more than forty years the head had, during his life, as large, varied and important a law practice as any firm in the state or within the broader limits of the Northwest. The books of the firm, still preserved, testify to the fact that during the four decades of his active practice the firm had to do with more than ten thousand suits in courts of record, many of them involving large amounts of money, valuable property interests and important questions of law. Of Mr. Finch's character and ability as a lawyer and his worth as a man and a citizen, no more correct estimate could be made than found expression in the closing words of a sketch of his career presented to the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Writing of him in this connection, one who had known him intimately for many years said: "For over forty years Mr. Finch was in constant and successful practice, meeting not only all the able lawyers in the West as opponents at the bar, but some of the most distinguished members of the legal profession from the East who had been sent to Wisconsin to look after the interests of non-resident clients. He seldom found himself overmatched. He was always regarded as an able and upright lawyer, with such a sense of justice, such a conscientious regard for the right, and such a strict fidelity to the highest ideals, that it was said of him that no amount of money could secure his services for the wrong side. His professional habit gave the lie to the oft-repeated assertion that a lawyer can be hired to undertake any kind of a case provided the fee is large enough. He had no sliding scale of morality that excused a member of the legal profession for doing what was considered dishonorable in other men. If the law made it a crime to secrete stolen goods, he held it to be wrong to aid the real thief to escape by the technicalities and loop-holes of the statute. He was one of the kind that could not be hired to defend a confessed criminal to defeat the ends of justice. His conception of the proper function of jurisprudence in

modern civilization was to secure the highest good attainable by organized society.

"He had such an extensive practice that his clients were not impoverished by his charges after he had won their suits. He often refused to prosecute poor men. He aided in the settlement of more disputes by arbitration outside of the courts than any other man ever in practice in Milwaukee. He often put aside large prospective fees for himself and his firm by advising belligerent litigants to keep out of court. Had Diogenes gone among the members of the bar with his lantern, in search of an honest lawyer, he would have put out his light and returned homesatisfied after meeting Asabel Finch.

"Although Mr. Finch was long recognized as the head of the most important law firm west of the great lakes, and was familiarly called the father of the Wisconsin bar, he was not so much engrossed with the responsible duties of his profession that he did not promptly discharge every obligation that was laid upon him as a citizen of the city and state. When he came to Milwaukee in 1839, the population of the territory was no more than is now contained by one of a dozen Wisconsin towns outside of Milwaukee; and the villages of Juneau and Kilbourn combined did not number as many souls as now find their homes in any of the eighteen wards in the city. Everything pertaining to a civilized community and statehood was in embryo. Wisconsin was not admitted into the Union until nine years later. In politics he was a Whig, being once the Whig candidate for Congress, and he always adhered to that party until it was dissolved after the disastrous defeat of Gen. Winfield Scott in the well-remembered campaign of 1852. He aided in the formation of the Republican party when the attempt was made to carry slavery into the new territories of the West, under the Dred-Scott decision of the Supreme Court and the repeal of the Missouri compromise act, and supported John C. Fremont for president in 1856. And when the South finally rebelled and attempted to dissolve the Union by an appeal to the bloody arbitrament of the sword, Mr. Finch supported the government with voice, pen and purse to the best of his ability.

"When Mr. Finch settled in Milwaukee, religious societies were to be organized out of the discordant elements that are always present in new countries; churches were to be built with the scanty funds gathered by the contribution box; preachers were

sent out by home missionary societies at the East, and the slow and tedious process of laying the foundations of a great commonwealth was commenced. In all this grand work Asabel Finch took an active and prominent part. Probably it is safe to say that no layman ever set foot on the soil of Wisconsin, who helped the churches of all denominations, in proportion to his means, as liberally as he. In the church he was quite as conspicuous as at the bar. He was an early communicant of the Plymouth Church of Milwaukee, and for forty years was its steadfast friend, through all its vicissitudes and trials, supporting it cheerfully with voice and material aid. Although a strict Congregationalist and a staunch defender of its Democratic form of church government, he was neither bigot nor partisan in religion, but recognized the upright man as his brother, no matter how much his creed differed from his own. His donations for the support of religion were scattered freely among all evangelical denominations that needed help, and many an impoverished society was indebted to his generosity for assistance in time of keen distress. His public benefactions did not divert his attention from the claims of the destitute in the humblest walks of life. He delighted in relieving the wants of the poor without letting one hand know what the other did. His good deeds are not all known except to the God whom he tried to serve; And like Abou Ben Adhem, he served Him best by 'loving his fellowmen.' He never asked 'Who is my neighbor?' nor 'Am I my brother's keeper?' but tried 'the luxury of doing good.' In the dark and cruel days of slavery his ear was ever open to the cry of the black man in bondage, and he became an active director on the underground railway, whose terminus was on Mason and Dixon's line in the South and in Canada on the North. Many a trembling fugitive, fleeing from his cruel taskmaster, was aided on his hazardous journey toward the north star, by a friend on the shore of Lake Michigan, whose name he had never heard. He remembered those in bonds as bound with them. In short, he followed in the footsteps of his Master as nearly as he could."

That the pioneers of Milwaukee were men of strong character and of far more than ordinary ability is a fact which impresses itself upon every student of the city's history, and in this community Asabel Finch for many years wielded a

commanding influence. Quiet and mild mannered in his demeanor, he was resolute, forceful, earnest and notable among his contemporaries for his capacity for organized and systematic effort. His public-spirited interest in everything calculated to develop and build up the city was a marked feature of his career, and he was one of the most prominent of the men who conceived the idea of building the pioneer railway of Wisconsin, secured the charter authorizing its construction, and in various ways materially aided the enterprise. Generous in his impulses, philanthropic by nature, and kindly in his intercourse with all classes of people, his beneficent existence was one to be contemplated with pleasure, and studied with profit by the present generation of his successors at the bar and in other walks of life.

The only surviving member of Mr. Finch's family is his daughter, Mrs. Mary Finch Papendiek, who is still a resident of Milwaukee.

FREDERICK C. WINKLER, famous both as soldier and lawyer, was born in Bremen, Germany, March 15, 1838, the son of Carl and Elizabeth (Overbeck) Winkler, both of good families and antecedents in the Fatherland. His father came to the United States in 1842 and located in Milwaukee, where he established himself in the drug business. Being joined shortly thereafter by his wife and family, Frederick C. Winkler, who was the eldest son, grew up in Milwaukee. He was thoroughly educated at the German-English Academy—of which the justly renowned educator and scientist, Peter Englemann, was the controlling spirit—and after teaching school for a term or two in his young manhood, he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. Henry L. Palmer, now president of the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company. He continued to teach school a portion of the time while pursuing his law studies until 1858, when he entered the law office of Messrs. Abbott, Gregory & Pinney as a clerk. He was admitted to the bar in the Circuit Court of Dane county in the spring of 1859, and returned to Milwaukee soon afterward, but had hardly established himself in practice when the War of the Rebellion began, which for the time being interrupted his professional career.

As early as 1856 he had given evidence of the fact that his political views were clearly defined, and that he was in full sympathy with the Republican party, then conducting its first National

campaign. In 1860 he participated actively in the campaign in Milwaukee county as a Republican, and when the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency was followed by armed resistance to his authority by the defeated Southerners, it was natural that he should respond to the call for armed men to suppress the rebellious uprising. His law partner having been among the first to enlist, he bent his energies to the task of settling up the affairs of the firm, and in the summer of 1862 he recruited a company of troops which was mustered into the service as Company "B" of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Of this company, which was mustered into the government service, September 17, 1862, he was commissioned captain, and left the state with the regiment on the 6th of October following. Dispatched at once to Fairfax Court House, Virginia, the regiment became a part of the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac, then under command of the intrepid Gen. Franz Sigel. Shortly after their arrival at the front, Capt. Winkler was assigned to duty as judge-advocate at corps headquarters, and served in that capacity during the following winter and early spring months, when he was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Carl Schurz, and as a staff officer participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

On the first day of the battle of Gettysburg his regiment lost heavily in officers and men, four officers only remaining unhurt. The lieutenant-colonel and major were both disabled by wounds and Captain Winkler being next in rank to the colonel among the officers able for duty, requested to be returned from staff duty. His request was granted and he returned to his regiment which was soon afterward transferred to the West and became a part of the army of the Cumberland. On the 8th of October, 1863, Capt. Winkler was commissioned major to fill a vacancy which had occurred, and on November 8, 1863, Col. Jacobs being ordered to Wisconsin on recruiting service he assumed command of the regiment. Later he was commissioned colonel and remained with it from that time until the close of the rebellion, winning high renown as commander of as gallant a body of men as participated in the war. The fearful slaughter of both officers and men in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg had so depleted the ranks of the regiment, that those who re-

mained were temporarily consolidated into five companies. During the fall of 1863 its ranks were again filled with new recruits, and it was restored to its original complement of officers and men.

Gen. Winkler accompanied his command under Gen. Hooker to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, was in the fight at Wauhatchie, October 27, 1863, and in the thick of the battle at Missionary Ridge the November following. He later joined the expedition for the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, and the following spring his regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the newly organized Twentieth Corps, under Maj.-Gen. Hooker.

In 1864 he participated in the engagements at Resaca, Kenesaw mountain, and Peach Tree creek, then joined the forces investing Atlanta and later marched with Sherman "to the sea." In the numerous hotly contested engagements of that year both the regiment and its commander covered themselves with glory. At Peach Tree creek they repulsed a terrific assault of the enemy with fearful slaughter, capturing many prisoners and the colors of the Thirty-third Mississippi Regiment. Col. Winkler and his regiment were commended for conspicuous bravery in this action by their brigade commander in a report from which the following is an extract:

"It may be regarded as invidious to call attention to individuals, yet it seems to me I cannot discharge my duty in this report, without pointing out for especial commendation the conduct of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and its brave and able commander. The position of this regiment in the line was such that the brunt of the enemy's attack fell upon it. The brave, skillful and determined manner in which it met this attack, rolled back the onset, pressed forward in a counter-charge, and drove back the enemy, could not be excelled by the troops in this or any other army, and is worthy of the highest commendation and praise."

After the march to the sea, Col. Winkler marched his command to Washington, fighting his last battles at Averysboro and Bentonville, North Carolina, in March, and participating in the grand review at the national capitol in May of 1865. On the 16th of the following June he returned with his regiment to Milwaukee, where the command and its gallant leader were received with a popular demonstration which testified to the

fact that their brave deeds were appreciated by the loyal people of Wisconsin, and that their record as soldiers and patriots reflected credit upon the commonwealth.

Retiring from the service with the rank of brigadier-general by brevet, Gen. Winkler returned at once to the practice of his profession, entering into a co-partnership a little later with Hon. A. R. R. Butler, then at the zenith of his power and prestige as a member of the Wisconsin bar. This partnership expired by limitation in 1873, and he then became a member of the firm of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler, of which Judge James G. Jenkins, now of the United States Circuit Court, was senior member.

Upon the elevation of Judge Jenkins to the bench in 1888 Gen. Winkler became head of the present firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas. His career at the bar has been not less notable than his career as a soldier. When he entered upon the practice of his profession the same chivalrous nature, tenacity of purpose, and splendid fighting qualities which had made him a great soldier helped to make him a great lawyer. His preparation for the practice had been thorough, his knowledge was broad, his mind judicial and he applied himself to professional work with the zeal and earnestness inherent in his nature. Eminent success followed as a natural consequence, and it is hardly too much to say that he stands to-day at the head of the Wisconsin bar. While some of his predecessors at the Milwaukee bar have perhaps acquired greater distinction, his rugged honesty, his fairness and candor, his profound knowledge of the law, and his broad capacity for the solution of intricate legal problems, have given him a standing in the courts and as a counselor which few practitioners at the Wisconsin bar have attained. All his time and energies have been devoted to the law, and although influential in the councils of the Republican party, he has never been an active politician.

JEROME A. WATROUS was born in Conklin, Broome county, New York, September 6, 1840, son of Orin J. Watrous, a native of Bridgewater, Pennsylvania. He is descended from an English immigrant ancestor, who married a Scotch woman, and settled in Connecticut in the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Major Ansel Watrous, went from Connecticut to Pennsylvania early in the present century. The father of J. A. Watrous,

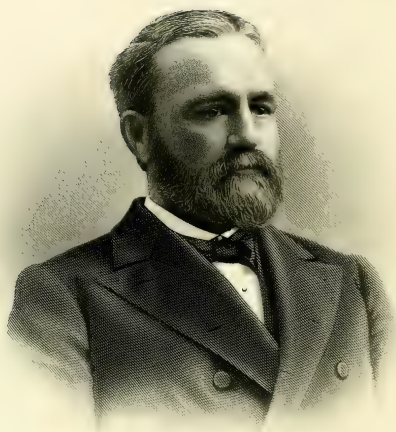
who was a lumberman and miller, married Jane E. Smith, a native of Suquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Wisconsin in 1844, living at Sheboygan Falls until 1847, when he removed to Forest, Fond du Lac county. The next year he went to Brothertown, Calumet county, and in 1849 to what is now Hayton, in that county. There J. A. Watrous assisted his father and brother to clear the first half acre and build thereon a board shanty. The father died the next year, and the mother returned to the neighborhood of her friends in New York. During the next six years Jerome worked on a farm summers, and obtained three months' schooling each year, except the last, when he worked for nine dollars a month and taught school in the winter.

In July, 1857, he returned to Calumet county, Wisconsin, and farmed summers and taught school two winters. In April, 1859, he entered Lawrence University at Appleton. At the end of one term he became an attaché of the office of the Appleton *Crescent*, and within two years one of the editors and publishers. When the firing upon Sumter announced that men were needed at the front, he enlisted, hoping to go with the first troops that left the state. The company disbanded, and he again enrolled June 24, 1861, and went to Camp Randall, where the company was assigned as E of the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry. July 16, 1861, he was mustered in, and left the state on the 23d to become a member of one of the most famous organizations in the whole volunteer service—the "Iron Brigade," then King's Brigade, McDowell's Division, Army of Virginia. Early in the spring it became the first brigade of the first division and first army corps of the Army of the Potomac, remaining such until the consolidation of the first and fifth corps in 1864, when the organization became the third brigade of the fourth division and fifth corps, dating its title of "Iron Brigade" from the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862. The first battle in which the regiment engaged was on the Rappahannock, August 24, 1862. Col. Watrous had been made ordnance sergeant of the brigade in January preceding, and he held the position until a week after the battle of Antietam, September 17, when he was made division ordnance sergeant and occupied the place until August, 1864. Meanwhile he had been under fire in every action of his command, from that already

named to the fights on the Weldon Railroad, except those of Gainesville and South Mountain, when he was called elsewhere. His roster includes the battles of Rappahannock river, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, siege of Petersburg, and the fights on the Weldon Railroad. About the last of August, 1864, he was made sergeant major of the Sixth, and on the 19th of October was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant, and in that capacity served in the work of destruction on the Weldon Railroad, where miles of track and other property were destroyed and many prisoners captured. On the return the regiment, as rear-guard, had four brisk skirmishes with the advance of the rebels. About the beginning of March, Col. Watrous was made adjutant-general of the Iron Brigade, then commanded by the late Gen. John A. Kellogg. On the 31st of March his horse was killed under him and he was taken prisoner, conveyed to Libby prison, and was one of the last to be released on the afternoon of April 2nd, the day before the occupation of Richmond by the Federal troops. For gallant conduct at Gravelly Run, on the day he was captured, he was breveted captain and, by virtue of being a paroled prisoner, he was mustered out May 20, 1865, four years lacking a month after his services commenced, June 24th.

After leaving Washington he purchased a half interest in the Jackson County (Wisconsin) *Banner*, at Black River Falls. For a year he was the *factotum* of the establishment, setting about half the type, doing nearly all the editorial and press work, soliciting for his subscription list, and managing the finances of the enterprise. He remained editor and one of the publishers of the paper until August, 1869. In the summer of 1866 he was appointed to fill a vacancy as school superintendent of Jackson county, and in the fall was the successful candidate for the assembly for the district composed of Jackson and Clark counties. He was the youngest man in the legislature, and served on three standing committees and on a special committee to investigate the affairs of the State Insane Asylum at Madison.

In 1869 he severed his connection with the *Banner* and became one of the editors and publishers of the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth*, and, a year later, aided in founding the daily *Common-*



H. M. Finch

wealth, remaining in that connection seven years. In 1878 he began his connection with the *Milwaukee Telegraph* as a contributor, and in July following bought a third interest in that journal, becoming, after two months, a half owner. Since 1885 he has been its editor, R. B. Watrous, his son, being assistant editor and business manager. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth district in 1870, and was made pension agent in 1885, holding the office until April, 1889. October 31, 1889, he was appointed collector of customs of the port of Milwaukee by President Harrison. He has been a Republican editor for twenty-five years, and has been active in the interests of his party. He served eight years as a colonel in the National Guard and three years as brigadier-general. He was elected department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Wisconsin in 1894 and served in that capacity one term.

JOHN CONVERSE STARKWEATHER, one of Wisconsin's most distinguished citizen soldiers, was born May 11, 1830, in Cooperstown, New York, eldest son of Judge George A. and Elizabeth (Converse) Starkweather, the former a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and the latter of Troy, New York. Partially educated at Cooperstown and Gilbertsville, he was graduated from Union College of Schenectady, New York.

Having completed his education he came to Milwaukee in 1850, being at that time twenty years of age. Here he was connected with the law firm of Finch & Lynde for a time, but soon became a member of the law firm of Wright & Starkweather, William H. Wright being the senior member of the firm. In 1851 he married Louisa A. Hallett, daughter of William Paxon Hallett, a noted New York lawyer, and establishing his home in this city he became at once conspicuous in social and military circles. He early became a member of the famous Milwaukee Light Guard, and succeeded Gen. Rufus King as captain of Company "A" of that organization. Under his gallant leadership the Light Guard became one of the most famous military organizations in the United States, and when Gov. Randall issued his first call for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, it was one of the first to tender its services to the state and government. Capt. Starkweather was authorized to recruit a regiment, which was made up in a few days, becoming the First Regiment of Wis-

consin Volunteer Infantry. Commissioned regimental commander, Col. Starkweather led this regiment into the field and remained at its head until the close of its three months' term of service. In the fall of 1862 the regiment was reorganized and entered upon a three years' term of service with Col. Starkweather again at its head. He subsequently served with distinction and returned to his home with the rank of brigadier-general.

He did not permanently resume the practice of law after the war, but settled on a farm near Fowler lake, Wisconsin, which was known as Sunnyside farm, on which he spent the remaining years of his life. In 1869 he was again called upon to take command of the reorganized Milwaukee Light Guard, and served in the capacity of company commander with his old-time vim and vigor.

Of ten children born to General and Mrs. Starkweather, only two daughters now survive, one being the wife of Guild A. Copeland, of Boston, Massachusetts, and the other the wife of Dr. H. V. Wurdemann of Milwaukee. Mrs. Starkweather survives her husband.

HENRY MARTYN FINCH was one of the young men who became identified with the Milwaukee bar between 1859 and 1860, who achieved unusual distinction in later years.

A son of Daniel G. and Elizabeth (McKnight) Finch, he was a great grandson of one of the Connecticut colonists whose lives were sacrificed to the cause of liberty and independence in the Wyoming massacre of 1678, of which extended mention is made in the biographical sketch of his uncle, Asahel Finch, which appears elsewhere in this connection. He was born at Parma Corners, Monroe county, New York, December 15, 1829, and soon after, his father, who was a merchant, moved to Michigan and located at Tecumseh. When he was eight years of age his mother died, and he became a pupil, and also a member of the household of Rev. Mr. Blood, well-known as one of the pioneer ministers of Michigan and Ohio. As a boy he was energetic, industrious and ambitious, and although he labored under many disadvantages he made the best of his opportunities, and secured a good English education in the schools of Michigan and Wisconsin.

He came to Milwaukee first about 1846, and after spending some time here with his uncle, was sent to Madison, where another uncle (Cullen Finch) was engaged in commercial pursuits. A

limited experience satisfied him that the life of a merchant would be distasteful to him, and returning to Milwaukee he was persuaded by his uncle, Asahel, to take employment on the *Evening Wisconsin*. Here he learned the printer's trade and became recognized as an expert compositor. But from early boyhood he had cherished an ambition to become a lawyer, and the bent of his mind was so decided in that direction that he could not be dissuaded from making the attempt to qualify himself for professional life. After leaving the *Evening Wisconsin*, he made a brief visit to St. Louis, Missouri, and returning about 1850, entered the law office of Smith & Palmer, the members of this firm being Judge Abram D. Smith, one of the first justices of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and Hon. Henry L. Palmer, now president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. As a law student he had numerous difficulties to encounter and overcome, but he evinced the same tenacity of purpose which was afterward so conspicuous a feature of his professional career and with the kindly encouragement and under the preceptorship of Judge Palmer he completed the required course of study and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1853.

Immediately thereafter he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he formed a partnership with another young lawyer and began practice. At the solicitation of his uncle he soon returned to Milwaukee and entered the office of Finch & Lynde, retaining his connection with the firm as an employe, until admitted to the partnership in 1857, when the firm became Finches, Lynde & Miller.

Soon after this association was formed he took an active part in the trial of many of the most important cases in which the firm was retained; and it became apparent to his associates at the bar, that he was a lawyer of superior natural ability, with a marvelous capacity for hard work. The business of the firm was at that time of great magnitude and a large share of the responsibility for its conduct was shifted to his shoulders. Among the important cases with which he was personally connected were the Wells-McGeochard deal, the Washburn Will case and the suit of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank against David Dows.

A more conscientious and earnest student of the law, or a more zealous champion of

interests committed to his care, never practiced at the Milwaukee bar. Not having had a collegiate training, he felt that what he lacked in educational attainments of that character must be made up by a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and to the accomplishment of this purpose he bent all his energies and disciplined all his faculties. In the early years of his practice all his reading and study was along professional lines, and it was not until he had stored his mind with a vast fund of that kind of knowledge which he felt would be most useful to him, that he allowed himself the pleasure and diversion of wandering into the broad field of general literature. His marked fondness for the best class of literature was shown, when he found time to turn his attention in this direction, by the collection of a large and well selected library, which he studied in the same thorough and methodical way that he had familiarized himself with the extensive law library of the firm.

As a trial lawyer, Mr. Finch rapidly forced his way to a conspicuous position among the able lawyers of the city and state. His devotion to the causes of his clients was chivalrous in its character, and every contest in which he engaged became a contest for rights which he cherished as fondly as if they had been his own. His tastes, temperament and habits of thought were such as peculiarly adapted him to the struggles, the excitement and triumphs of the bar. The ardor with which he pursued his profession could hardly be kept within the bounds of reasonable exertion, and the restraints which he put upon himself were not sufficient to conserve his vital powers. In 1865 and in 1879, and again in 1882 he made trips to Europe, but the short vacations which he allowed himself did not bring permanent relief from the strain of overwork, and his career came to an end while he was still in the prime of life. He died March 27, 1884, after more than twenty-five years of a practice which was notably successful.

He was esteemed by his contemporaries for his superior ability as a lawyer, and his high character as a man and a citizen caused him to be no less kindly regarded by all classes of people. Never in any sense a politician, he affiliated with the Democratic party in early life, later became a "Free Soil" Democrat, and with that element of

the old Democratic party, drifted into the Republican party when that great organization was formed. He was a Presbyterian in his religious faith, and for many years was prominently identified in various ways with the church work in this city.

In 1861 he was married to Miss Emily Swift Chapman, a daughter of Elijah Chapman of Tolland, Connecticut, and grand-daughter of Cap. Elijah Chapman, an officer of the Revolutionary army and one of the early members of the Society of Cincinnati. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Finch was Zephaniah Swift, of Connecticut a member of Congress from 1793 to 1797 and chief justice of Connecticut from 1806 to 1819. Mrs. Finch and two daughters are the surviving members of Mr. Finch's family.

A. R. R. BUTLER, whose subsequent career entitles him to rank very high among able Western lawyers, entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, in the year 1846, thoroughly equipped by nature and education, for the work he had undertaken.

Of both English and Irish extraction, his first ancestor Richard Butler, who settled at Hartford, Connecticut, about 1634, in common with some of his descendants is said to have been "constantly identified with the welfare of the colony, holding offices of trust and honor." Among various official positions of more or less importance which were held by early members of the family, was that of Deputy to the General Court the governing body of the colony.

The later generations of the family have taken little interest in matters of genealogy, but some of its earlier members were thoroughly posted. The late Judge Baker of Michigan wrote a history of the family many years ago, based upon interesting documents placed in his hands by Mr. Butler's grandfather, but the book was never published owing to the fact that the manuscript and the papers were lost in the destruction of Judge Baker's office by fire a short time before his death. He was, however, authority for the statement that William Archer Butler, the distinguished theologian of Trinity College, Dublin, and Samuel Butler, the author of "Hudibras," as well as other distinguished men were kinsmen of its first American representative.

It may be stated on the same authority, that a descendant, in a later generation, removed to Vir-

ginia, and became the progenitor of a southern branch of the family, representatives of which have achieved distinction in the states of South Carolina and Georgia, and also in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Judge Baker also knew the connection between other collateral branches of the family for a very extended period, and the relation of the early American groups to each other. Frederick Butler the author, and the late Thomas Belden Butler chief justice of Connecticut, were conspicuous descendants of Richard Butler; and other members of the northern branch of the family, notably the late attorney-general, B. F. Butler, of New York, have achieved national celebrity. Many others of the same name have brightened the pages of American history with their achievements, and all the early American families, including the Kentucky and Philadelphia Butlers, sprang from the house of Ormonde. The author of Hudibras, in common with other Butlers of his day, spelled his name Boteler, a transition from the Norman *Le Botelier*, the designation given the family by Henry II.

Among the descendants of the Hartford colonist was Deacon Isaac Butler, a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His wife was a near relative of Gen. William Hull and his nephew Commodore Isaac Hull the famous commander of the "Constitution," and a Damascus rapier, sheathed in "Constitution Oak," which was presented to Commodore Hull, is now in the possession of a member of Mr. Butler's family.

At the close of the War of Independence Isaac Butler settled in Fairfield, Vermont, where he reared a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom were educated beyond the standards of that day, several of the sons becoming physicians of much professional eminence in western New York. The second of these sons was Dr. A. R. R. Butler, father of the subject of this sketch, who married Matilda Stone, a descendant of Major Stone, of Piermont, New Hampshire, a prosperous and intelligent man of Scotch-Irish extraction, who served with credit in the French and Indian wars. President Chester A. Arthur, a cousin of Mrs. Dr. Butler, was one of many distinguished descendants of Major Stone, and joined with other representatives of the family in erecting a monument to his memory at Piermont, where the house

which he occupied more than a century since is still in possession of one of his descendants.

Dr. Butler removed to Alexander, Genesee county, New York, in 1822, and practiced his profession there up to the time of his death which occurred in 1858. He was a man of strong mentality and striking personal appearance and not only conspicuous as a citizen and physician, chief magistrate of his town, and president of the County Medical Society, but generally beloved by the people of all the surrounding country.

His son, A. R. R. Butler—whose personal history is a part of the history of the Wisconsin bar—was born in Fairfield, Vermont, September 4, 1821. The removal of his parents to the state of New York occurred a year later, and he grew to manhood, in the midst of environments admirably adapted to the quickening of mental, moral, and physical development. The village of Alexander, which lies in the Eden of the Empire state, was settled by the best people of New England, and has always evidenced the benign influences of its origin. While the people were plain, they were cultivated and refined, and the social and intellectual atmosphere in which Mr. Butler lived during the early years of his life, was healthful and invigorating. He was educated at a famous old time academy in Alexander, having as his companions and compeers such men as Frank Lee Benedict, the novelist; Robert Stevens, the lawyer and railroad prince of Kansas; William Tilden Blodgett, the principal founder of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York; Lyman C. Draper, the main stay of the Wisconsin Historical Society at Madison, and Thomas M. Cooley, the eminent jurist of Michigan. Among those whose instruction these young men received at the Alexander Academy was Prof. Massett, a graduate of an English university and later professor in Columbia College, and Prof. Robert Blennerhassett, a brilliant university bred Irishman, whose blood relationship with Aaron Burr's associate bespeaks his talents. With the professor's brother, Richard S. Blennerhassett, a lawyer of great ability, Mr. Butler studied for the bar. He completed his preparation for his chosen profession in Buffalo in the spring of 1846 in the office of Hiram Barton, and in the autumn of the same year removed to Milwaukee. Before establishing himself permanently in this city he married Miss Orvilla Lurana Tanner, a kinswoman of Francis

and Gideon Granger of New York, cabinet officers under Jefferson and Madison, and Gen. Gordon Granger of Kentucky. A cultivated and intelligent lady of strong and well balanced character, Mrs. Butler has shared with her husband an ideal domestic life, and of their union has been born one son—John A. Butler—whose contributions to leading magazines, his "Pen Pictures of Dresden life" and his untiring efforts in behalf of pure municipal politics, proclaim him to be no degenerate son of worthy ancestors.

The impression which Mr. Butler made upon the bar at the outset of his career was favorable, and about two years after he opened his office he was chosen district attorney of Milwaukee county. He was then but twenty-eight years of age, and the position was one which made it necessary for him to confront the leaders of a bar which has had no superior in the Western states, in the character of its legal talent. A timid nature would have shrunk from these responsibilities, but there was no such thing as timidity in young Butler. Modest and unassuming, he was at the same time spirited and courageous, and when he found the giants of the bar arrayed against him, he was not overawed but inspired to heroic effort. In view of this fact, it is probable that nothing better could have happened to him than his election to the district attorneyship. Rising to the emergency, he met every requirement of the position ably, and reference to some criminal trials which occupied his attention as public prosecutor will accomplish the double purpose of enabling us to measure his legal stature and of chronicling at the same time interesting early history.

On April 14, 1851, David Ross, a South side merchant, was murdered for the sake of a sum of gold, the proceeds of a recent clearance sale of his stock of goods. His body was found on Grove street near his former residence, the head shockingly cut, the face badly bruised and the skull cloven in. The belt containing his money had disappeared, but so hasty had been the deed that the murdered man's gold watch and a small portion of the money were left near the body. Suspicion at once pointed to William Ratcliffe, a Second ward blacksmith, a repulsive appearing Welshman who had been in Ross' society on the day of the murder, who was cognizant of his possession of the money and who was not unfamiliar to the officers of the law. Ratcliffe was arrested

and in due course was tried at the Circuit Court before Judge Hubbell. Mr. Butler was assisted by Edward G. Ryan, while the defense was conducted by Jonathan E. Arnold and Abram D. Smith, the latter subsequently one of the justices of the Supreme Court. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but so skillfully had the testimony been marshalled by the district attorney that the proof was deemed to be overwhelming, and conviction was prophesied by the press and by citizens generally. The verdict "not guilty" was followed by indignation meetings and by serious threats of lynching from which fate the accused was saved only by a sudden downpour of rain, which dispersed the crowd determined to mete out justice after that fashion. It should be added that two of the jury were fanatically opposed to capital punishment (which had not then been abolished) and by their active influence in the privacy of the jury room systematically neutralized the testimony of each day, so that the jury never considered or weighed the entire chain of circumstances together, with unbiased intellects. A fellow lawyer who had heard Mr. Butler's presentation of this case recalls his impressions as follows: "In 1852 I heard Mr. Butler make a masterly argument in the prosecution of Ratcliffe for the murder of Ross, wherein circumstantial evidence seemed even more convincing than that of eye witnesses. It was a celebrated case. The argument was nobly logical, and the great hall was crowded day after day with an immense audience."

Not long after occurred the famous Mary Ann Wheeler murder case, in the trial of which moral insanity was first pleaded in this state. This young woman had been wronged, as she claimed, by John M. W. Lace. On October 11, 1852, seeing Lace in front of Hopkin's book store on Wisconsin street, she stepped up behind him, placed a pistol at the back of his head and instantly killed him. Scrutiny of her person disclosed a dirk, which she had intended to use if necessary to obtain a fatal result. Her trial began in the midst of the most intense excitement, May 16, 1853. Mr. Butler was assisted by Henry L. Palmer, and the defense was conducted by Jonathan E. Arnold and two lawyers from Ohio. During the trial, which lasted seven days, letters of a compromising nature, which the young lady had written to Lace, were introduced in evidence, and it was proved that he had exhibited these

letters to his companions as a proof of his gallantry. The defense was temporary insanity, produced by the woman's knowledge of her lover's breach of confidence in exhibiting the letters and by her fears of the later consequences of her wrongful act. The case was most ably presented, and Mr. Butler exhibited great ingenuity and skill in meeting the then novel issue of moral, as distinguished from mental, insanity. The jury, after being out three days and three nights, failed to agree and were discharged. A new trial immediately began amidst the keenest mental tension of the populace, the whole city seeming to take sides. The same ability characterized the presentation of the evidence, but the chivalry of the jury was against the state, and a verdict "not guilty for reason of insanity" was recorded.

In these two celebrated cases, though unsuccessful in producing conviction, Mr. Butler's reputation as an acute criminal lawyer was thoroughly established. He was twice re-elected district attorney and refused further tender of the office when more profitable civil practice began to engross his time and attention. For the rest of his active career he constantly occupied a leading position in important litigation, measuring swords with, and winning victories from, the ablest lawyers.

To Mr. Butler's mental traits was added a fine appearance as an important equipment of his profession. Spirited and handsome, he was candid and earnest in his manner, and his demeanor was always marked by dignity and reserve. Senator Carpenter at a later period said of him, "He looks the great lawyer more than any man I ever saw," and this statement from one of the leaders of his profession, the president of the Senate of the United States, who studied with Choate, and sat at the feet of Webster, was a compliment as high as it was characteristically generous.

It was not in criminal law that Mr. Butler found his greatest satisfaction. In all the branches of the civil jurisdiction he was sought by clients and was largely successful. His causes abound in the decisions of the Supreme Court. Almost at random the twentieth volume of Supreme Court reports has been examined. Seven cases in which he was retained are there presented, in six of which he was successful. One of these was an action in which he was especially happy, a suit against a railroad corporation for damages

for personal injuries. In this case (Blair and wife *vs.* Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company, 20 Wis. 254) a verdict for eight thousand dollars against the corporation for an injury to Mrs. Blair was affirmed. Mr. Butler likewise secured, upon a second trial, a verdict for ten thousand dollars for injury received in the same accident by the husband of Mrs. Blair. This verdict was submitted to by the defendant without appeal. Another somewhat similar action was twice in the Supreme Court of the state (Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Company *vs.* Curtiss 23 Wisconsin 152; Curtiss *vs.* Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Company 27 Wisconsin 158). A verdict for Mrs. Curtiss for fifteen thousand dollars was finally sustained by the Appellate Court, and, indeed, eleven of the jury held out for a time for double that sum. The opposing counsel were Norman J. Emmons of Milwaukee and his brother H. H. Emmons of Detroit, afterward United States Circuit Judge. The latter having occasion subsequently to introduce Mr. Butler to the directors of the defendant railroad company in Chicago, referred to him as "The lawyer who wrung from the jury at Milwaukee, the other day a verdict of fifteen thousand dollars for *barking an old woman's shins*," a compliment in its manner and language rarely paid by a lawyer to an antagonist who had won a great victory in a hotly contested case. These were the first personal injury cases in the state in which large verdicts had been sustained, and Mr. Butler was credited by his professional brethren, and by the courts, with having managed, tried and argued them with consummate tact and ability.

In quite a different field was the Olivet Church litigation, in which Mr. Butler was associated with Mr. Palmer and Mr. Asabel Finch. The controversy being an ecclesiastical one, aroused bitter feeling, but the facts are unnecessary for the present purpose. Mr. Butler's argument was the subject of enthusiastic comment throughout the state by lawyers, clergymen and citizens at large, and the opinion of all was summed up in this statement of a correspondent of a leading Chicago paper: "The argument of Mr. Butler, just concluded, was pronounced by leading lawyers who heard it a master-piece of forensic eloquence, rarely equalled and never surpassed in a Milwaukee court-room."

The case of Ryan *vs.* Martin, twice in the Supreme Court (16 Wis. 57; 18 Wis. 672), deserves

brief notice on its merits, and because it brought into interesting association the three men who were undoubtedly the leaders of the bar of the state at the time it was tried. Edward G. Ryan, afterwards chief justice, and Matthew H. Carpenter, who had been in partnership as lawyers, dissolved this relation with some bitterness of feeling. One of their clients, a Mr. Martin, preferring to be represented by Mr. Carpenter, dismissed Mr. Ryan, who thereupon brought suit for an agreed fee of fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Martin retained Mr. Carpenter to defend the case and Mr. Ryan chose Mr. Butler to represent him at the trial. The case went to the Supreme Court on demurrer (16 Wis. 57), which being overruled, it was tried, on change of venue, in Dodge county. In the course of the trial, which lasted a full week, Mr. Butler was taken seriously ill and his voice failed him at a critical point, when it was necessary to argue a motion which involved the merits of the case. Whispering his condition to his client, Mr. Ryan, he suggested the submission of the motion without argument, or that Mr. Ryan himself should argue it. The latter replied, "I will not verify the old adage of the profession that *a lawyer who tries his own case has a fool for a client*, but will ask the court to adjourn until you can go on with the argument." The permission was accorded, the trial when concluded resulted in a complete victory for Mr. Butler's client, and the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment (18 Wis. 672).

In no sense a specialist in his profession, Mr. Butler was at home in every branch of the practice, thoroughly equipped to meet any demand that might be made upon him; a general, equally ready for the skirmish, the pitched battle, or the prolonged legal siege. His self poise, was admirable. If in any special field of practice his ability was more strikingly demonstrated than in any other, it was in that of advocacy, and it is the testimony of those of his contemporaries now living, that he displayed remarkable power in the presentation of his cases to juries. In the marshaling of facts, and in the arrangement and presentation of strong points in evidence in such a way as to convince juries of the righteousness of his cause, it is said that he has hardly had an equal at the bar of Milwaukee. Equally earnest and impressive he appears to have been when arguing questions of law and equity

before the courts. A member of the bar, who on one occasion listened to one of Mr. Butler's arguments before a Probate Court, commenting upon its power, thus describes the manner and appearance of the distinguished lawyer on that occasion: "In addition to the irresistible logic of his argument I shall never forget the fascination of his voice and the power of his personality. He seemed to me, as a young man, like a vehement intellectual force shaken by its own energies, battling along the heights of moral and intellectual controversy with overwhelming conclusiveness and power. He was autocratic, impressive, and earnest to the point of exaltation, and at the same time facile, wonderfully persuasive, and full of a spirit of candor that seemed to double the force of all his other qualities."

Mr. Butler's devotion to his profession compelled his uniform refusal of all offers of political preferment. His opinion was, and he often so expressed himself, that a place in the front rank of the legal profession, well won and worthily held, in competition with great lawyers, was higher honor than attached to the holding of any public office. Aside from the office of district attorney, which he held soon after he came to Milwaukee, all other positions were refused. In 1869 he was urged to contest the chief justiceship of the state against Luther S. Dixon, and was nominated by a Democratic legislative caucus, but he inflexibly declined the candidacy and published his refusal throughout the state. Notwithstanding this, he was given complimentary majorities in various districts. This was notably true in Milwaukee county, which he carried by one hundred and seventeen majority.

During Mr. Butler's absence in Europe in the summer of 1874, his name was presented without his knowledge by the bar of his home county and other counties, with flattering unanimity, for appointment to the office of chief justice on the resignation of Judge Dixon, but as Mr. Butler's preference was unknown, and there was need of immediate decision, Mr. Ryan received the appointment. It is no disparagement to the memory of that distinguished jurist to remark that the occupancy of this position by Mr. Butler would have placed in the chief judicial position of the state one whose superior talents and gentle dignity would have bestowed peculiar lustre upon the exalted office. Moreover, the position would have

been more congenial to his tastes and habits than any political office. He was also very strongly urged on several occasions to accept the nomination for Congress, when a nomination was equivalent to election, but unqualifiedly refused.

In 1876, the centennial year, the desire was general in Milwaukee that a man of marked ability should occupy the office of mayor of the city. It was known that many bodies of national importance, like the Bankers' Association of the United States, would hold conventions here, and it was desired that a man who would do the city peculiar credit should be elected. Mr. Butler, who had shortly before this, at about the age of sixty years, retired from active practice, was the unanimous choice of the Democratic press and of the Democratic convention which met to name a candidate for that office. The leading Democratic newspaper, the *Daily News*, said of him:

"The manifestly growing sentiment of the city in favor of Hon. A. R. R. Butler for mayor, shows a disposition on the part of the voters to make the office count for all it is worth. He may not be the only man in the Democratic party who can do this, but he is pre-eminently a man about whom there is no doubt of his ability to do it to the fullest extent. An old-time citizen and unswerving, but moderate Democrat; of integrity unimpeached and unimpeachable; of intelligence of a high order; a reputation for faithfulness to all trusts; universally esteemed by all parties, his election to the position of mayor would not be his triumph so much as the triumph of every man who votes for him, and every citizen for whom ever he votes. * * * The *News* does not nominate him, the people seem to have nominated him already."

Against his inclination and repeated protests, he finally accepted the nomination thus tendered, and the feeling of the community with which he had been so long identified, was forcibly illustrated when the *Sentinel*, the leading Republican paper of the city, commented upon the nomination as follows:

"It is a hopeful circumstance when a citizen of such high character and standing is nominated against his own wishes and protests, over politicians who have sought the office, and we believe that the people of the city should show their appreciation, not only of Mr. Butler, but of the commendable disposition and good judgment of

the convention in nominating him by making his election unanimous."

The advice of the *Sentinel* was followed by the Republican party, and Mr. Butler was elected without opposition, a compliment never before or since paid to a candidate for the mayoralty of Milwaukee. He proved, as the people had expected, an ideal official, but at the close of his term sought the retirement to which his years of earnest and successful effort entitled him. At the conclusion of his professional career he retired to his country home, and has ever since made that his place of residence. He transferred his large and well selected library and numerous works of art to the country, where unfortunately many of his collections were destroyed by fire some years since. His travels both in this and foreign countries have been extensive, and in later years he has replaced many of the treasures gathered in earlier life and lost in the fire which destroyed his home.

Succeeding Jonathan E. Arnold as president of the Bar Association of Milwaukee county, he held that position for many years, occupying it some time after he had retired from active service. At a banquet given by the Bar Association of Milwaukee, on May 19, 1893, Judge Jenkins of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in responding to a sentiment, feelingly alluded to the great lawyers who led the profession at his coming to Milwaukee in 1857, most of whom had passed from earth, and thus spoke of the subject of this sketch: "There has come to me a message from an old and honored member of this bar. It comes from a bed of pain and suffering, a message from one some time withdrawn from active practice, but whose love for his chosen profession suffers no abatement. It is a commission from one who stood in the front rank of the bar, at the top round of the ladder of professional fame, when, a young man, I started at the foot. It is from one who was the associate and peer of those intellectual giants of our profession, Chief Justice Ryan and Jonathan E. Arnold. He asks me to present to your consideration a toast expressive of the character and nobility of the profession of which he is a distinguished member. I feel honored in being the medium selected for its submission to you, and beg leave to offer, in behalf of the sender, the Hon. A. R. R. Butler, the following:

"The bar, in all ages and through all history has fearlessly stood by the right and condemned the wrong; it has been the steadfast friend of liberty and the uncompromising foe of oppression; it has been the conservator of public morals and the bulwark of public liberty; and if we would transmit this rich heritage to those who are to come after us, unimpaired, it behooves us to maintain the high character for integrity, learning and ability which has characterized the profession from the earliest time to the present."

The toast was received by the bar with great applause, and as it was, perhaps, the last public utterance of Mr. Butler on the subject, and justifies and accounts for the singleness of his devotion to the profession, to the exclusion of all other avenues to distinction, it may fitly close this sketch.

JOHN J. ORTON was born in the town of Brookfield, Madison county, New York, April 25, 1812. His father, Harlow N. Orton, was a member of the medical profession, and in the year 1817 removed with his family to the town of Cambria, Niagara county, New York, as one of the pioneer settlers on that part of the Holland purchase. Here in the dense forests and among the Indians, the pioneers built their log cabins and made their "clearings," and as they were mostly New England people and valued education, they soon had good common, or district schools. It was in one of these that he received the rudiments of his education. At the age of eleven years he became a clerk in a dry goods and drug store at Albion, Orleans county, New York, and remained with his first employer until he became interested in the business as partner at the age of eighteen years. In his young manhood he was a great lover of music, both vocal and instrumental, and officiated as the organist of the Presbyterian Church of Albion, and also played on many other instruments. He was also for several years superintendent of the Sunday-school, a thoughtful, studious young man, carefully preparing himself for the busy life which was awaiting him. When the old Orleans County Bank failed he was appointed as agent, "or commissioner" to close up its affairs and occupied other positions of trust and responsibility, always acquitting himself with credit. Having partially fitted himself for college while engaged in business, he disposed of his interests and finished his course of preparation at Middlebury, Vermont, entering then upon a classical



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J. W. Miller

course at Yale College, at the end of four years graduated with honor, afterward read law and was admitted to the bar in the city of New York.

He then formed business connections with Hon. Isaac Sherman, to manage the entire lumber interests of Deroitt & Company, of Albany, and located at Buffalo, New York, there to buy and forward all the lumber of that market. This venture proved to be a very profitable one, and at the end of a few years Mr. Sherman became a banker and broker in New York city, and urged his friend and partner to join him in the business.

Mr. Orton had only two brothers, Myron H. and Harlow S. Orton, and had not seen them since his childhood. They were both living in Milwaukee, and he decided to make them a visit. Upon his arrival here he became much impressed with the city and its future prospects and made a number of investments which soon demanded his personal attention. Deciding to make this city his home, in 1850 he became a member of the firm of Orton, Cross & Orton, engaged in the practice of the law.

By the investments spoken of above he laid the foundation of a very large fortune, but out of them arose the long litigation that occupied his attention for many years, a contest which has become a part of the legal history of the state of Wisconsin, and which ended in his final triumph and complete vindication. Of that contest Mr. Orton once wrote:

"In my operations I was compelled to take what is called here the 'Humboldt property' on some advances I had made upon it, in default of payment. This property lies about three miles north of the city court-house, on the Milwaukee river, and consisted of a water-power, dam, mills, etc., and a large tract of land. The incident referred to grew out of a lease of part of the water by my grantors to one J. A. Noonan and his partner, P. McNab. I bought this property in 1852, and soon afterward Noonan commenced a litigation with me on account of this lease, which lasted about twenty-five years. This was the first law suit I had had with any one. I soon found I was engaged with a mammoth litigant, one who meant my ruin in a series of vexatious lawsuits. * * * In the meantime suits had multiplied between us to over a score. * * * I have conquered, after a contest of a quarter of a century, and over one hundred lawsuits, in which

between forty and fifty lawyers have been pitted against me, and thirty-six opinions written in the Supreme Court of the state."

This extended litigation was ended only a short time prior to his death, and his final success was a source of great comfort to him, as it was evidence that he was in the right. Mr. Orton conducted his own cases, and in every turn and movement showed himself in possession of unlimited resources in legal knowledge and skill, and a will that was like adamant. In his very first argument before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin it has been said by one competent to speak, "he measured lances more than successfully with his adversaries, gaining a legal point in the decision that ultimately saved his property and laid his most formidable foes in the dust."

From that time on his suits were all brought and defended by himself in person, no matter what the array of counsel against him. His style of legal oratory was peculiar. It had all the clearness and precision of statement that marked the best efforts of the Wisconsin bar, combined with a certain amount of wit and humor, which won for him confidence and marked attention.

Regarding these suits brought against him as wholly vexatious and annoying, he not only chafed under them but chafed back. None could hear him without feeling that he was a man gigantically wronged, one fighting because he was obliged to fight. He invariably carried the sympathies of the jury and audience with him, and if defeated at a given point he had this encouragement to fight on.

Mr. Orton had also a large practice in his profession outside of his own suits, and some very important cases, ranking among the able men at the bar of this city and state. There was so much in the bearing and character of John J. Orton that was never understood, and so much more that was misunderstood by the people among whom he for so many years lived, that any mention of his life would be incomplete that did not touch upon the change that was wrought in him by sad circumstances, that would have changed the gentlest soul that ever lived.

When he first settled in Milwaukee he considered himself permanently located, and having been prosperous in business he hoped to spend the rest of his life in happiness, and brought to his home one whom he had long loved, a daughter of

one of the first families of New Haven county, who was beautiful in her girlhood, and upon whom no shadow had been cast when he met and won her love. Upon the peace, purity and manifold blessings of the marriage relation as the foundation, he had built all the hopes of his future life. He was a faithful member of the church, and a well-established member of society. But alas! there fell upon him suddenly the revelation of an unfortunate infirmity in his newly made wife, and that, with the knowledge of the deception that had been practiced upon him in repayment for his love and trust, came like the breaking of the anchor chains that had held him fast in the harbor of peace and hope, letting him drift into a strange and stormy career so unlike his former self. He was divorced, but the harm had been done. The effect upon the life of John J. Orton was instantaneous and terrible. For awhile he abandoned the practice of the law, worked early and late, and immersed himself in business that he might drown other thoughts. He became gloomy, hard and harsh where he had been cheerful, liberal, genial and generous. When he forgot his troubles, turmoils and cares, he was the finished scholar, the polished gentleman, and genial friend, and read classics and modern authors and loved to discuss questions of science, literature and art. These unfortunate events occurred soon after he came to Milwaukee and were known to but few, and scarcely remembered by those most familiar with his early history.

The outspoken openness of Mr. Orton's character in youth is dwelt upon with the tenderness of recollections of olden days in the "Class Letter" of his Yale College associates for 1885, wherein it is said, in connection with the announcement of his death: "We all knew and loved John Orton in college. He was of ardent temperament, frank and outspoken in his address, of genial, kindly nature, social in his disposition, and capable of strong attachment to his friends. He was, even in college, a marked character for his independence of spirit. He was the oldest man of the class, and often, in a pleasant, jocose way, would assume the role of paternal guardianship over those of the class with whom he was the most intimate. He was accustomed to addressing them as 'Soboles,' to indicate their youthful verdancy, as compared with his larger experience of life. When our college days were ended, and a group of us had come

together for the last time in one of our rooms to have a good talk before the final parting, John Orton was with us, and with no one of the group was the last hand-shaking and the last farewell more hearty and prolonged than with him. We saw but little of him from that sad day."

The severe honesty of his early life was preserved through the after years, and no charge of dishonest dealings, or of departure from strict justice or integrity could be advanced against him in any of his business relations. Of his legal qualifications, it has been well said: "As a lawyer he must have subscribed, mentally at least, to the ancient oath of English barristers: Present nothing to the court in falsehood, but make war for our clients." He did make war for them, and in that aggressive, earnest and stormy way that generally brought victory. As a lawyer his mind was intuitive and far-seeing. He founded all arguments upon the immovable rock of natural law, and many of his pleadings in cases of wrong and oppression wreaked upon the poor and weak, by the rich and strong, were considered of the highest order. His industry was great. He possessed a deep knowledge of books, while his memory was comprehensive and accurate. While the style of composition employed in his legal papers was generally bold, it was always scholarly, always clear and able, and often beautiful and eloquent. He would always take cases where the poor had been wronged, without fee or hope of reward, and fight them through with unexhausted vigor and almost universal success. His secret charities were numerous, as those who stood close to him can well testify; and in behalf of those who were struggling with some injustice that threatened to overwhelm them, he put forth the most vigorous efforts of his life, never retreating until the wrong had been righted, or the last method and means of procedure had been exhausted.

The end of Mr. Orton's busy life came quietly on the evening of Saturday, January 24, 1885. He had been in good health until about a month before his death, when he was taken with erysipelas, which neither the skill of his physicians, nor the loving and devoted attentions of his wife and daughters could deter from its fatal work. News of his death was received with sincere mourning by his large circle of friends, and especially by the many poor and lowly, whom he had quietly helped

with his means, or whom he had defended against those who had marked them as easy prey. The funeral services were held at the family home on Mason street, and the remains were borne to their last resting place in Forest Home cemetery, by leading members of the Milwaukee bar, while among the many mourners present from other parts of the state were all the members of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, of which Mr. Orton's brother, Hon. Harlow S. Orton, was an honored member.

May 16, 1864, Mr. Orton again united in marriage with Mrs. Lucinda Keith, born in Newberry, Vermont, January 9, 1834. Her parents were both of English descent. At the age of nine years Mrs. Orton, with her parents, became residents of Boston, Massachusetts, where she was educated. This union proved a great blessing to Mr. Orton, and while his life was blighted by his first marriage it was made truly happy by the last, proving that often man's last days are his best. This union was blessed with two daughters, Ada C. and Eva M., to whom Mr. Orton was greatly attached.

JAMES G. JENKINS was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 18, 1834, the son of Edgar Jenkins, for many years a well-known business man of New York city, and, on the maternal side, a grandson of Reuben H. Walworth, the last chancellor of the state of New York. He was educated in his native state, read law in New York city and was admitted to the bar in that state in 1855. Two years later he came to Milwaukee and has ever since been identified with the bar of this city and state. A Democrat in his political affiliations, he long since became conspicuous in the councils of his party, having been its candidate for governor of Wisconsin in 1879, a candidate for the United States Senatorship in 1881, and a delegate to numerous important national and state conventions. In social circles he has been, as at the bar and in politics, an interesting and familiar figure. He was married in 1870 to the only daughter of Judge Andrew G. Miller, first judge of the United States District Court in Wisconsin, and his home has been notable among Western homes for its atmosphere of culture and refinement. In 1893 the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

It is with the career of Judge Jenkins as lawyer and jurist, however, that we have to do chiefly in

this connection. When he began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee he found here a bar second to none in the Western states. Wisconsin has been peculiarly fortunate from early territorial times in receiving a large number of learned young lawyers, who afterward became eminent and illustrious in the profession, and who have moulded a system of jurisprudence marked and distinguished in the legal annals of the country. With such a bar as Milwaukee then possessed, Judge Jenkins received lessons of wisdom and experience beneficial to him all through his future career. About six years after his arrival here he was elected attorney for the corporation of the city of Milwaukee, the duties of which office he discharged with ability and success for four successive terms. After retiring from that office he entered with new zeal and greater energy into the practice of his chosen profession, and soon drew around him a large clientage, which he held until his promotion to the bench. As a lawyer he took a marked and leading position. His practice was confined to no particular branch of law. In his studies of the law he did not neglect the pursuit of general knowledge, and his researches in that direction were used as an aid to the study of his profession. He was a student of literature, and of the liberal arts, and also a student of the forms of government and the constitutions under which governments exist. By this means he acquired a certain intellectual grace from every kind of refinement in *belles lettres* and the arts, to aid him in his profession, in which he became distinguished by his discernment in the difficult problems which he met, and his arguments at the bar were polished and refined in language; so that as an advocate he possessed the learning and research of the lawyer, and as a lawyer he was gifted with the ability and skill of the advocate, one of the distinguishing traits of the great members of the profession. Following ancient examples and instructions, he sought for the origin of things, and left no field uncultivated from which he could garner lessons in wisdom and philosophy, and apply them to the changing conditions of things which surrounded him. Absolutely free from the cunning arts of the trader in his profession, he was a lawyer in every sense of the word, and in his practice he possessed the delicate sense of ethics which distinguishes the members of a noble calling from those who basely degrade it for the

purposes of trade. His loyalty and devotion to his client were unbounded, and in his duties to him he never faltered. He has been engaged, during an active professional life in many of the leading cases of the state. One of the cases was celebrated during the war, entitled *Broadhead vs. the City of Milwaukee*, 19 Wis. p. 24, an action brought to restrain the city of Milwaukee from issuing bonds to raise money to pay volunteers during the war. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and the position of Judge Jenkins asserting the constitutionality of the act authorizing the corporation of the city of Milwaukee to issue bonds and to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers who had enlisted for the suppression of the rebellion, was sustained.

In 1885 President Cleveland tendered him the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which honor Judge Jenkins respectfully declined.

In 1888 he was appointed United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, with the unanimous approval of the bar of the district, which position he held until in 1893 he was appointed to the position of judge of the United States Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Gresham who had been appointed Secretary of State of the United States. For this position he was abundantly qualified by reason of the experience and learning gained in an active, earnest and honorable practice of the profession of the law, a profession which is broader in its reach than all of the other learned professions. The struggle for justice leads the lawyer into every branch of human learning—theology, philosophy, history, the arts and sciences—and from the lawyers who follow these lines judges should come. The search for justice leads to the divine, for justice is the mistress and queen of virtues. Justice is an attribute of God, and the justice of man is only like unto God's when seasoned by mercy. The earnest and the conscientious lawyer is in a constant struggle in the depths of wisdom, seeking the way, the truth and the right. The experience gained in these researches qualifies him for the bench, and from the bench comes the rules of conduct which should govern us in our transactions with our fellowmen. These rules are derived from the divine law, and from the constitutions and statutes of a nation.

There has been little in the history of Judge Jenkins' judicial life different from the life of other judges upon the bench and bar. His promotion from district judge to that of circuit judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, has largely changed his duties from those of a *nisi prius* judge to those of a judge of a Court of Appeals. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Judicial Circuit is composed of Associate Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, Judge Wood of Indiana, Judge Jenkins of Wisconsin and Judge Showalter of Illinois. The circuit comprises the states of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The causes heard by him have been important, involving large amounts, but attracted no especial public interest, with the exception of one case of national importance, the *Farmer's Loan & Trust Company vs. The Northern Pacific Railway et al.* This was an action to foreclose trust mortgages for one hundred and forty million dollars. Upon application of the plaintiff, receivers of the trust property were appointed by the court. The foreclosure proceedings were commenced at a time of great financial depression throughout the whole country. There was a rapid decrease in the values of properties, and the commercial world was hourly filled with the news of the bankruptcy of persons and corporations. Business depression was universal. The transportation of freight and passengers over the railways in the United States decreased one-half. The application for the appointment of receivers was made in the usual way under the law and rules of the court, and receivers were appointed without opposition of and by consent of the defendants. Upon an examination of the property, the receivers reported to the court a monthly loss in business of about fifty per cent., and that it was necessary to reduce the salaries of the officers and employes of the company from ten to twenty per cent. The schedule prepared by the receivers was to take effect on January 1, 1894. The receivers, having learned of threats that the employees connected with the labor organizations of the country intended to strike, an injunctive order was obtained against the leaders and all the employes forbidding them "from combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of said receivers with the object and intent of crippling the property in their custody, or embarrassing the operation of said railroad, and from

so quitting the service of said receivers, with or without notice, as to cripple the property or to prevent or hinder the operation of said railroad, and generally from interfering with the officers and agents of said receivers or their employees in any manner, by actual violence or by intimidation, threats or otherwise, in the full and complete possession and management of the said railroad and of all the property thereunto pertaining, and from interfering with any and all property in the custody of said receivers, whether belonging to the receivers or shippers or other owners, and from interfering, intimidating or otherwise injuring or inconveniencing or delaying the passengers being transported or about to be transported over the railway of said receivers or any portion thereof, by said receivers, or by interfering in any manner by actual violence or threat or otherwise preventing or endeavoring to prevent the shipment of freight or the transportation of the mails of the United States over the road operated by said receivers, until the further order of this court."

This injunctinal order was issued on the 19th day of December, 1893. On the 22d day of December, 1893, upon a supplemental petition, the court issued a supplemental injunctinal order, embodying the provisions of the first writ with the following additional clause: "And from combining or conspiring together, or with others, either jointly or severally, or as committees, or as officers of any so-called labor organization, with the design or purpose of causing a strike upon the lines of railroad operated by said receivers, and from ordering, recommending, approving or advising others to quit the services of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on January 1, 1894, or at any other time; and from ordering, recommending, advising or approving by communication or instruction or otherwise, the employes of said receivers, or any of them, or of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to join in a strike on said January 1, 1894, or at any other time, and from ordering, recommending or advising any committee or committees, or class or classes of employes of said receivers, to strike or join in a strike on January 1, 1894, or at any other time, until the further order of this court."

On the 15th day of February, 1894, the leaders of the labor organizations, in behalf of themselves and their respective organizations and associa-

tions, and in behalf of such of the employes of the receivers as were members of said associations, moved the court to modify certain parts of the writs of injunction. On the hearing of this motion there was no denial of the facts set out in the petition of the receivers. It appeared from the record that the employes of the company numbered some twelve thousand men, that the property was in the possession of the court, and that these men were in the service of the receivers. The restraining portion of the writ to which objection was made by the counsel of the employes prohibited the men from combining and conspiring to quit the service of the road with the object and intent of crippling the property of the receivers and embarrassing the operation of the road and from carrying this purpose into effect. Read in the light of subsequent events, the writ was a command to these men not to commit crime.

This writ of injunction has been severely criticised by the so-called labor organizations, either through willful misstatement or ignorant misapprehension of its terms, through the length and breadth of the land. The contention on the hearing was that labor had the right to combine for mutual benefit and profit, and that it also had the right to strike. There was and could be no question about the right of men to combine for mutual benefit and protection. This was conceded by both parties and by the court upon the argument. In part the argument of counsel was directed to the meaning of the word "strike," and the following definition was given by the movers for the modification of the injunction: "A strike is a concerted cessation or refusal to work until or unless certain conditions which obtain or are incident to the terms of the employment are changed. The employe declines to longer work, knowing full well that the employer may immediately employ another to fill his place, also knowing that he may or may not be re-employed or returned to service. The employer has the option of acceding to the demand and returning the old employes to service, of employing new men, or of forcing conditions under which the old men are glad to return to service under the old conditions."

Judge Jenkins in his opinion called this an ideal strike, and the only criticism he indulged in was that it was an ideal strike and never existed in fact. Judge Jenkins' definition of a strike was

this: "A combined effort among workmen to compel the master to the concession of a certain demand, by preventing the conduct of his business until compliance with the demand. The concerted cessation of work is but one of, and the least effective of, the means to the end; the intimidation of others from engaging in the service, the interference with, and the disabling and destruction of property, and resort to actual force and violence, when requisite to the accomplishment of the end, being the other and more effective means employed." The judge further said: "It is idle to talk of a peaceable strike. None such ever occurred. The supposition is impeachment of intelligence. From first to last, from the earliest recorded strike to that in the state of West Virginia, which proceeded simultaneously with the argument of this motion, to that at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, occurring as I write, force and turbulence, violence and outrage, arson and murder, have been associated with the strike, as its natural and inevitable concomitants."

The motion to dissolve the injunctive orders was denied except as to the clause "and from ordering, recommending, approving or advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad on January 1, 1894, or at any other time." The opinion of the court is reported in the Federal Report, 803, and is exhaustive of the subject. It will stand as a monument to the judicial learning and ability of Judge Jenkins, and a land-mark for the lovers of liberty regulated by law throughout the world.

Upon appeal from this order to the Circuit Court of Appeals, the main and active part of the injunction was sustained, the following part of it being eliminated: "And from so quitting the services of the said receivers, with or without notice, as to cripple the property or to prevent or hinder the operation of said railroad." The Appellate Court further directed that the injunction be modified by describing therein the strike as defined by Judge Jenkins in his opinion. The essential part of the order sustained was as follows: "And from combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of said receivers, with the object and intent of crippling the property in their custody, or embarrassing the operation of said railroad." The case upon appeal is reported in 63 Federal L. 310.

The words expunged by the Appellate Court were construed by Judge Jenkins in his opinion to express that done or to be done in the carrying out of the conspiracy enjoined, and that the writ enjoined the conspiracy and the carrying of it into effect. The Appellate Court, however, was of the opinion that the language employed was susceptible of the construction that, irrespective of any conspiracy, the employees were restrained from quitting employment in a body, a construction expressly disclaimed by Judge Jenkins in his opinion. The Appellate Court also declared that a strike as defined by Judge Jenkins was unlawful, but was of opinion that as matter of law there could be a peaceable strike, however it might be as matter of fact. In all essentials the ruling of Judge Jenkins was sustained.

The definition by Judge Jenkins of a strike will be historical. Within a few months after the rendering of this opinion, the now famous Chicago strike occurred, where one of the railroad organizations attempted to stop the traffic and commerce of the country. This strike was accompanied by arson and murder and its conduct was so unnatural and brutal, that it would shame the barbarism of the North American savages of one hundred years ago. It was not a revolution as it threatened, but murder and incendiarism. It was demonstrated to the people of this country, that whatever laboring men may suffer at the hands of capital, and their wrongs are doubtless many, the remedy is not in the strike, nor in the use of brute force. Under our form of government, the remedy for wrongs must be in some peaceable way. Force is always met by force, and that means revolution. There are many phases of this question, some of which are discussed by Judge Jenkins very ably in his opinion. Remedies for wrongs perpetrated against one class by another in the business activities of the country must not come through the violation of the constitution and the laws. If the salvation of the Republic becomes the stake of contention, the contending factions will be swept away. The lessons to be drawn by rich and poor alike are that laws must be fair and equal, affecting all alike. The best constitution for the government of men is that in which the least injury to the poorest or richest individual is an injury to the whole people. Rights are of divine origin. They are not given to us or granted to us by constitutions or by laws.



Wm P Lynde

They are an inheritance with us and are only secured by the Federal and State Constitutions. No constitution could long exist which impinges upon the divine rule that "it is lawful for man to do what he will with his own." The right to hold property, be it great or little, is much the same as the right to exist, and under our constitutional provision "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The remedies for wrongs are given to all and these remedies can be secured through courts of justice. Liberty is not license. "So use your own property as not to injure the property of others" is a rule established by the courts of equity for hundreds of years.

The leaders of the labor organizations were not content with the decision of Judge Jenkins and appealed to the Congress of the United States for an investigation, with a view to impeaching him for this exercise of judicial authority, but the investigation fell still-born. The business of Congress is to pass laws pursuant to and under the constitution, not to enact in violation of the constitution. There are three branches of the government of the United States—legislative, executive and judicial, each with its own functions and duties to perform and each within its appointed orbit independent of the other. The legislative power of Congress is limited by the constitution of the United States.

That great charter also provides that: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority."

One of the functions of the judicial branch is to determine if Congress exceeds its power in legislation. It is one of the powers and duties of the judicial branch to determine the rights of contending parties. Congress has no such power, nor has it the right to set in review of judicial determination. For instance, it would be usurpation for Congress to pass a law saying that the property of one man should be controlled by another without his consent. It would be usurpation to deprive any person of life, liberty or property except by due

process of law, and that process of law means a judicial proceeding under the constitution and laws. Appeals from judicial decisions do not lie to Congress, and it would be monstrous to hold that judges might be punished for honestly deciding a cause in opposition to the wishes of a majority in the legislative department of the government. The right is given to every sane man to make his own contract. This is a natural right, sometimes called a common-law right. For the violation of contract between man and man, remedies are fixed by the constitution and laws in courts of justice. Contract is the foundation of society and governments could not exist a moment without recognizing this right. He who violates a contract, be he rich or poor, must respond to the law. The rule of contract is based upon reason and justice, and reason is the soul of the law, and in right reasoning rests the perpetuity of free government. For a correct and able enunciation of these principles, the friends of Judge Jenkins and the friends of good government can point to this opinion. It will aid in a great measure in the solution of the difficult problems that this generation will be called upon to solve, for in the correct solution of them, with the aid of reason and justice, the free institutions under which we live will be preserved for the benefit of generations yet unborn.

WILLIAM PITT LYNDE* was born at Sherburne, New York, December 16, 1817, and came of English antecedents; the lineage is traced back to 1675 when a common ancestor landed on the shores of Massachusetts, in which commonwealth a large number of his descendants still reside. Judge Benjamin Lynde, for many years judge of the Queen's bench in Massachusetts, and the celebrated Cornelius Lynde, were of the same stock, and various others of kindred blood have since risen to prominence in professional and other lines, in widely separated parts of the country. The strict New England training of the upright, God-fearing people of the early times, stamped its impress by transmission indelibly on the character of William Pitt Lynde, as the whole record and tenor of his life attest. His father, Tilly, and his mother Elizabeth (Warner) Lynde, were both natives of Massachusetts, but removed in 1800 to

*This sketch of Mr. Lynde is taken in part from a sketch which appeared in the *Magazine of Western History* in October of 1887.

Sherburne, where for a considerable period the father was engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was very successful. He also took a lively interest in the political and general interests of community, and for seven years represented his district in the state legislature, and for six years in the senate. He is reputed to have been a man of much wisdom and of scrupulous probity.

After availing himself of the advantages of a common school education, William Pitt Lynde when quite young, attended for some time Hamilton academy, at Hamilton, New York. He then entered Courtland Academy at Homer, where he fitted for college, after which he attended Hamilton College. He then entered Yale, where he prosecuted his studies with untiring assiduity, graduating with the highest honors in 1838. He had the rare distinction among the more than ten thousand men who have graduated from Yale since it was founded in 1700, of being chosen to deliver the valedictory from his class on commencement day. As a student he excelled in the languages, and was especially proficient in Greek. His linguistic tastes and abilities were manifested through all the years of his busy and eventful life, and he managed to find time to practically master the German and the French, and was a constant and facile reader of the current literature of both those languages.

Soon after leaving college Mr. Lynde entered the law department of the University of New York, which was then presided over by Benjamin Franklin Butler, an eminent statesman and ex-law-partner of President Van Buren. The jurists, Graham and Kent, were members of the faculty. About one year was spent in this institution, when he went to Cambridge and entered the law department of old Harvard, from which he graduated in 1841, and at the May term of the same year was admitted to practice at the bar of New York. Judge Field was the recipient of similar honors with him, which came through the hands of presiding Justice Nelson of the Supreme Court. Thus it will be seen that a youth of twenty-four years he had completed thorough courses of study, first a full classical curriculum, then a special course in the line of his profession, and been admitted to practice at the bar of his native state, and was ready to face all the practical duties and responsibilities of life. In the Harvard law school Mr. Lynde had the good fortune to receive direct

from their lips, legal wisdom from the distinguished jurists and law-writers, Story and Greenleaf. His early taste and preference for the best and most elevated associations was a life-long characteristic, but one entirely free from anything that savored of arrogance. He was a Democrat, not only politically speaking, but in the true and underived meaning of the term. He was the efficient champion of the poor and oppressed, especially at one period of his life we are approaching, and he is, so to speak, the patron saint of those grateful people to-day.

In 1841 Mr. Lynde set out for Milwaukee with the purpose of making it his home and the theatre of his activities and his hopes. Early in the following year he formed a law partnership with Asahel Finch which was only dissolved by the death of Mr. Finch, in 1883, after a felicitous and lucrative association of forty-one years. During this long period not a single misunderstanding or word of discord disturbed the harmony of this natural affiliation of mind and character. This seems more remarkable as the partners were of different political faith, and the singular coincidence is recorded in the local annals of party history that they were once pitted against each other, each being the choice of his respective party for a seat in the state legislature.

Mr. Lynde's strong judicial qualities, his prudent judgment, his thorough theoretical knowledge of law, brought from the schools, and his studious habits which speedily made him familiar with the practical workings and intricacies of law, all conspired to place him at an early period in his practice in the front rank of his profession. His worth and standing among his fellow-members of the Milwaukee bar were duly recognized, and he was for years president of the Bar Association.

As already intimated, Mr. Lynde's mind was peculiarly judicial and logical. He was perfectly at home in the intellectual atmosphere of the court, before whom he could dispassionately unfold a chain of irrefragable reasoning in establishing a point of law, and it was his peculiarity never to be coaxed or wheedled into espousing either side of a criminal prosecution. That class of legal talent which relies for success on appeals to the passions, or to the use of tergiversation, buffoonery or wit, constitutes a stratum of polemic cunning which was always as far beneath him as the froth and foam of the ocean are beneath the

summit of Teneriffe. Mr. Lynde had a *penchant* for commercial and admiralty law, and became so thoroughly read on the great body of decisions from the weight and preponderances of which the law is constructed, that his opinion and presence were widely sought in the adjudication of that class of cases. In no small degree were his clients lawyers, who felt safer to gain a verbal opinion fresh from his lips than to trust themselves with their own more limited knowledge and their books. An idea of the aggregate business transacted by the firm of which he was a member, throughout its history may be had in the fact that the court records show that they had managed one or the other side of more than ten thousand cases, many of them involving very large amounts.

Another important and, as it has proved, felicitous event of perhaps the most memorable year in Mr. Lynde's history was his marriage in 1841, soon after his admission to the bar, to Miss Mary E. Blanchard, at Truxton, Cortland county, New York. Commenting on the companion of Mr. Lynde's choice, an authority published in 1882* describes briefly a character that remains the same cultured intellect and the same active benefactress in community now, though journeying along life's pathway alone, that she has ever been:

"Mrs. Lynde is a gifted and highly accomplished lady and a graduate of the Albany Female Academy, where she took the first prize in composition, her essay having been read before the faculty by William H. Seward. Of active mind and benevolent disposition, she is foremost in every enterprise, whether public or private, the object of which is the benefit of the community. She was appointed by Governor Fairchild a member of the first Board of Directors of the state charitable institutions, and held the office four years; was one of the founders of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Milwaukee, and has been a member of its Board of Directors since its organization; was the prime mover in founding the Industrial school for girls in Milwaukee, and is president of its Board of Directors. She has for many years been a member of the Social Science Association of the United States, and a frequent and valuable contributor to various publications. Mrs. Lynde was appointed, in 1886, by the Board of Regents, a member of the Visiting Board of Wisconsin State University."

Mr. Lynde was an earnest, active churchman because he was a sincere believer. He had subjected the scriptures to a searching analysis, and weighed the evidence bearing on their integrity and veracity in the serene altitudes of his judicial mind, and had not found them wanting. An impromptu utterance of his has fortunately been preserved, which illustrates the stability of

his convictions on the subject. A question of skeptical import arose in the family circle one day, and when it was the opportune time for him to speak he said: "Judged by all the rules of evidence there is no fact in history, nor any truth in philosophy more clearly demonstrated than is the divine verity of the life and teachings of Christ." Mr. Lynde was an officer as well as member of the Presbyterian Church for years.

Mr. Lynde had been practicing law in Milwaukee only three years when, at the age of twenty-seven he was appointed by President Polk attorney general of the territory of Wisconsin. He resigned this office the following year to accept the still more desirable position of United States District Attorney for the district of Wisconsin. He was an active participant in local as well as more general matters of public interest. He favored the acceptance of the rejected constitution presented to the people of the territory in 1847, which was essentially duplicated and adopted in the second constitution the following year, and he called to order the large mass meeting held in the old court-house, February 18, 1847, to urge the ratification by the people of the original constitution.

Upon the admission of Wisconsin territory to the dignity of a state Mr. Lynde was elected to represent the first district of the new commonwealth in the Thirtieth Congress, his term of office running from December 6, 1847, to March 3, 1849. Several years later when anti-slavery sentiment had become strongly developed, he made the run for Congress against the Hon. Charles Durkee, afterward governor of Utah under President Johnson's administration, and was defeated on a free-soil issue. The two candidates were the best of friends and stumped their district together in like manner as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas did when competing for a seat in Congress. In 1860 he was elected mayor of Milwaukee.

In the trying years of the Rebellion, the Germans of the Second and Ninth wards were the recipients of his kind interposition. The national cause seemed languishing, and the authorities at Washington were alarmed. Volunteers no longer replenished the waning armies in adequate numbers, and the inexorable draft was plucking men everywhere from their homes and hurrying them to the front. If the conscript could raise three hun-

* "The Bench and Bar of Wisconsin," page 154.

dred dollars the government would accept the ransom. If the money could not be produced he was compelled to go. Many of the Germans were poor. They virtually had no choice if the military power placed its strong hand upon them, for they had no means. In their behalf Mr. Lynde's sympathies were aroused. He had money and he had influence with others who had money also, and when the draft officer made his appearance demanding a contingent of so many men, the equivalent in that which would purchase substitutes was forthcoming to save to poor families their supporters who could not pluck the resolve to separate from loved ones, leaving them in destitution. The debt of gratitude the Germans thus succored owe to Mr. Lynde, is large, but it is one they have ever sought to discharge with the best means they had—feelings and expressions of gratitude.

Mr. Lynde belonged to the progressive wing of the Democratic party. He acquiesced in the results of the war and heartily approved of the enfranchisement of the blacks, whose bondage he had ever held in abhorrence. His fealty to party was, however, strong, and if summoned, as was several times the case, to lead a forlorn hope, he would obey the call. One instance in point was when he was defeated by Byron Paine in a contest for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the state. He was rarely defeated in anything he sought to do, but when he was, accepted the result with philosophic complaisance.

After serving in both branches of the legislature the services of Mr. Lynde as a legislator were again required in a larger sphere, and in 1874 he was elected from the fourth district to the Forty-fourth Congress, the party rival whom he defeated being Harrison Ludington, later governor of Wisconsin. He became a leading member of the judiciary committee and maintained the position through his congressional career. He also had the distinction of being selected as one of the seven members of the house to take charge of the Belknap impeachment trial before the senate. The prominent part taken by him in the Forty-fourth Congress insured his return to the Forty-fifth, and accordingly, in 1876, he was elected over the late William E. Smith, receiving the handsome majority of five thousand six hundred. It was in the exciting deliberations of this congress touching the decision of the electoral commission that the firm convictions of Mr. Lynde

and his undisguised opinion on the matter in controversy, brought down upon his head the maledictions of the press of the then dominant party, and the ecomiums of his own, while it strengthened the admiration in which he was held by his political friends.

William Pitt Lynde was a born worker. A life of ease would have been intolerable to him, and there is but one notable exception of his having taken a vacation. In 1867 he felt the necessity of relaxation from labor so urgently that he took a six months' tour abroad, resting while at the same time enriching his mind, in contact with distinguished scenes and art products of the old world. But at length, after many years of varied usefulness had rounded a well-spent life, a final rest put an end to his earthly labors and meager recreations. An extract from the *Evening Wisconsin* may here be given as voicing the sentiments of the local press on learning of his demise, December 18, 1885:

"The community was shocked to-day by the announcement that William Pitt Lynde, one of the earliest and most honored residents of Milwaukee, had died at his beautiful home on Twenty-third and Chestnut streets. Probably there is no citizen of Milwaukee who, during a residence here of over forty years, has been more deeply respected. He was honored because he was a good man, full of good deeds. He was a lawyer by profession, was one of that high-minded class who are rarely to be found at the present day. He regarded law as the most honorable of professions to settle difficulties between man and man, and not to promote litigation. His object was not to secure a fee, but to obtain justice alike for his client and for those with whom he was contending. Such is the character of a truly great lawyer. . . . For the past seven years he has lived in dignified retirement, spending his time between his books and the practice of his profession as one of the firm of Finches, Lynde & Miller, and in his declining years the affectionate respect of his fellow-citizens, incense-like, has surrounded him like a halo."

The bench and bar of the state paid appropriate tribute to his worth and abilities, and telegrams and letters of condolence coming to his family from distinguished persons in all parts of the country testified to his fame and the strong hold he had upon the affections of those who had known him.

JOSHUA STARK, president of the Milwaukee Bar Association, and one of the oldest members of the bar still in active practice, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, August 12, 1828, the son of Rev. J. L. and Hannah (Gager) Stark. Both his parents were natives of Bozrah, Connecticut, and his ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides were among the early colonists of New England. His grandmother Stark, who was a Miss Lathrop before her marriage, was a lineal descendant of William Hyde, who settled at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1630. His father, who was a graduate of Brown University, of Providence, Rhode Island, settled as a Congregational minister in West Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1820, and remained there until 1839. He then removed with his family to Conajoharie, New York, where the son spent the later years of his boyhood. He obtained his early education in Brattleboro and was fitted for college at academies in Ames, Herkimer and Little Falls, New York. In 1846 he entered the sophomore class in Union College at Schenectady, New York, but being largely dependent upon his own resources for means to continue his college course, he left college in January, 1847, and accepted the position of private instructor in the family of Edward C. Marshall, of Virginia, youngest son of the eminent Chief Justice John Marshall. For ten months he was employed as teacher in Mr. Marshall's family, in the meantime keeping up with his class in college. Returning to Schenectady before the close of the college year of 1847, he resumed his course of study at Union College, and was graduated from that institution with honors in the class of 1848.

After his graduation he engaged to take charge of a classical school near Hagerstown, Maryland, but the death of an elder brother in 1848 induced him to change previously formed plans. In September of that year he began reading law in the office of J. N. and D. Lake in Little Falls, New York. In July of 1850, at the general term of the Circuit Court held in Watertown, he was admitted to practice. While reading law, he had devoted a part of his time to teaching school in the village academy, had served also as village clerk, and as town superintendent of schools, replenishing in this way his depleted purse and maintaining himself while fitting himself for a professional career.

In the fall of 1850, acting upon the advice of

friends he started out for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the intention of locating here or in this vicinity for the practice of his profession. He arrived in Milwaukee, October 6th, bearing letters of introduction to Judge Levi Hubbell and Asabel Finch, and having a personal acquaintance with two young men then located here, whom he had known in college. Alexander W. Randall, afterward Governor of Wisconsin, who was then living at Waukesha, was one of the few residents of the state with whom Mr. Stark had any previous acquaintance. Soon after his arrival in the state he called on Mr. Randall, whom he had known in Ames, New York, and was advised by him to begin practicing law in the town of Cedarburg, Wisconsin. Following this advice he proceeded to Cedarburg, with a letter of introduction to Hon. F. W. Horn, who was at that time practicing law in the place, and who desired a partner to look after his business, or possibly to look for business while he (Mr. Horn) was in attendance at a session of the state legislature. That the season which followed was not one which met his expectations, is evidenced by the fact that under date of November 29th, Mr. Stark wrote as follows to a friend :

" I have little to say of the occurrences of the past six days—suffice it to say they have possessed little interest to me, and I feel symptoms of dark days coming upon me apace. Business has not yet been enough to pay for board. What is in the future I cannot anticipate, though I am bound to hope for the best.

It is a sacrifice of no ordinary kind to abandon all the pleasures of social life, of which I am so fond, and spend a winter among foreigners, speaking an unknown language; but to be compelled to do so without occupation to dispel the *ennui* of such a condition is a trial I dread.

It is true, the deep interest I have taken in the German language, and in making up the deficiency I felt in knowledge of chancery practice and the principles of equity jurisprudence have operated to preserve my equanimity very well thus far. But this interest, though continuing strong, cannot suffice for the employment of a whole winter. I expect I shall be gloriously blue ere many days are passed. I have fought against it manfully, and must congratulate myself upon my success in defeating its worst assaults. But the strongest defense I can contrive must give

way if I do not have work to do or see the prospect of a livelihood before me."

The above brief extracts from letters written at the time, convey, perhaps, a better impression of Mr. Stark's early struggles and trials as a Wisconsin lawyer, than any *resume* of his early experiences, which he could be induced to lay before the public at the present time.

Sorely oppressed by his necessities, and ambitions to obtain a foot-hold in his profession, the winter which dragged along without bringing him any professional business of consequence must have tried his patience and thoroughly tested his courage and manhood. He did not, however, spend his time in idleness, and the knowledge of Wisconsin practice and the familiar practical use of the German language, which he acquired during the winter, were of material benefit to him later on.

In the spring of 1851 he removed to Milwaukee and began the practice which he has since successfully continued. Two years after his coming to this city he was elected city attorney, and in the fall of 1855 was elected a member of the Assembly of Wisconsin. He was made chairman of the judiciary committee, and also served on the committee on banking, and during the greater portion of the adjourned session in October, 1856, presided over the assembly as its speaker *pro tempore*. As a legislator, he rendered the state valuable service by securing the passage of a law compelling the Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Company to give ample guarantees for the prompt payment of the indebtedness of the state assumed by the company, and for the early completion of this improvement.

The disposition by the legislature of 1856 of the land granted by Congress to the state of Wisconsin in April of that year, to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad, was supported by him, but left no taint of self-interest or corruption upon his record. As a public official he impressed himself upon the people of Milwaukee as a conscientious and capable public servant.

In the fall of 1860 he was elected to an office which was in the line of his profession, and gave him additional prominence as a member of the bar. In the year last mentioned he was made district attorney of Milwaukee county, and held that office until the close of 1862. At the beginning of his term he was called upon to take action

to settle a grave controversy concerning the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of the county, established in 1859. Certain indictments for crime had been sent by that court to the Circuit Court of Milwaukee county for trial, on application of the accused for a change of venue. When these cases, in which the indictments had been found in the Municipal Court, were called for trial in the Circuit Court, it was contended by the accused that they should have been sent to another county on change of venue, and that the Circuit Court of Milwaukee had no jurisdiction to try them. The circuit judge sustained this contention and refused to take jurisdiction of the cases. In this serious dilemma, Mr. Stark promptly petitioned the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the circuit judge to proceed with the trials. His argument in support of this petition was sustained, the mandamus was issued and the obstruction to criminal justice removed.

As district attorney he also rendered an important service to the county in a case which was carried to the Supreme Court involving the taxation of railroad property. An act had been passed by the state legislature in 1854, requiring railroad companies to pay into the state treasury a certain proportion of their gross earnings in lieu of taxes, and exempting from taxation the property used for operating their roads. This law the Supreme Court, in 1855, had held to be constitutional; but the case in which it was so held was not reported. In 1862 the Supreme Court, in another case, with other judges sitting, held the law to be unconstitutional. Mr. Stark moved for a rehearing of this case, and so vigorously attacked the decision of the court that upon further consideration the constitutionality of the act was affirmed. Throughout his term he discharged his duties as public prosecutor with fearlessness and with marked success.

In later years he was identified with notable litigation, an especially important case being that known as the action of the Northern Transit Company *vs.* the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, to recover two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for alleged breach of contract for the interchange of traffic during the years 1879 and 1880. In this case Mr. Stark appeared with Mr. G. W. Hazleton for the defendant company, and although on the first trial a verdict was rendered assessing damages to the amount of one hundred and twelve

thousand dollars, on a retrial the fictitious character of the claims was exposed by him, and the judgment reduced to less than ten thousand dollars, including interest.

In the famous Wells-McGeoch litigation, growing out of Board of Trade transactions, Mr. Stark was also chosen as counsel, and for many years past he has been identified with much of the most important litigation disposed of by the courts of Milwaukee county. While his appearance in the higher courts has been frequent, his high standing at the bar and the esteem in which he is held by professional associates are especially evidenced by the fact that he has for many years occupied the position of president of the Bar Association of the county, his predecessors in that office having been such distinguished lawyers as Jonathan E. Arnold, William Pitt Lynde and A. R. R. Butler.

As a citizen and member of the community he has been as conspicuous and useful as he has been able and successful as a practitioner of law. From 1871 to 1873 he served as a member of the Milwaukee School Board, and becoming a member of that body again in 1874, served the educational interests of the city faithfully for ten years thereafter. For nine successive years he was president of the board, and upon his retirement both the board and the teachers of the public schools adopted commendatory resolutions. As a further mark of esteem a public reception was tendered him in the Normal School building and a banquet at the Plankinton House, at which one hundred and twenty-five persons, including representatives of the higher educational institutions of the state, were present. He was also presented by the principals of the public schools of Milwaukee with a certificate of life membership of the National Teachers' Association.

During all the years of his early residence in this city he was actively interested in local organizations for the promotion of musical, literary and art culture. He has served since 1885 as member of the board appointed by the Supreme Court to examine candidates for admission to the Bar of Wisconsin, and has held many other positions of trust and responsibility, which it is not necessary to mention in this connection.

An able, conservative, painstaking and high-minded lawyer, Mr. Stark has always been devoted to his profession, and has allowed nothing to divert his attention from his calling. Nominally

Democratic, he has rarely taken an active part in politics, and has always reserved to himself the privilege of differing with his party when its policy failed to commend itself to his judgment. Good government, and honesty and efficiency in the public service have seemed to him of infinitely greater importance than party supremacy, and he has been a conspicuous figure in movements designed to elevate the public service. He prepared the bill intended to place public office and employment in Milwaukee under civil service rules, which became a law by legislative act in 1895 and has been placed by the mayor of the city at the head of the commission to carry the law into effect. His religious affiliations have been with the Congregational Church, and his views are of a liberal character.

Mr. Stark was married in 1855 to Miss Kate Augusta Kissam, a native of New York city.

JOSEPH V. QUARLES was born in Kenosha—or as it was then called—Southport, December 18, 1843. The family to which he belonged came originally from New Hampshire, and his father, Joseph V. Quarles, Sr., was a native of that state while his mother was a native of New York state. Both his parents were among the early settlers of Southport and were married there when the place was a mere hamlet. The elder Quarles was the founder of the Bain Wagon Works of Kenosha, which was a notable Western manufacturing establishment prior to 1857, at which time the financial panic brought disaster to the business and left Mr. Quarles in very straitened circumstances. Having a thorough appreciation, however, of the value of a liberal education both he and his wife made the education of their children a consideration of paramount importance, although it necessitated no little self-denial on their part, and Joseph V. Quarles pursued a systematic course of study in the public schools of his native town. When he was seventeen years old he was graduated from the Kenosha High School, and for the next two years engaged in school teaching and other work, carefully husbanding his earnings to defray the expenses of a collegiate course, upon which he was ambitious to enter. In 1862 he entered Michigan University at Ann Arbor as a member of the Freshman class, and at once became a conspicuous figure among his classmates and fellow-students, being elected president

of the class organization and selected to deliver the oration on class day of that year.

His college course was interrupted by the progress of the civil war which appealed strongly to his patriotism and impulsiveness, and enlisting in the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, he was mustered into the service as first lieutenant of Company C of that regiment. At the expiration of his term of enlistment in 1864, he returned to college at Ann Arbor and was graduated in the class of 1866 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After completing his academic studies he entered the law department of the University and devoted one year to fitting himself for his chosen profession under those favorable auspices. Having exhausted his financial resources he returned to Kenosha and continued his law studies in the office and under the preceptorship of Mr. O. S. Head, one of the old and widely known lawyers of Wisconsin. In April of 1868 he was admitted to the bar, by Judge Wm. P. Lyon, in the Circuit Court of Kenosha, and at once formed a partnership with his former preceptor under the firm name of Head & Quarles.

The senior member of the firm which thus came into existence, being well advanced in years and possessed of ample fortune, naturally shifted to the broad shoulders of his young partner a large proportion of the professional burdens which he had accumulated in his many years of practice, and Mr. Quarles became almost immediately one of the active practitioners at the Kenosha bar, and in the higher courts of the state. His partnership with Mr. Head continued up to the date of that gentleman's death in 1875, and for six years of that time he served also as district attorney of Kenosha county. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Kenosha, and in 1877 and 1878 he was president of the Board of Education of that city. In 1879 he served as a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, and in 1880 and 1881 represented Kenosha and Walworth counties in the state senate. As a legislator he was conspicuously able in debate, well informed and apt as a parliamentarian, and tireless in his devotion to legislative duties. That he was looked upon by his associates as a man of high character and superior ability, and was personally popular to an extraordinary degree, was evidenced in 1881 when his friends proposed to compliment

him with an informal vote for United States Senator, to succeed Hon. Angus Cameron. Mr. Quarles was in no sense a candidate for the senatorship and had pledged his support to one of the recognized aspirants for the honor, but notwithstanding this fact the complimentary movement assumed such proportions, that only his emphatic protest prevented it from becoming an organized effort to secure his election which would most likely have been successful.

His close application to professional work, combined with the discharge of his official duties, had the effect of impairing his health to some extent about this time, and he retired from public life and arranged to divide his professional cares and responsibilities. Removing from Kenosha to Racine he formed a partnership with John B. Winslow, which was dissolved some time later when Mr. Winslow was elected judge for the First Judicial Circuit. A year later he formed a partnership with T. W. Spence who had moved to Racine from Fond du Lac, and continued the practice under the firm name of Quarles & Spence. Later the firm became Quarles, Spence & Dyer, and still later Quarles, Spence & Quarles, a younger brother of the head of the firm taking the place of Mr. Dyer. In 1888 the firm as thus constituted removed to Milwaukee, and has since become one of the leading law firms of this city. With a large share of the important litigation of later years, not only at this bar and in Kenosha and Racine counties, but in other portions of the state and in the higher courts, Mr. Quarles has been prominently identified. He was retained by the state to assist in the prosecution of the famous Hurley bank robbery cases which resulted in the conviction of Banker Leonard Perrin and was prolific of sensational developments. In what was known as the "Horan poisoning case," and the "Elizabeth Russel" murder case, tried at Eau Claire and carried to the Supreme Court, in both of which cases he secured the acquittal of female clients charged with murder; in the Mead murder case at Waupaca in which he represented the state, in the cases of the state of Wisconsin *vs.* the state treasurers in which he represented one of the defendants, and in numerous other *causes celebres* he has been a conspicuous figure.

As a trial lawyer and advocate, Mr. Quarles has few if any superiors in the state of Wisconsin. The interests of his clients are guarded with jeal-

ous care, and no effort sanctioned by honorable practice and court usages is spared to secure for them favorable verdicts. At the same time his candor and fairness in the treatment of opposing litigants, lawyers and witnesses is a notable feature of his practice. In the trial of causes he relies upon the strength of his own case, and not upon the weakness of his opponents case, for success, and nothing apparently is overlooked which will tend to strengthen his position in the case at bar. Remarkably skillful in cross examination, his courteous treatment of witnesses under such circumstances wins the commendation of court and jury, while all the purposes of the cross-examination are subserved and facts are brought to light where it is possible to draw them out. In his argument of cases he is remarkably forceful, logical and eloquent to a degree which seldom fails to produce a profound impression upon courts and juries. With a broad knowledge of the law and its underlying principles, keen perceptions and great capacity for study and research, Mr. Quarles may be ranked among the best equipped lawyers of the western bar.

As a public man he has been conspicuous for his advocacy of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and that organization has had no more able and eloquent champion of its interests among those who have participated in political campaigns in this state in recent years. He has also delivered many notable orations on other occasions, and outside of professional circles has become noted for his scholarly utterances and his polished and effective oratory.

Married in 1868 to Miss Carrie A. Saunders of Chicago, Mr. Quarles has three sons, one of whom graduated from Michigan University in 1891 and has entered upon the study of law in his father's office. Of the younger sons one is a student at Ann Arbor, and the other is still in the Milwaukee High School.

WINFIELD SMITH, one of the older members of the Milwaukee bar, and for many years past, one of the leading citizens of the city and state, was born at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, August 16, 1827. His father was Capt. Henry Smith, who, at the time of his birth, was stationed at Fort Howard, he being an officer of the United States Army. Capt. Smith was a well known officer of what military men are in the habit of terming "the old army," who died of yellow fever at

Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1847, during the Mexican War. His wife, who before her marriage was Miss Elvira Foster, was a native of New York state, but came of a New England family, and was a woman of high culture and possessed of many attractive traits of character.

Winfield Smith received careful educational training in early youth, and in his seventeenth year entered an advanced class in the Michigan University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1846. As a student, he was noted for his love of the sciences of physics and mathematics, and was also a good classical scholar, and a linguist of especial proficiency in the French and German languages.

Immediately after leaving the University in 1846, he took charge of a private school at Monroe, Michigan, which had been his home since 1833. A year later, he began the study of law, while acting as private tutor to a few advanced scholars, and in 1848 entered the law office of Judge Isaac P. Christiancy to complete his preparation for admission to the bar. He remained in Judge Christiancy's office until 1849, when he removed to Milwaukee, and entered the office of Messrs. Emmons & Van Dyke, then among the leaders of the bar of this city. In 1850 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and in 1851 opened an office in Milwaukee, and practiced alone until 1855. In that year he formed a partnership with Edward Salomon—afterward governor of Wisconsin—which continued for fifteen years, and until Gov. Salomon's removal to New York city.

Within a few years after he began the practice of his profession, Mr. Smith became recognized as a lawyer of superior attainments, and drew about him a large circle of clients. In 1862 he was appointed by Gov. Salomon attorney-general of the state to fill out the unexpired term of James H. Howe—afterward a judge of the United States Court—who had resigned that office to enter the military service. In 1863 Mr. Smith was elected attorney-general for a full term, which expired in 1866. As the law officer of the state he discharged his duties with zeal, care and ability, rendering to the public, services of special value in the investigation of the claim of the Rock River Canal Company against the state. His report on this claim was so complete in facts and arguments, that it annihilated the grounds on

which the claim of the company was based, and led to a subsequent adjustment between the general government and the company, in consequence of which over three hundred thousand dollars, long withheld from the state treasury awaiting the settlement of this claim, was paid over to the state.

For over ten years Mr. Smith served as United States Commissioner and Master in Chancery in Milwaukee, and during this period occurred the fugitive slave riots, and the prosecutions growing out of what has been known as the "Glover Rescue." He was called upon to act officially in this connection, and discharged unwelcome duties consistently with his oath, notwithstanding the fact that in doing so he antagonized to a considerable extent the prevailing public sentiment, and drew upon himself unmerited criticism. Subsequent events vindicated his course of action, and his election to the attorney-generalship by one of the largest majorities ever cast for a candidate for that office in the state of Wisconsin, demonstrated that the people of the state believed both in his integrity and his ability.

In 1872 he was elected to the assembly of Wisconsin, served as chairman of the judiciary committee during the ensuing session, and was recognized as one of the ablest debators on the floor of the house. In 1876 he was tendered an appointment as United States District Attorney to succeed Judge Levi Hubbell, but declined the appointment.

After the dissolution of his partnership with Gov. Salomon, he practiced law in partnership with Joshua Stark from 1869 to 1875. In the year last named he became associated in practice with Matthew H. Carpenter and A. A. L. Smith, and the firm thus constituted was one of the most widely known in the Northwest. With some changes of associations he continued the practice as one of the recognized leaders of the bar of the state, until his retirement a few years since to the enjoyment of a comfortable fortune and well-earned rest from professional labors.

During his professional life Mr. Smith was identified with numerous famous cases, a few of which it is not inappropriate to mention in this connection. One of these cases was the celebrated draft-riot case, growing out of the enforcement of the draft of Ozaukee county, during the war. This case involved the constitutionality of

the act of Congress authorizing the conscription of citizens and their enrollment in the military service of the government, and the lawful power of the governor of the state in executing the act. On the final appeal of the case to the Supreme Court, all the acts of Gov. Salomon in enforcing the draft, including the arrest of recalcitrant citizens and their imprisonment in the military camp at Madison, were declared to be constitutional and in pursuance of law. In the conduct of this case, and in defending the acts of Gov. Salomon, Mr. Smith evinced a broad knowledge of the law and thorough mastery of all the questions involved in the controversy.

He was retained also in the noted litigation between the stockholders of the old Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company and the old Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, and ably championed the interests of his clients in that complicated and long drawn out litigation. In later years he was a conspicuous figure in the Wells-McGeoch case, growing out of Board of Trade transactions, which attracted wide spread attention. Of Democratic antecedents Mr. Smith affiliated with that party up to the time the Republican party came into existence, and then transferred his allegiance to the new party. During the war he was an ardent Unionist, and since that time has been a member of the party which conducted the war to a successful issue and established the principle of national supremacy. He has, however, apparently had no ambition for official position, and declined a United States Judgeship when offered him, and also refused to become a candidate for chief justice of Wisconsin and for local judicial positions, when solicited to do so by many friends and members of the bar.

Mr. Smith's social and domestic relations have been as happy as his professional career has been successful. Married to an amiable and accomplished lady, a family of six children grew up about him, and for many years his home in Milwaukee was a center of culture and refinement. Of late years he has resided a portion of the time in New England, has traveled extensively, and at the present time is sojourning abroad.

JAMES G. FLANDERS began the practice of law in this city in 1869, and has rounded out a quarter of a century of most commendable work as a member of the Milwaukee bar. The New

England family to which he belongs has contributed some able and distinguished lawyers to the American bar, and eminent fitness for the profession may be said to have come to him as a legitimate inheritance. His great grandfather, Hon. James Flanders, who was born in 1740 and died in 1820, was noted both as a lawyer and legislator in New Hampshire, and as a participant also in the Revolutionary struggle. His father, Hon. Walter P. Flanders, practiced successfully several years in the courts of New Hampshire, and was twice elected a member of the legislature of that state. In 1848 the elder Flanders removed with his family to Milwaukee, where he became a member of the bar, but did not engage actively in practice. He became largely interested, however, in realty investments, was one of the promoters of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad project and first treasurer of the company, and was prominent also in other fields of pioneer enterprise. His wife was Miss Susan Everett Greeley of Newburyport, Massachusetts, before her marriage, and James Greeley Flanders was the full name given to the son, who was born in New London, New Hampshire, December 13, 1844.

He was four years of age when the family removed to this city, and his life in Milwaukee as boy and man dates back to the pioneer period. He attended school here until he was fifteen years of age and was then sent back to New Hampshire, where he was fitted for college in the famous old Phillips Exeter Academy. He was graduated from that institution in 1861, and the same year was admitted to the freshman class of Yale College. Certain circumstances, however, made it necessary for him to return home for the time being, and the next year he engaged in teaching school. Then he studied book-keeping and engaged in business for a year, and did not return to Yale until 1863. He was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1867, and after reading law one year in the office of Emmons & Van Dyke, of this city, he entered Columbia law school in New York city, was graduated from that institution in 1869, and immediately thereafter was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of that state. In July of that year he opened a law office in Milwaukee, and has practiced here, in the higher courts, and other courts of the state ever since. In the early years of his practice he was associated with DeWitt Davis

under the firm name of Davis & Flanders, and from the spring of 1875 until some time in 1876 Hon. A. R. Butler was the senior member of the firm. When this partnership was dissolved he continued the practice alone until early in 1878, when he and Mr. Elias H. Bottum became associated together under the firm name of Flanders & Bottum. Continuing in existence ten years without change, this firm had come to be recognized as one of the strongest law firms of the city, when in 1888 it was consolidated with another notable combination of lawyers, of which Judge James G. Jenkins, now of the United States Circuit Court, had for some time been senior member. Since that time the firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas has been regarded by the bar of Milwaukee and the state at large as one having unusual elements of strength, and second to no law firm in the Northwest as an aggregation of conscientious, honorable and capable lawyers.

Mr. Flanders entered upon the practice of his profession as a young man, admirably equipped physically, mentally and by education for the work in hand. A strong constitution enabled him to perform a prodigious amount of hard work, and to apply himself assiduously to the study and investigation so essential to success in the practice of law. Nature gave him an intellect as vigorous as his body, and his preliminary education had been such that he began the practice of law with a mind well disciplined, faculties well trained, and that capacity for systematic and continuous effort which some one has characterized as "the best type of genius." The impression which he made upon his associates and contemporaries at the bar as a young lawyer was favorable, and each succeeding year of practice has added to his prestige and influence. It is hardly too much to say that no lawyer now in active practice as a member of the Wisconsin bar has achieved a greater measure of success within strictly professional lines than has Mr. Flanders, and none has more fairly earned such success. From the beginning of his career he has regarded the law as a jealous mistress, having a right to demand from her votaries unalloyed fealty and chivalrous devotion. While he has taken a reasonable interest in politics and public affairs, has from time to time been conspicuous in the counsels of the Democratic party with which he affiliates, and has served with credit as a city

official and state legislator, he has allowed nothing to divert his attention for more than a passing moment from the exacting duties of his profession.

His practice having been general in its character, in a field which embraces almost all the various phases of litigation known to jurisprudence, he can hardly be said to have manifested a special fondness for any particular branch of the law, and he has achieved signal legal victories in widely differing fields of practice. Whatever the problem to be solved he has applied himself with zeal and ardor to its solution. No more able than other lawyers to choose always his own battle ground in a legal contest, he has made it a point to fortify himself in whatever position he might be called upon to take, with all the resources at his command, and to count the battle lost only when the resources were exhausted.

Courageous, persistent, fertile in resources, indefatigable in his researches and equally able in pleading, examination and argument, he has probably few, if any, superiors at the western bar, as a well seasoned, well equipped common law lawyer. The impress which he has made upon the general public, as a lawyer, long since became apparent in a multitude of clients and has been emphasized in many notable cases in which he has been retained as counsel.

In his intercourse with other members of the profession he has been conspicuous for his fairness, his courtesy, and the honorable methods of practice characteristic of the broad-minded lawyer and well-bred gentleman.

JAMES S. BROWN was born in Hampden Maine, February 12, 1823. His mother—who before her marriage was Miss Padelford—was a native of Rhode Island and came of an old and well known family of that state. He was a precocious boy and under careful private tutelage was fitted for college before he had reached the age necessary to matriculation. Continuing his studies under the private tutorship of Prof. Worcester, brother to the noted author of Worcester's Dictionary, he finished the entire course prescribed in the college curriculum before he was sixteen years of age.

When he reached that age, the death of his father threw him upon his own resources and for a year he engaged in school teaching. At the end of that time he came West as far as Cincinnati Ohio, and took up the study of law in the office of

an elder brother who was practicing in that city. At the end of a two years' course of study he was admitted to the bar in the state of Kentucky where the fact that he lacked two years of attaining his majority did not operate as a bar to his admission to practice, as it did in Ohio. He remained in Cincinnati until 1844 and while there formed the acquaintance of Father Henni—afterward Arch-bishop of Wisconsin—who induced him to come to this city.

Coming here when he was twenty-one years of age he at once began the practice of his profession and very soon achieved distinction as a member of the pioneer bar. He was one of the few lawyers in the territory of Wisconsin at that time, perhaps the only one in Milwaukee, who had a thorough knowledge of the German language and as there was a considerable sprinkling of Germans in the population of that period, this knowledge proved of material benefit to the young practitioner.

In 1845, a year after he began practicing in this city, he was elected district attorney for Milwaukee county and discharged his official duties with a zeal and ability which commended him both to the bar and the general public. In 1848 he was elected first attorney-general of Wisconsin, being at that time but twenty-five years of age and one of the youngest men who has been called upon to fill a state office in this state.

In 1861 Mr. Brown was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket, and became the chief executive officer of the city at a critical period in its history. Not only was he called upon to deal with matters to which the exigencies of war gave rise, but found a readjustment of the financial affairs of the city imperatively necessary. The aid voted to railroads by the city some years before this, the financial panic of 1857, and other causes, had contributed to bring about a condition of affairs which threatened grave disaster. So distrustful was everybody of the city's ability to meet its obligations that when the first steam fire engine was purchased for the use of the city, Mr. Brown found it necessary to make a personal guarantee of payment. To better this condition of affairs was one of the first tasks to which he addressed himself and through his efforts largely, a special enactment of the legislature was secured, creating a commission empowered to refund and readjust the obligations of the city. Co-operating with

the commission appointed under this act, he averted what seemed like impending bankruptcy and restored the credit of the city, which has never since been impaired. The bank riots, famous in the history of the city, occurred during Mr. Brown's administration, and it became his duty to read the "riot act" from the steps of the old "Mitchell Bank," to the excited and turbulent mob gathered in front of it. He performed this duty unflinchingly while a shower of missiles were falling around him, and afterward charged the mob at the head of the militia which had been called upon to quell the riotous uprising.

His political affiliations were always with the Democratic party, but when the Southern states undertook to bring about by force of arms a subversion of the government, he favored the suppression of the Rebellion and a vigorous war policy. In 1862 he was elected to Congress as a war Democrat, and sat in the National Legislature during the closing years of the great conflict. While not of the same political faith as President Lincoln he was an admirer of the great commoner of American politics, and on the occasion of his death delivered an eloquent and touching funeral address in old St. Paul's Church.

After serving one term in Congress he resumed the practice of law in this city, but failing health compelled him to retire from active professional work after a few years, and he died while still a comparatively young man, April 16, 1878.

He was twice married, the first time in 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Shepard, a daughter of Clarence Shepard, one of the pioneers of Milwaukee, by whom he had two sons. His first wife died a few years after her marriage, and in 1865 he married Miss Emily Stetson, daughter of Hon. Charles Stetson of Bangor, Maine.

CHARLES QUARLES, who became a member of the Milwaukee bar in 1888, is a younger brother of Hon. J. V. Quarles, of whom extended personal mention is made elsewhere in this volume, and in the same connection mention has been made of the fact that their father was one of the pioneer settlers of Kenosha. Charles Quarles was born in Kenosha, February 13, 1846, grew up there, and began his professional career in the same city. After passing through the full course of study in the public schools and being graduated from the high school, he entered Michigan University at Ann Arbor, took the full classical

course, and was graduated in that institution in the class of 1868. For several years after his graduation he taught school and at the same time pursued a thorough and systematic course of reading law, qualifying himself thereby for admission to the bar. He was admitted in 1875 and immediately thereafter began practicing his profession in Kenosha. His practice at the bar of that city covered a period of thirteen years and his success was such as to give him more than local prominence. Being desirous of entering a broader and more promising field of professional labor, he united with his brother and Mr. Spence, then practicing at Racine, to form the firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, which was established in this city in 1888.

As a member of this firm Mr. Quarles has contributed his full share toward the attainment of its high repute, and has become personally conspicuous among the able and accomplished lawyers of the city and state. In this association of lawyers it may be said that each supplements the others in such a way as to make the combination of legal talent a peculiarly strong and successful one. In the division of professional labor between members of the firm, it has fallen to Charles Quarles, in a large proportion of cases, to give attention to the points of law involved in cases at bar, and as a natural consequence he has acquired special distinction in this connection. With a mind keenly analytical and a comprehensive grasp of the spirit and scope of jurisprudence, he applies himself to the mastery of the legal problems involved in a case with the ardor of a devotee. A quick perception seems to enable him to penetrate to the heart of a question almost without effort, and through a remarkable facility of expression, a sentence or phrase uttered in his incisive way portrays not infrequently the whole aspect of a subject. To the complex and bewildering problems growing out of the extension and multiplication of corporate enterprises he has directed a share of his attention, with results which commended his keen insight and accuracy of judgment to the courts, the bar, and the general public. In the preparation of his cases he spares no effort to glean from the vast field of legal lore whatever may have a bearing direct or incidental upon the questions at issue. Careful and conscientious in his researches he surveys the whole field of controversy and in the opinion

of his associates at the bar, who are the best judges of such matters, classifies and arranges his legal authorities, preparatory to presenting them in court with consummate skill and ability. In the presentation of his oral arguments he gives little heed to oratorical effect, but is notable for the clearness and perspicuity of his statements, his apt illustrations, logical reasoning and correct conclusions. His utterances are forceful and convincing rather than ornate, although always clothed in the attractive language in which the thoughts of a scholarly and well informed man find expression. In the higher courts, where questions of law rather than of fact determine issues, where lawyers arguments are shorn of sophistries, where logic counts for more than nicely turned sentences and where a broad knowledge of the law is more effective than burning eloquence, Mr. Quarles has established an enviable reputation, his candor, fairness and honesty of purpose, as well as his legal acumen and professional attainments, making a most pleasing and favorable impression upon the administrators of the law.

Within the past few years some of the cases in which the firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles have been retained have been of that character which involve issues comparatively new to the courts, growing out of changing social and industrial conditions. To these questions Mr. Quarles has given the most careful and intelligent consideration and his argument in the famous injunctive order case, in which the Northern Pacific Railway employees were enjoined from striking, obtained unusual celebrity as an able presentation of the rights of employees.

A profound and able lawyer in all departments of practice, Mr. Quarles has been conspicuous among the members of the Milwaukee bar who have within the past decade taken rank with the leading lawyers of the state.

He was married in 1881 to Miss Emma Thiers, of Kenosha, and has a family of three sons and one daughter.

THOMAS WILSON SPENCE, who became a member of the Milwaukee bar in 1888 and has since been identified with much of the important litigation occupying the attention of the courts in this city, was born in Dungannon, in the north of Ireland, in 1846, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (McKell) Spence. His parents immigrated to the

United States in 1848, and settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, where his father engaged in business as a merchant.

The son obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools of Chillicothe, and began his collegiate course in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In 1867 he entered the sophomore class of Cornell College, and completed a full classical course in that institution, from which he was graduated as valedictorian in the class of 1870. After leaving college he went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to which city his father had removed some years earlier and began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Coleman & Thorpe. He was admitted to the bar in 1872 and began the practice of his profession in Fond du Lac, making a favorable impression upon the bar and general public at the outset, and continuing to grow in public favor as long as his connection with the bar of that city continued. In 1875 he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Coleman, which continued for five years thereafter, when the association was dissolved by the removal to Washington of Mr. Coleman, who became the law partner of Senator Matt. H. Carpenter in the National Capital. Soon after that Mr. Spence became senior member of the firm of Spence & Hiner, and continued to practice in Fond du Lac until 1884, when he removed to Racine to become the law partner of Joseph V. Quarles, who had become well-known throughout the state as an advocate and trial lawyer of distinguished ability. The firm thus established took high rank among the law firms of the state, and in 1888 sought a wider field of professional labor in Milwaukee. Removing to this city, they admitted into the partnership Mr. Charles Quarles and the present firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles was thus established. The combination of legal talent thus formed was a peculiarly strong one. Each of the partners possessed elements of strength as a lawyer and special adaptability to certain branches of the practice, which added materially to the strength of the combination, and all have achieved unusual distinction at the bar of the leading city of the state. Much of the litigation with which the firm has been identified has been carried to the higher courts of the state, and Mr. Spence's practice, as well as that of his associates, has extended over a wide and varied field. During the earlier years of his profes-



B. W. Spencer

sional life, although engaged in general practice, a large portion of his time was occupied in the trial of jury cases and the active conduct of litigation. Since his coming to Milwaukee he has adapted himself to the changed conditions of general business which have brought about corresponding changes in the practice of the leading law firms of the country, and especially of those doing business in the larger cities. So large a proportion of the business of the country is now transacted through corporations that the ablest members of the bar in Milwaukee, as in other cities, are called upon to give a large share of their attention to the formation, conduct and management of these corporate bodies, to the solution of legal problems affecting their interests and to the adjustment of complications and controversies in which they become involved. Guardianship of corporate interests, the settlement of an increasing number of large estates, and the demands of commercial and manufacturing establishments for legal counsel and advice, have combined to make the modern lawyer in a larger sense than formerly, a counselor, and to greatly extend the court practice of the most active members of the legal profession. What the business interests of to-day require of a lawyer is that he shall have a thorough knowledge of the law and a keen business instinct, and that he shall accomplish desired results in the most direct and practical way.

Since the firm of which Mr. Spence is a member has been identified with the Milwaukee bar it has had a constantly increasing business of this character and the result has been a large extension of its court practice. To this branch of the business, therefore, Mr. Spence has been called upon in later years to give the larger share of his time and attention, and in this as in other fields of practice he has met with gratifying success. Active, vigilant, tactful and resourceful in the conduct of litigation, as well as thoroughly systematic and business-like in giving attention to all the details of professional business, he has attained a prominent position among the members of the Milwaukee bar and is well-known to members of the bar throughout the state.

While residing at Fond du Lac he served as a member of the general assembly from 1877 to 1879 and was postmaster of Fond du Lac from 1879 to 1884. He has, however, had little fond-

ness for either the honors or emoluments of office, although he has participated actively in almost every important political campaign since he became a resident of Wisconsin. Firmly believing in the principles and policies of the Republican party, he has sought to advance its interests whenever opportunity offered, and has been prominent in the councils and conventions of his party on numerous occasions. In 1884 he presided over the Republican state convention as chairman and has held other honorary positions of a similar character.

In 1874 he was married to Miss Maria Cornelia Tallmadge, a lady of many social and domestic graces and a descendant of distinguished revolutionary ancestors. One of her great grandfathers was Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, who commanded a Connecticut regiment during the War of the Revolution, served for a time on Gen. Washington's staff, was a participant in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Valley Forge and military custodian of Maj. John Andre, prior to his execution. When Andre was executed Col. Tallmadge walked with him to the scaffold and gave him the farewell to which a brave man, meeting death in accordance with the usages of war, was entitled. The great-great grandfather of Mrs. Spence was William Floyd of New York, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a delegate to the Philadelphia Congress in 1774 and a delegate also to the First Continental Congress and a member of that body continuously until 1782.

SAMUEL HOWARD, a pioneer member of the Milwaukee bar, and one of the few members of the old bar who are still in active practice, came West with his parents as a child, and has spent almost his entire life in Wisconsin. He has resided in Milwaukee since 1846, and has practiced his profession here since 1866.

Mr. Howard was graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1862 at the end of a full classical course. He soon after entered the military service during the War of the Rebellion, and served six months as an aide on the staff of Gen. John C. Starkweather. He read law with Jedd P. C. Cottrill and Hon. A. R. R. Butler, distinguished representatives of the early bar of Milwaukee, and was admitted to practice in 1866. For a dozen years or more he was engaged in general practice, and then turned his attention

mainly to that branch of practice which consists of probate, trust, real estate and commercial business. He was assistant district attorney under Mr. Cottrill, and for some years was engaged to a considerable extent in criminal practice, but withdrew from it as soon as he found himself able to do so.

As a young man Mr. Howard had to struggle with and overcome numerous difficulties to obtain an education and establish himself in professional life. He learned the printer's trade and worked at the case to earn the means which enabled him to take a collegiate course. He had a short experience also in journalism, having been at one time city editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. As a member of the bar he progressed steadily toward prominence and prosperity as a practitioner, and has realized a large measure of success. He is now president and counsel of the Milwaukee Title Guaranty Company and the Milwaukee Abstract Association, the first company having been organized with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars with Mr. Howard as the principal stockholder.

DANIEL H. JOHNSON, Circuit Judge of Milwaukee county, was born near Kingston, Ontario, July 21, 1825, and spent the years of his boy-hood in the Dominion. His early education was obtained in the schools of Kingston, and after coming to the United States he attended Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, Ill., one year. From 1842 until 1849 he engaged in teaching school and in the meantime read law.

At Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, he was admitted to the bar, in the Circuit Court of Crawford county, and began his practice in that county. For two or three years, while he was residing at Prairie du Chien he published the *Prairie du Chien Courier*, but with the exception of the time devoted to editorial work he practiced law continuously in Crawford county, until 1861. He was a member of the lower branch of the State legislature in 1861, representing the Counties of Crawford, and Bad Axe—now Vernon county—and served as assistant attorney-general of the State during 1861 and a portion of 1862. In the summer of the year of 1862, he went south and was engaged for some months as a clerk in the pay-master's department of the United States army. Returning to Wisconsin in the fall of that year, he came to Milwaukee and

turned his attention again to the practice of law. In 1869 and in 1870 he represented the seventh ward of this city in the assembly of Wisconsin. From 1878 to 1880 he was city attorney, and in 1887 was elected Circuit Judge. He was re-elected to that office in 1893, and is now serving his second term upon the bench, which he has graced by his wise administration of justice and his efficient conduct of the business of the court.

An able lawyer, Judge Johnson is also a man of decided literary taste and talent, having contributed articles to the leading magazines, and being the author also of a work of fiction published some years since.

JOHN E. MANN, judge of the County Court of Milwaukee since 1874, was born in Schoharie county, New York, March 4, 1821. In 1840 he entered the Sophomore class in Williams College, but left that institution after remaining there two terms, to enter Union College at Schenectady New York. He was graduated from Union College in 1843, and read law in the office of Jacob Houck, Jr., being admitted to the bar at Utica, New York, at the general term of the Supreme Court in 1847.

He began the practice in Schoharie county, and continued his professional labors there seven years. In the summer of 1854 he came to Wisconsin and located at West Bend, the county seat of Washington county. He formed there a partnership with L. F. Frisby (a lawyer well known to the Milwaukee bar) which continued until 1859, when he was elected judge of the third circuit to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of C. H. Larrabee. In April following he was elected to the circuit judgeship for a full term of six years, and served in that capacity until January of 1867, when he removed to Milwaukee.

When Judge Mann became connected with the bar of this city, he formed a partnership with A. F. W. Cotzhausen, which continued until February of 1874. At that time he entered upon his duties as county judge, to which office he had been appointed by Gov. Taylor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Henry L. Palmer. He was subsequently made Judge of the County Court by election, and by successive re-elections has ever since continued to hold the office. The fact that he has now served the people of Milwaukee in this judicial capacity for

more than twenty years, is evidence of his fitness for the place.

Judge Mann was married in 1845 to Katherine Dietz who was a grand-daughter of William Dietz, a close political friend of Martin Van Buren, and at one time a member of the congressional delegation from New York state.

BENJAMIN KURTZ MILLER was, for nearly thirty years, junior member of the firm of Finches, Lynde & Miller, and as the surviving member of that firm, having succeeded to the business which they established, he is now at the head of one of the oldest law firms in the United States, although new names have taken the places of some of the old ones.

A son of Judge Andrew G. Miller, Mr. Miller was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1830. Coming with his parents to the territory of Wisconsin in the spring of 1839, he grew up in and with the city of Milwaukee. He received his early education in the schools of this city, and was then sent back to Pennsylvania, where he completed his studies in Washington College, in 1848. Returning to Milwaukee, he read law under the preceptorship of his father, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. In 1857 he became a member of the firm of Finches, Lynde & Miller, which had built up a practice hardly equalled in volume by that of any other law firm then in existence in the state.

Entering this firm in the prime of his young manhood, Mr. Miller began his professional labors in a field for which he was admirably fitted. For many years the senior members of the firm had been widely known, not only as able trial lawyers, but as safe and conservative counselors, eminently trustworthy as the agents and representatives of non-resident clients. Having to give to the business of these clients a large share of his attention, Mr. Miller soon demonstrated that he had a genius for that branch of the practice which deals with the care and conservation of estates, the management of trust funds, and the guardianship of the corporate and other interests of investors. Prior to that time Eastern capitalists had made extensive investments in the Northwest, and it fell to the young lawyer to disentangle and adjust many complications resulting from the financial panic of 1857. These affairs were handled in a way which added greatly to the prestige of the firm, and it detracts nothing from

the renown of the older members, to say that this result was largely due to the superior tact, good judgment and business ability of Mr. Miller. Matters entrusted to his care were disposed of in the most business like way, and with the development of the city of Milwaukee and its tributary country, a vast increase of business came to the firm of which he was a member. Corporate enterprises of large magnitude coming into existence in this state sought his services as counselor and adviser, and to this branch of the practice he has given the larger share of his attention in later years. In this field he has achieved a greater measure of success perhaps, and greater celebrity as well, than any of his predecessors or contemporaries of the Milwaukee bar. With organizing capacity and executive ability of the highest order, his familiarity with the laws governing the formation and management of incorporated companies, has brought him into intimate relationship with a large number of home and foreign corporations. With the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, the First National Bank, the Milwaukee Gas Light Company and many other corporations he has long been identified both as an official and as legal adviser and comparatively few Western lawyers have represented financial and property interests of such vast magnitude.

The old firm of Finches, Lynde & Miller was broken up some years since when Asabel Finch, William Pitt Lynde and H. M. Finch died, and in 1885 Benjamin K. Miller, Jr., and George P. Miller, sons of Mr. Miller were admitted to partnership with him. In 1890 ex-Judge George H. Noyes became a member of the firm which since that time has been Miller, Noyes & Miller.

In 1865 Mr. Miller married Miss Isabella Peckham of New York, and after her death, he married, in 1869, Miss Annie McLean Smith.

EMIL WALLBER, who although still comparatively a young man, has long been a member of the Milwaukee county judiciary, was born in Berlin, Prussia, April 1, 1841, the son of Julius and Henrietta (Krohn) Wallber, both of whom were natives of Berlin and lived there up to the time of their immigration to the United States in 1850. The ancestors of Judge Wallber were cultivated and refined people, whose prestige had been maintained from time immemorial, they belonging to that class whose co-operation was of use to the

government and to whom the rights of primogeniture were allowed in consequence thereof.

Upon their arrival in this country the elder Wallber and his wife settled in New York city, where their two eldest sons attended the public schools. Judge Wallber attended there as a youth also the free academy, and shaped his studies to fit himself for the profession of law, which he had determined to adopt. In 1855 he came to Milwaukee and soon afterward began the study of law with Gov. Edward Salomon and Winfield Smith, then practicing in partnership, and both distinguished lawyers. When Mr. Salomon was elected lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin and succeeded to the governorship upon the death of Gov. Harvey, Judge Wallber became chief clerk in the governor's office, serving in that capacity to the end of Mr. Salomon's term. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and the same year was appointed assistant attorney-general by Mr. Smith.

After serving as assistant attorney-general two years, he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in private practice impressing himself upon both the bar and the general public in a short time, as a capable and trustworthy lawyer. In 1873 he was elected city attorney of Milwaukee and by successive re-elections was kept in that office until 1878, when he declined a re-nomination.

In 1884 he was elected mayor of Milwaukee, and re-elected in 1886, serving in all four years as head of the city government. While filling the offices to which reference has been made, he had also served in other official capacities, having been a school commissioner from 1870 to 1873, and president of the board from 1871-3. He was also a member of the legislature in 1872, court commissioner for ten years, and from 1883 to 1890 was a member of the Board of Regents of the Wisconsin State Normal Schools.

In 1889 judicial honors were conferred upon him, he being elected at that time, Judge of the Municipal Court of Milwaukee, a position which he has ever since held, and to which he was re-elected in 1895 for a full term. As a lawyer he was faithful to the interests of his clients, and able in the conduct of litigation. As a public official he has been popular with the people, honest and efficient in all the numerous positions in which he was placed. As a jurist, he has discharged with equal fidelity the duties incumbent upon him

and has evidenced his fitness for the exercise of judicial functions.

In social and fraternal circles, Judge Wallber has for many years been a conspicuous figure. He is a member of Aurora lodge No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the order of Sons of Hermann. He has been most prominently identified with the "Turnverein Milwaukee," and is a member of the Milwaukee Musical Society, Kindergarten Verein and other local German societies.

JOHN C. LUDWIG, who became a judge of the Superior Court of Milwaukee, in 1892, and has since filled that position, has been a member of the Milwaukee bar since 1875. He was born in this city December 1, 1850, and is one of the youngest members of the bar who has been called by the people to the exercise of judicial functions.

Judge Ludwig was carefully educated in the private schools of Milwaukee, and after thoroughly fitting himself for professional life, began the study of law with Judge John E. Mann and A. F. W. Cotzhausen, who were then practicing in partnership. He was admitted to the bar in March of 1875, and at once engaged in active practice. He soon became recognized as a counselor and trial lawyer of ability, and while giving close attention to his professional duties, he interested himself actively also in the conduct of public affairs. He held the office of school commissioner in 1878-9, and gave special attention to promoting and advancing the educational interests of the city.

In 1892 Judge Frank L. Gilson, who had discharged the duties of the superior judgeship with marked ability for a period of two years, died suddenly and the appointment of a successor to him became necessary. Governor Peck appointed Mr. Ludwig to the vacant judgeship, and so satisfactorily to the bar and to the general public did he discharge its duties, that in 1893 he was elected for a full term. He entered upon this term of service January 1, 1894, and is esteemed as an able, conscientious, and fair-minded jurist.

ROBERT N. AUSTIN, at this date (1895), a judge of the Superior Court of Milwaukee county, was admitted to practice in 1847, in his native state, came to Milwaukee in 1848 and has ever since been actively engaged in professional work.

He was born at Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, August 19, 1822, and belongs to a family



Truly Yours
A. L. Gilson

whose history is of unusual interest. The name was brought to America by two brothers, who arrived in New England not many years after the landing of the Mayflower, one of the brothers settling in Boston, Massachusetts, and the other in New Haven, Connecticut. From Samuel Austin, one of the colonists of New Haven, is descended Judge R. N. Austin, whose grandfather, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, removed from Connecticut to New York and settled in West Chester county. The father of Judge Austin was Rev. James Nelson Austin, a Presbyterian clergyman, and his mother's name before her marriage was Mary Beach.

In early infancy he was left a half orphan by the death of his father, and when he was five years of age, his mother's straitened circumstances made it necessary for him to seek a home with friends better able than she to care for him.

Fond of books and study, he managed, in spite of many difficulties, to obtain the rudiments of an education, and when he was sixteen years old began teaching in the country schools. Whether or not he at that time cherished an ambition to become a lawyer, is unknown to the writer, but that he was ambitious as a student and had a thirst for broader knowledge is certain. Although scores of obstacles lay in his pathway he determined to obtain a collegiate education and by dint of extraordinary effort accomplished his purpose, being graduated from Union College of Schenectady, New York, in 1845.

After leaving college he taught school for a time, taking charge of an academy in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York. At that time he was inclined to the study of theology, but a long and serious illness left him without means to pursue the contemplated course of study, and materially changed his plans. Entering the law office of Hon. Jabez D. Hammond of Cherry Valley, he completed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Remaining in Cherry Valley only until May of 1848, Judge Austin left there at that time to come to Milwaukee, and his active professional career may be said to have begun in this city. Engaging in general practice he was identified for nearly forty years with a large proportion of the important litigation which has occupied the attention of the courts of this county, and with many notable cases in other courts of the state, in the Supreme

Court and federal courts. As a criminal lawyer he acquired great celebrity during the years of his active practice, and cannot be said to have been overmatched by any of the brilliant and able advocates from different portions of the state and from other states as well, against whom he has been pitted from time to time in the trial of causes.

Devoted to his profession and averse to anything which would divert his attention from his chosen calling, he allowed himself to hold no office other than that of court commissioner until 1890, when, against his protest, he was elected City Attorney of Milwaukee. Before his term of office as city attorney expired he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, and has since demonstrated his eminent fitness for the exercise of judicial functions and the discharge of judicial duties.

FRANK L. GILSON, who died in 1892 while serving as judge of the Superior Court of Milwaukee, was born in Middlefield, Ohio, October 22, 1846. He was educated at Hiram and Oberlin colleges, and after leaving college came to Wisconsin in 1870. He soon afterward became a student in the law office of Messrs. Frisby & Weil at West Bend, Wisconsin, Judge Frisby, of that firm, being his uncle. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Ellsworth, Pierce county. In a comparatively short time he built up a good practice, and in 1874 was elected district attorney of Pierce county. By successive re-elections he was retained in that office until 1880, and while establishing himself at the bar became prominent also in political circles. He excelled as a campaign speaker, and participated actively in local, state and national campaigns. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago in 1880, and the same year was elected to membership in the lower branch of the Wisconsin legislature. When the House of Representatives convened in January of 1881, he was elected speaker of that body, and presided over its deliberations in such a manner as to win the commendation of its members.

In 1882 he removed to Milwaukee and soon became prominently identified with the bar of this city, forming a partnership with his uncle, Judge Frisby, under the firm name of Frisby & Gilson. He became a successful practitioner, being associated later in a professional capacity with Eugene

S. Elliott. Upon the resignation of Judge George H. Noyes from the circuit bench in 1890, Mr. Gilson was appointed to the vacant judgeship by Governor Hoard. At the time he entered upon the discharge of his duties, Judge Gilson was the youngest man on the bench in Wisconsin with a single exception, and was one of the youngest upon whom judicial honors have been conferred in the history of the state.

Notwithstanding the fact that he was a young man, he soon evinced, not only his thorough appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his office, but his thorough fitness for the position to which he had been assigned. His active participation in politics at once ceased and he devoted himself zealously to the discharge of his judicial duties, bringing to bear upon his work a vigorous intellect, great energy and a capacity for systematic and continuous effort. He was courteous, absolutely impartial, frank in his manners, careful and conscientious in rendering his judgments, and soon became an exceedingly popular member of the local judiciary. His death, which occurred June 14, 1892, robbed the bench of Milwaukee county of one who was destined to become a jurist of signal ability and an ornament to his profession.

Personally Judge Gilson was not less beloved by his friends and acquaintances than esteemed by members of the bar and the general public. He was genial, kindly, warm-hearted and possessed of many admirable traits of character. He had a broad knowledge of English literature, a mind richly stored with choice selections from book lore, was always an attractive conversationalist, and under all circumstances a most agreeable and companionable man.

DEWITT DAVIS, who was for many years an active member of the bar, and who is still a much esteemed citizen of Milwaukee, came here originally in 1857 to accept a position in the public schools of the city, but with a well defined purpose to engage in the practice of the law later on. He was a well educated, well balanced young man, who came of rather notable New England ancestry, and who had received in early life that careful industrial and economic training which has always been a prominent feature of the social system in rural New England.

His ancestors on the paternal side were of Welsh origin, but family records fail to disclose

the exact date at which the family tree took root in this country. The earliest record obtainable shows that John Davis was born in Derby, Connecticut, about 1650, and it is probable, therefore, that the immigrant ancestor of the family was among the earliest colonists of New England. Descendants of this John Davis were Capt. Joseph Davis and Col. John Davis, whose names figure in Revolutionary annals, Col. Davis having commanded for a considerable time the Second Regiment of Connecticut militia. Joseph W. Davis, a descendant five generations removed of John Davis, of Derby, married Henrietta Newton, and Dewitt Davis is one of the children born of this union.

The Newton family history dates back to 1647, when Roger Newton, who married a daughter of the famous Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of the Connecticut colony, settled at Farmington, Connecticut, to become the first minister of the gospel in that colony. At a later date he went to Milford, Connecticut, and was the second clergyman who located in that place.

Dewitt Davis was born in the town of Woodbridge, a few miles distant from New Haven, January 31, 1833. He was brought up on a farm of the typical New England kind, which could only be made to support a family when industry and economy on the part of all the members of the household were recognized as cardinal virtues. In early boyhood, and until he was about eighteen years of age, his time was divided between farm labor and attendance at the public schools of his native town. Having an ambition to obtain what in those days was termed "a liberal education," he left the farm to become a student at Wesleyan University, and being partially dependent upon his own resources, he taught school at intervals to obtain the means necessary to defray his expenses while in college. Before completing the full college course he quitted the University to become principal of an Academy at Warren, Pennsylvania. He remained at Warren a year, and while there began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. Glenni W. Schofield, who achieved distinction during the war period, as a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, and later as a judge of the court of claims at the national capital. From Warren, Mr. Davis came to Milwaukee at the instance of C. K. Martin, with whom he had been intimately acquainted as

a student at Wesleyan University. Martin, who had come here a year or two earlier, retired at that time from the position of principal of the old Fourth Ward school, and Mr. Davis became his successor. His connection with the city schools in this capacity, continued three years, and at the end of that time he entered the law office of Butler, Buttrick & Cottrill, where he completed the course of study necessary to qualify him for admission to the bar. He was admitted to practice in the fall of 1861, and at once formed a partnership with Hon. Frederick W. Pitkin—at a later date governor of the state of Colorado—under the firm name of Pitkin & Davis. In 1863, Walter S. Carter, who has since achieved unusual distinction as a lawyer in New York city, became a member of the firm, and this co-partnership continued until 1865, when Mr. Pitkin retired from the association. The firm of Carter & Davis continued in existence until 1869, when Mr. Carter withdrew, and Mr. Davis associated with himself as junior partner, James G. Flanders, then a young lawyer of rare promise, who has since fully realized the expectations of his friends. In 1875, Hon. A. R. R. Butler became a member of the firm, the style of which was changed to Butler, Davis & Flanders, and this association continued a year or more, the partnership being dissolved in 1876. Mr. Davis continued the practice alone for a time and then with one or two changes of partners until 1881, when the impairment of his health, resulting from close application to professional work, caused him to retire from active practice. His professional career may be said, therefore, to have covered a period of twenty years, and during that time no member of the Milwaukee bar devoted himself more faithfully and conscientiously to the interests of his clients. A capable, well-read and well-informed lawyer, he was especially successful in the conduct and management of commercial law business, and during the later years of his practice he had a large patronage of this character. Regarded always as a candid, judicious and safe counselor, he took rank among the abler lawyers of the bar also in the careful preparation of his cases and comprehensive knowledge of the law involved in litigation with which he was identified. Honorable in his methods of practice, and courteous in his treatment of his fellow practitioners, his relation to the bar during his long connection with it,

has been such as to leave a pleasing impress upon his professional associates and contemporaries.

In all the other relations of life, as well as in the field of professional labor, his career has been such as to win for him the kindly regard and high esteem of the community with which he has been so long identified. Never an active partisan, he has been a pronounced Republican in his political affiliations since the organization of that party. The first office he ever held was that of member of the School Board in the early sixties, and in 1864 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the general assembly of Wisconsin. He was the only Republican elected to any office of consequence in Milwaukee county that year, and the result was a somewhat flattering testimonial to his personal popularity. At a later date he was prominently mentioned in connection with one of the local judgeships, but the condition of his health at that time prevented him from giving serious consideration to this suggestion of his friends.

As president of the Young Men's Library Association and chairman of the lecture committee for a period of two years, Mr. Davis rendered a valuable service to the city, through his activity in promoting two successful lecture courses which were not only important educational enterprises, but brought to the association considerable funds with which books were purchased for its valuable library which constituted the nucleus of the present public library.

In 1863 Mr. Davis made a unique trip across the Atlantic, sailing from this city on the "Hanover," a vessel built and loaded here. He sailed on this vessel as super cargo and was six weeks making the voyage to Liverpool. After spending some time abroad he came back by steamer, the trip being a most enjoyable one and one to which some historic interest attaches.

During the later years of his life he has devoted much of his time to travel and literature. He is much interested in educational matters and is at present one of the trustees of Milwaukee College.

CHARLES E. DYER first became well-known to the bar of Milwaukee as a judge of the United States District Court, although he had previously practiced his profession many years in a neighboring city, and in the course of his practice had

not infrequently appeared in the courts of this city. He was born in Cicero, Onondaga county, New York, October 5, 1834, and is the son of Dr. Edward G. Dyer, who removed from New York state to Wisconsin in 1839. Dr. Dyer first visited Wisconsin in 1836, when he left Chicago on foot, and following the Indian trail northward along the lake shore, found here and there a white settler who extended to him the hospitality of a primitive homestead. On this trip he slept one night in a settlers' shanty on the bank of Fox river, on the sight of what afterwards became the village of Burlington, in Racine county, and three years later he removed his family to the little settlement which had sprung into existence there. He was the first physician to settle in that community and for many years engaged in the active practice of his profession, becoming widely known among the pioneers of Racine and adjoining counties. His wife was Miss Ann Eliza Morse before her marriage, who came of New England ancestry, her father, William Morse—who resided during the later years of his life in Ohio—having been a native of Massachusetts. Both Dr. and Mrs. Dyer lived to an advanced age, and were witnesses of the wonderful development of the half century following the first settlement of Wisconsin.

As a boy, Charles E. Dyer attended the pioneer schools of the neighborhood in which he grew up, and his course of study in those schools was supplemented by home training and instruction which gave him some knowledge of the higher mathematics and Latin, as well as of the common English branches. When he was sixteen years old he left home and went to Chicago to learn the printers' trade, becoming an apprentice in the office of the *Western Citizen*. At the end of a year he reached the conclusion that he should not be satisfied to follow the printers' business permanently, and went to Sandusky, Ohio, where Rice Harper—a friend of the family, who treated him with much kindness and consideration—was then living. Harper, who was at that time clerk of the Common Pleas Court of Erie county, gave him a clerkship in that office, and while serving in that capacity he acquired his first knowledge of courts and court practices. Naturally a student, he embraced the opportunity afforded him at that time to pursue an advanced course of study during his spare hours, and under

private tutorage familiarized himself with the classics and higher mathematics.

While serving as a printer's apprentice he had acquired a knowledge of stenography, or as it was then called "shorthand writing" and this knowledge he afterward turned to good account in reporting speeches and keeping a record of court proceedings. While he was employed in the county clerk's office he formed the acquaintance of Judge Ebenezer Lane, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, who at one time sat upon the supreme bench of Ohio. Judge Lane took a great interest in the young clerk and advised him to read law, tendering him the use of his own large and well selected library. Acting upon this suggestion he entered the office of Lane, Stone & Lane, of which Judge Lane was at the head, and pursued a course of reading under the special guidance of William G. Lane, son of Judge Ebenezer Lane, upon whom judicial honors were also conferred in later years.

Admitted to the bar in 1857, Mr. Dyer immediately entered into a partnership with Walter F. Stone, later a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and practiced his profession in that state one year. Having a strong liking, however, for Wisconsin he returned to this state in 1859 and established himself in practice at Racine. He made a good impression upon the bar of Racine and in 1860 and 1861 served as city attorney of that city. For several years he practiced successfully alone in Racine, and then formed a co-partnership with Henry F. Fuller, which continued in existence up to the time of his appointment as a judge of the United States Court. In 1867 and in 1868 he served as a member of the legislature of Wisconsin where he distinguished himself as a careful, and conscientious legislator, but prior to the time he took his place upon the district court bench, he had held no judicial position. He had, however, given marked evidence of the judicial cast of his mind, and of such high character and integrity that his appointment to the bench by President Grant commended itself to those who had a knowledge of his attainments and ability.

Beginning in 1875, his term of service as a United States district judge covered a period of thirteen years, and no man ever sat upon the bench in Wisconsin whose judicial acts were more generally approved and commended by both the bar and the public. His well trained mind and

methodical habits had enabled him to perform a prodigious amount of work as a practitioner, and he carried into the examination of causes as a jurist, the same industry and intense application. An accomplished and able lawyer, he left the ranks of practitioners, to achieve distinction as a just and upright judge, and in 1888 resigned his position upon the bench to return again to the practice of his profession.

When he retired from the bench, he accepted the position of general counsel of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he has retained up to the present time and which has left him free to give attention to the betterment of his private fortune.

HUGH RYAN, a prominent member of the Milwaukee bar, belongs to the generation of younger men who have succeeded the pioneer practitioners of this city. He is a son of the eminent lawyer and jurist, Edward G. Ryan, at one time chief justice of Wisconsin, and was born in Racine, Wisconsin, June 14, 1847.

Soon after Mr. Ryan's birth his father became identified with the Milwaukee bar and removed to this city. The son, therefore, grew up here and obtained his early education in the public and private schools, completing it at an eastern educational institution. He studied law with Attorney-General Edsall of Illinois and then went to Kansas, where he was admitted to the bar in 1873. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

He practiced law for a short time in Kansas, and during that time served as prosecuting attorney of Rooks county. He came to Milwaukee in 1876, and entered the law office of Hon. Luther Dixon—who had just retired from the chief justiceship of Wisconsin—and began his practice in this city in that connection. In 1878 he was appointed a court commissioner and has ever since acted in that capacity, being engaged also in the general practice of his profession. Like his distinguished father, he has had something of a fondness for journalism, and for some time was associate editor of the Milwaukee *Commercial Times*.

AMOS A. L. SMITH, who became a member of the Milwaukee bar in 1874, commenced the study of law in Chicago, but completed his studies in this city, and began the practice of his profession here. A native son of Wisconsin, he was born at Appleton, September 8, 1849. His father,

Reeder Smith, as agent of Amos A. Lawrence of Boston—who purchased from the government the land on which the city of Appleton has since been built—was the founder of Appleton, became one of the first settlers there, and the son was the first white child born in the new town. The elder Smith was a man of character and ability, who was for many years a conspicuous citizen of Wisconsin, prominently identified with various important pioneer enterprises.

A. A. L. Smith was brought up in Appleton, and after attending the public schools of the city in early boyhood, was fitted for college in Lawrence University. In the fall of 1869 he entered Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and after taking the full classical course was graduated from that institution in the class of 1872. As a student he ranked high among his associates and gave promise of the success which he has since achieved in professional life.

In addition to the prescribed course of study, in which he manifested a marked fondness for the classics, he took several special studies in the department of engineering, edited the college paper two years, and was conspicuous among the under graduates of the university for his readiness in debate and his literary ability. The first prizes for oratory and English composition were awarded him in the last year of his course, and he left the university as one of the "honor men" of his class.

Immediately after his graduation he became connected with the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as a traveling correspondent, and a few months later was made a member of the editorial staff of that paper. For two years he was engaged in reportorial and editorial work, and it was while thus employed that he began the study of law. The editorial rooms of the *Inter-Ocean* were in close proximity to the law office of the late Hon. J. Y. Scammon who was the founder, and at that time proprietor of the paper. Mr. Scammon's large law library was opened to him through the courtesy and kindness of its owner and there Mr. Smith began fitting himself for the practice of law. Having pursued a thorough and systematic course of reading, he came to Milwaukee in 1874, completed his studies, and was admitted to the bar the same year. His introduction to the bar and active professional work was through the law office of Carpenter & Murphy, which he entered at the solic-

tation of the late senator Matt Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter was then absent much of the time attending to his official duties in Washington, and the young attorney was given an opportunity to participate actively in the preparation of cases and the conduct of litigation in which the firm was retained. That he had admirable qualifications for the calling to which he had chosen to devote himself, soon became apparent to the public, and when he began the practice of law, two years later, on his own account, the business which came to him within a few months, was of sufficient volume to give him a prominent place among his professional associates. He left the office of Carpenter & Murphy in 1876, when Senator Carpenter returned to Milwaukee at the close of his first term in the United States Senate, to resume the active practice of his profession—and rented the office and library of Judge E. G. Ryan, who was then holding the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Before he had practiced alone a year, however, he was invited by Senator Carpenter and Winfield Smith to join them in a co-partnership, under the firm name and style of Carpenter & Smiths. He accepted the invitation and the partnership thus formed continued in existence until terminated by the death of the distinguished head of the firm in 1881. His partnership with Winfield Smith was continued several years until he became associated with Hon. James G. Jenkins, now U. S. Circuit Judge, and Gen. F. C. Winkler, under the firm name of Jenkins, Winkler & Smith. When Judge Jenkins donned the judicial ermine Messrs. James G. Flanders, Edward P. Vilas and E. H. Bottum entered the firm and the gentlemen named composed the present noted law firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas.

Ever since his admission to the bar, the professional associations of Mr. Smith have been with the leading lawyers of Milwaukee, and no one of the younger members of the bar has sustained more intimate relations to the men who have been recognized leaders among their professional brethren. For many years he was the trusted confidant and personal friend of Matt Carpenter, and his relations with other distinguished members of the bar have been and continue to be of the same character. These associations have been mutually advantageous, the older lawyers finding in the keen, alert, vigilant and active young lawyer

a valuable assistant, and he profiting in turn by their wisdom and experience. During the twenty years of his practice he has been identified with as large a proportion of the important litigation occurring within that period, as any lawyer now in active practice at the bar of this city, and under all circumstances has acquitted himself in such a way as to commend him to courts, juries, and clients. With natural ability of a high order and scholarly attainments, he has combined a strict regard for professional obligations and close application to professional duties, and the result has been to establish his reputation as a lawyer of broad capacity, admirably equipped for the general practice in which he is engaged. He belongs to the class of lawyers who become devotees to their profession and although interested in politics as a Republican of pronounced views, he has evinced no desire for either the honors or emoluments of office holding, and has been a public man only in the sense that successful lawyers come to be looked upon as public men.

To the indulgence of a natural fondness for literature and art, Mr. Smith has devoted a large share of the time which could be spared from the exacting duties of his profession, and is not less conspicuous among his contemporaries at the bar, for his cultivated tastes and broad general knowledge, than for his ability as an attorney and counselor. His private library is one of the finest and most extensive in the state, and he has twice been elected as a trustee of Milwaukee College for Women.

Mr. Smith was married in 1874 to Miss Francis Louise Brown of Chicago, a lady whose accomplishments and domestic graces have made his home life as happy as his professional life has been successful.

HENRY J. KILLILEA, came to the Milwaukee bar in 1885, and at the end of ten years of active practice has taken a place among the leading lawyers of the city and state. Like two or three other members of the local bar who have achieved professional distinction, he is a native son of Wisconsin, having been born in the town of Poygan, Winnebago county, June 30, 1863. His father, Mathew Killilea, and his mother—who before her marriage was Miss Mary Muray—were born in Ireland, and came to Wisconsin in 1849. They were worthy pioneers of Winnebago county, settling in what was then practically a wilderness.



Henry B. Killilea

and carving out of the forests of that region the farm upon which they still continue to reside.

As a boy, Henry James Killilea—as he was christened by his parents—was an apt pupil, fond of books and the local debating societies, and gave early evidence of the fact that the bent of his mind was toward the law. Until he was twelve years of age he attended the country schools and after that he was sent to the graded schools of Winneconne and still later to the Normal school at Oshkosh where he was fitted for college. When not in school he did his share of work on the farm and his home training was always of the kind which inculcates the idea that industry is a cardinal virtue. After completing his preparatory course of study at the Oshkosh Normal School he taught school for a time at Clay Banks, in Door county, and for two years thereafter taught what is now the Oakwood High School, at Oakwood, Wisconsin. As an educator he was thorough, competent and entirely successful. Although he liked the work, it was never his intention to continue teaching, but like many others he used it as a stepping stone to the profession for which he had determined to fit himself. A spirit of independence led him to prefer that his higher education should be acquired through his own efforts, although his parents were in full sympathy with his aims and purposes and by no means averse to supplying needed funds.

In the fall of 1882 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and remained there until he had completed his law studies, graduating from that institution in the class of 1885. While in college he was a close student, and at the same time was conspicuous for his devotion to college sports. Active in all kinds of athletics, he was captain of a college foot-ball team, an enthusiastic patron of the gymnasium, and a warm advocate of the importance of physical culture. Leaving the university well equipped physically and mentally for the professional work upon which he proposed to enter, he came at once to Milwaukee, and in the summer of 1885 began the practice of law, forming a co-partnership with Paul M. Weil. This partnership was dissolved in 1887 and later he formed a partnership with Oscar Foebing, the firm thus constituted building up in a comparatively short time a very large and lucrative practice. At the outset of his career as a practitioner

Mr. Killilea demonstrated his signal ability as a trial lawyer. For several years he gave a large share of his attention to criminal practice, and it is doubtful if any lawyer who has practiced at the Milwaukee bar has been more uniformly successful than has he, in the management of this class of cases. Admirable tact, good judgment and thorough knowledge of the law involved in cases at bar have been notable among his characteristics as a lawyer, and as an advocate of peculiar power and effectiveness in addressing a jury he has few equals among the younger members of the Wisconsin bar. A clear reasoner, he addresses himself, in his arguments, to material points and wastes no time on matters immaterial to the issues involved. Jealous of the interests of clients and absolutely fearless in defense of their rights, quick to perceive the bearing of a proposition or the trend of evidence, he is no less skillful and resourceful as an examiner than he is forceful and eloquent as an advocate.

While he has been remarkably successful as a criminal lawyer he has also built up a large general practice, and as a counselor and advisor has steadily grown in popular favor. As one of the attorneys of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company he has entered a field of practice which gives a broad scope to his abilities, and as a corporation lawyer he promises to be no less successful than he has been in other branches of the practice.

Devoting himself conscientiously to his profession, sparing himself no effort to promote the interests of clients and to broaden his knowledge of jurisprudence, he has declined official preferment but at the same time has taken an active interest in politics. A Democrat in his partisan affiliations, he has helped to formulate the principles and policies of his party in local and state campaigns for some years past, and has also not infrequently taken a prominent part in the conduct of the party campaigns. For three years he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and served three years also as chairman of the Milwaukee County Central Committee, proving himself as capable and sagacious as a political leader as he is successful as a lawyer. The only public office which he has allowed himself to hold is that of member of the Milwaukee School Board, to which he was appointed in 1892 for a term of three years. He was one of the

organizers of the West Side Bank, in 1894, and is now one of the directors of that bank.

Genial in manner, frank and outspoken, and as fond of all kinds of sports now as in his college days, Mr. Killilea has a peculiarly happy faculty of making and retaining friends among all classes of people, and at thirty-two years of age his professional, social and political future may be said to be full of promise.

He was married, in 1888, to Miss Louise M. Meinderman, who was born in Michigan, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1888.

GERRY W. HAZELTON came to the bar of Milwaukee in 1875, as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Of mingled English and Scotch extraction, the ancestors of Mr. Hazelton were among the early settlers of New Hampshire, and his father, grandfather, and great grand father were natives of the town of Chester, where he was born in 1829. His father, William Hazelton, was a merchant of Chester, and his mother was Miss Mercy J. Cochrane, of New Boston, New Hampshire, before her marriage.

Gerry Whiting Hazelton spent his boyhood in Chester, attending first the common schools of that town, and later the academy at Derry, New Hampshire. He was also for a time a pupil of Prof. Crosby, a well-known educator of Nashua, New Hampshire. In 1848 he went to Amsterdam, New York, where he began the study of law with his uncle, Hon. Clark B. Cochrane, one of the leading lawyers of New York state, who at a later date served with distinction in Congress. While reading law Mr. Hazelton continued his classical studies under private tutorship, and acquired an education which admirably fitted him for the profession in which he has since been so eminently successful.

Admitted to the bar in 1852, he shortly afterward formed a partnership with Hon. S. P. Heath, of Amsterdam, where he was engaged in practice until 1856, when he came to Wisconsin. Prior to his coming West, in 1855, he was married to Miss Martha L. Squire, of Amsterdam, New York. Upon his arrival here he located in Columbus, and soon became well and favorably known as a member of the bar of Columbia county, and prominent also as a participant in the important

political discussions and movements of the period immediately preceding the war.

In 1860 he was elected to the state senate, to take rank at once as one of the able and sagacious members of that body. When the senate was organized he was chosen president *pro tem*, and being re-elected to the same office at the extra session following the death of Gov. Harvey, became *ex-officio* lieutenant governor of the state. He served also during the first session as a member of the Judiciary Committee and as chairman of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions. During the second regular session of the legislature he held the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations and again served as president *pro tem*. At the end of his legislative term which had covered the greater part of the war period, and had made him a participant in formulating much of the important legislation rendered necessary by the exigencies of war, he declined re-election to the senate and returned to the practice of law. In 1864 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Columbia county, and while holding this position he was tendered and accepted the position of collector of internal revenue for the second collection district of Wisconsin. The fact that he was a government official did not, however, prevent him from criticizing the erratic reconstruction policy of President Andrew Johnson, and as a result he was removed from the office of internal revenue collector, after serving something less than a year.

In 1869 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Wisconsin—which then included the entire state—and served in this capacity until January of 1871, when he resigned his office to become a member of the Forty-second Congress. He was elected to Congress in 1870 from the Second District, then composed of Columbia, Rock, Dane and Jefferson counties.

As a member of the National House of Representatives his record was alike creditable to himself and his constituency, and the portion of the state which he represented has had no more able representative in Congress and none more watchful of the interests of the people of that section of the commonwealth. In 1872 he brought forward a matter in which the people of the Fox river and Wisconsin river districts were deeply interested, and sought to

secure government aid in the improvement of those streams, supporting the project in a speech which attracted at the time much attention. He also interested himself actively during the sessions of that congress in the effort made to secure the repeal of the National bankrupt law of that era, which as then administered he believed to be inimical to the interests of both the creditor and debtor classes. He introduced a bill repealing the law which passed the house by more than a two-thirds vote but failed of passage in the senate. The agitation of the matter at that time, had however, the effect of bringing about later a modification of the law with a material reduction of the fees and costs incident to its administration.

In the reapportionment of the state into Congressional districts following the census of 1870, Sauk county was substituted for Rock county in the second district. In this district Mr. Hazelton was renominated by acclamation and was elected to the Forty-third Congress by a majority which demonstrated that his services had been eminently satisfactory to his constituency. While serving in this Congress he acquired special prominence as a member of the House Committee on Elections. In dealing with two contested election cases which came to the House from West Virginia, Mr. Hazelton differed from the chairman and a majority of the committee concerning certain questions of law involved in the contests, and submitted a minority report signed only by himself and one other member of the committee. The discussion of the reports was participated in by the ablest lawyers of the House of Representatives, and the position taken by Mr. Hazelton was sustained by a large majority when a vote was reached. As a member of this committee he also caused the House to take cognizance for the first time of the fact that the sitting in that body of a polygamous mormon delegate from Utah territory was a matter which should receive attention and consideration at its hands. He offered and secured the adoption of a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the case of George Q. Cannon who had openly and defiantly upheld the system of polygamy, and although action under the resolution was postponed and its purpose defeated, it had the effect of stimulating Congress in the action which has finally resulted in the practical extinction of polygamous marriages in the territo-

ries of the United States. Mr. Hazelton's efforts to improve transportation facilities between the East and West, his bill to reduce the number of hours of labor for street railway employes in the District of Columbia, and other measures which he proposed and supported also attracted marked attention, and caused him to be recognized as an able, conscientious and influential legislator. At the close of his second term in Congress he resumed the practice of law, but was not allowed to remain long in private life. Without soliciting the distinction, he was tendered the position of United States District Attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, by President Grant, and accepting the office he removed to Milwaukee and entered upon the discharge of his official duties in August of 1875. Through successive reappointments he held this office until 1885, when he retired to make way for a Democratic successor appointed by President Cleveland. Since that time he has held no public office and has given his entire time and attention to the practice of law, from which he never allowed himself to be entirely divorced while in public life. He came to the bar of Milwaukee with an untarnished record as a public man and an enviable reputation as a lawyer of high character and ability, and nearly twenty years of active practice in this city, has served to increase the respect and esteem entertained for him both by the bar and the general public. An able and eloquent advocate he has been conspicuous in all parts of the state also as a public speaker on political issues and other themes of public moment. At the laying of the corner stone of the Exposition building he was selected to deliver the address on behalf of the directors, and also delivered notable addresses on the occasion of the Garfield Memorial ceremonies in this city, at the unveiling of the Washington statue, and at the centenary celebration of 1889.

W. C. WILLIAMS. "The jurisdiction of the court of the state in which an indictment is found is not impaired by the manner in which the accused is brought before it." This was the important principle laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of "Cook, appellant, vs. Hart, sheriff," an action which attracted much attention among the legal fraternity three years ago, and the outcome of which was a professional triumph for W. C. Williams, one of the leading members of the Milwaukee bar. Cook

was a banker at Juneau, Dodge county, Wisconsin, who was charged with having violated the statutes by receiving a deposit knowing that his bank was insolvent. Mr. Williams was engaged to assist District Attorney Lewis, of Dodge county, in the prosecution of the case. Cook was arrested in Chicago on a requisition from the Governor of Wisconsin. He secured counsel and made a desperate struggle to avoid being brought home for trial. There was a technical contest in a state court at Chicago, resulting in an order by Judge Baker turning him over to the sheriff of Dodge county. The case before Judge Baker had been dragging for several months, and the prosecution knew that as soon as it was decided there would be a race to get out a writ of habeas corpus in the United States court. Mr. Williams was on the ground with the sheriff, and by his direction Cook was promptly placed in a carriage, in charge of the sheriff, who was told to drive as hard as he could and get his prisoner into Wisconsin. Cook's attorneys had not been idle. The carriage had barely started when a United States deputy marshal with a writ of habeas corpus appeared. Then followed an exciting chase, which would probably have resulted in favor of the prisoner had not a bridge opened just after the sheriff's carriage had passed over, which held the pursuing deputy long enough to enable the sheriff with his prisoner to get out of reach. When Cook had been returned to Dodge county and held for trial, his attorneys secured a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Circuit Court in the eastern district of Wisconsin. Judge Jenkins, finding that Cook had been held for trial, sent him back to Dodge county and set a day for a hearing on the writ. When the day came the points at issue were elaborately discussed before Judges Jenkins and Gresham. Both Judges concurred in holding that there was a distinction between bringing a prisoner from a foreign country and bringing him from one state to another, and Cook was remanded to Dodge county for trial. Then his attorneys took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, setting up the claim that the court at Dodge county had no jurisdiction, because he had been brought before it from another state by force.

In the Cook case the abilities of Mr. Williams were exerted to enforce against an accused banker the penalties of the law. More recently, in the case of John B. Koetting, his services were enlisted

on the other side. Koetting was the cashier of the wrecked South Side Savings Bank of Milwaukee. He had left the city the night before its doors were closed, and was subsequently brought back from Denver on a requisition. Several indictments against him had been returned by the grand jury which was then in session. He was held in ten thousand dollars bail, which he furnished on the night of his arrival, and was immediately rearrested on another complaint, his bail being fixed at five thousand dollars. This also was furnished, after which he again left the city, going to New Mexico, where he was followed by a deputy sheriff with one of his bondsmen, who induced him to come back. His trial, which occurred after several continuances, took place in January, 1894, lasting two weeks. District Attorney Hammel had charged him with receiving money at the South Side Savings Bank on deposit and for safe keeping when he ought to have known that the bank was insolvent. Judge Clementson presided, an affidavit of prejudice having been filed against Judge Wallber. Ex-Congressman R. M. La Follette had been engaged to assist the prosecution. The defense was conducted by Mr. Williams. Koetting was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. But Mr. Williams, who from the first had made a determined fight for his client, carried the case up to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and secured an order for a new trial, on the ground that there had been no evidence to sustain the verdict. While the complaint alleged that the defendant had received the money on deposit and for safe keeping, the testimony adduced at the trial had shown merely that it was a general deposit, and there was, therefore, no evidence warranting conviction. Other indictments which had been found against the prisoner having been made on the same ground, they all went down under this decision. In December the district attorney filed a new information. There was a continuance of legal skirmishing until May, 1895, when Koetting, of his own will, against the advice of his attorneys, and in their absence, went before the court and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment at Waupun for five years.

In litigation growing out of the celebrated Mead murder trial in Waupaca county, Mr. Williams bore a prominent part. He was attorney for Editor Gordon, who was sued for libel alleged

to be contained in publications referring to the murder. The libel suit began in 1891, and when the murder trial occurred in the following year, the proceedings against Gordon were dropped. In the perjury case growing out of the trial Mr. Williams was retained for the prosecution, and secured the conviction of the defendant, who was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of seven years.

Mr. Williams was conspicuous in the galaxy of talented counsel who defended Robert Luscombe in July, 1895, when the latter was tried for killing his brother-in-law, Emil Sanger, and acquitted on the ground that the deed was committed in self-defense.

While district attorney of Milwaukee county, an office that he held for two terms, the first of which began in 1880, Mr. Williams won a reputation for vigor and astuteness that made his name a terror to evil-doers. His prosecution of the famous riot cases, growing out of the labor troubles of 1886, was one of the noteworthy events of this period of his career. An episode of these trials was the surprise which he prepared for N. S. Murphey, the leading attorney for the defense. Judge Mallory, of the Municipal Court, had used language in a speech at a banquet of the Merchants' Association which the counsel for the defense construed as an expression of opinion, and on the morning set for the trial they sprang an affidavit of prejudice and called for a change of venue. This was promptly met by Mr. Williams, who had made the discovery that a law for the Circuit Court applied to the Municipal Court, which permitted the calling in of an outside judge. Instead of being taken to another court, as the defendant's counsel desired, the trial proceeded in the Municipal Court before Judge Sloan, who was called in for the purpose, the necessary papers having been prepared by Mr. Williams to meet the emergency, which his intuition had led him to foresee and which his knowledge of the statutes had enabled him to provide for. The course which he then pointed out has been followed in similar cases since that time.

This is not a biography. It is merely a sketch. The incidents that have been cited are only a few out of many that might be marshaled to indicate the fertile originality and the brilliant readiness of one of the ablest members of a bar which has become celebrated for able men.

Mr. Williams was born in the town of Darien, Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 7th day of April, 1852. He received his elementary schooling at that place, and subsequently attended Ripon College, coming in 1870 to Milwaukee where he gained his first acquaintance with the science of law under the tutelage of Senator Matt H. Carpenter, in the office of Carpenter & Murphey. Later he read law in the office of Butler & Winkler, and was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1872-3. His first partnership for the practice of his profession was entered into in 1873, the firm name being Williams & Merrill. After the dissolution of this firm he practiced alone for a time, and in 1878 became associated with ex-Mayor A. R. R. Butler, in the firm of Butler, Williams & Butler. Later he formed a partnership with Eugene S. Elliott, under the style of Williams & Elliott. His present partner is Albert B. May, the firm name being Williams & May.

Mr. Williams is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and in 1884 was grand chancellor of that order in this state. He has been actively identified with the fraternal insurance organizations. He is a lover of literature, and his scholarly tastes add not a little to the adornment of his forensic style, though his success at the bar is less dependent upon eloquence, in which he has abundant gifts, than upon his wonderful resources of technical knowledge and his marvelous readiness in its application. His knowledge of men, and his impassioned, earnest speech, give him enormous power before a jury. Now and then he finds time to appear upon the platform as a lecturer. His address at Ripon College, in which he expounded the law of Moses as the foundation of all law, was commented upon by competent critics with marked respect. Not as a seeker for office, but as a citizen mindful of the demands of citizenship in a republic, Mr. Williams has always taken an active interest in politics. His wide acquaintance and his talent for practical management have more than once in state conventions enabled him to make combinations that nobody else could overturn, and the Republicans, with whom he has always worked, recognize him as an influential member of their party. With reference to his private character, it is sufficient to say that a generous disposition and engaging manners are among his noteworthy traits, and that he takes much delight in the society of his family.

ELIAS H. BOTTUM began the practice of law in this city in 1873, and has ever since been one of the most active members of the bar. He was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, February 28, 1850, and grew up in a quiet farming community, in the heart of the picturesque Champlain valley. The Bottum family history in America dates back to 1647, when two brothers of that name emigrated from England and settled at Saybrook, Connecticut. For a century or more thereafter, the descendants of these two colonists settled mainly in Connecticut and Massachusetts, but among the first settlers of Vermont was the great-grandfather of Elias H. Bottum, who removed from Lanesborough, Massachusetts, to the Green Mountain state, settling at Shaftsbury in Bennington county. One of the grandsons of the Vermont pioneer was Elias S. Bottum, who married Mary M. Hoyt, a highly educated and accomplished woman, daughter of Rev. Otto S. Hoyt, a well-known clergyman of the Congregational Church. A prosperous farmer of the intelligent New England type, Elias S. Bottum was the owner of a large tract of land in Addison county, which had been in possession of the family since 1750. Elias H. Bottum, his son, was born and brought up on this farm, leaving the old homestead for the first time when sent away to fit himself for college.

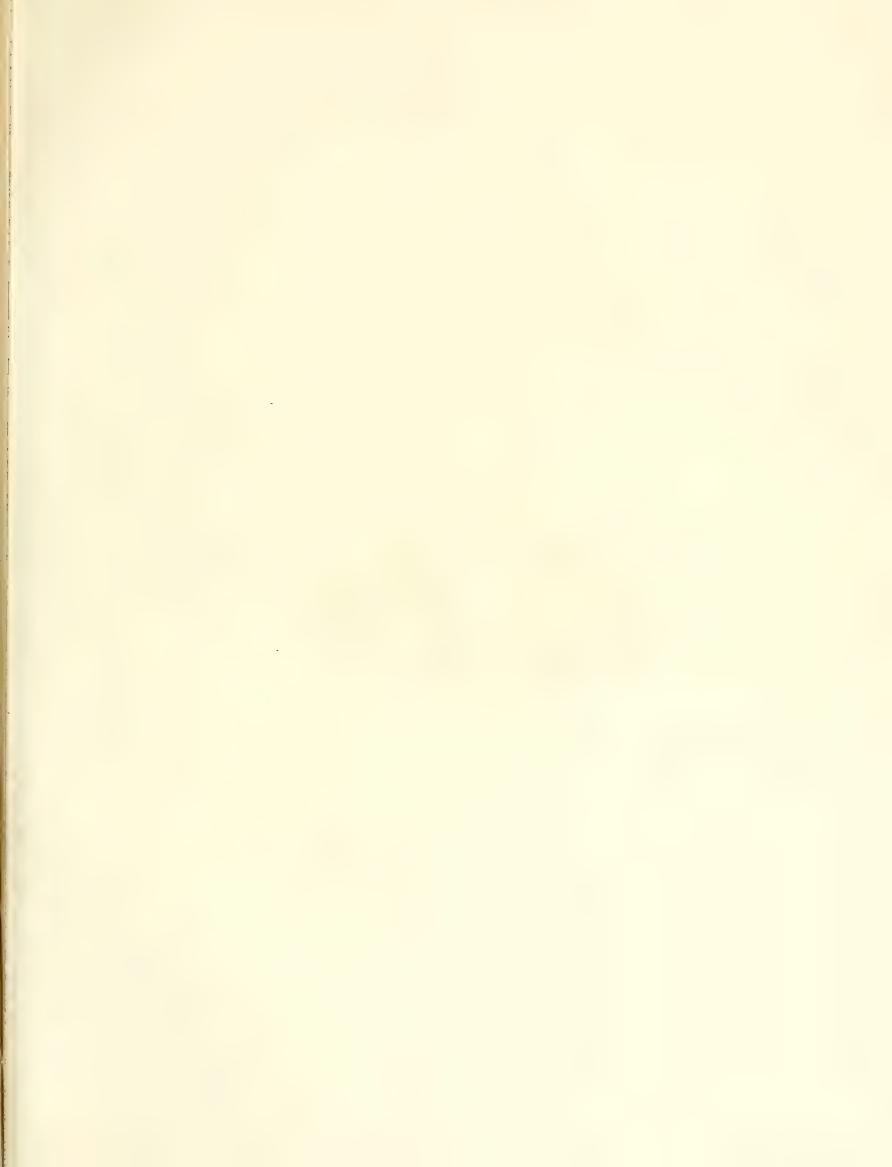
In early childhood he was not strong physically, and not only was unable to attend school much of the time, but found the solitary reading and study to which he was strongly inclined, discouraged by his elders. Notwithstanding the fact that he labored under some disadvantages, he made fair progress in his studies, and the improved condition of his health after he was fifteen years of age, enabled him to apply himself so closely that he soon made up for the time lost in his early boyhood. He was fitted for college in Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, New Hampshire, and then entered Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vermont, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1871.

Immediately after his graduation he went to New York city and began reading law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, the firm being then as now one of the most notable in the United States for the high character and distinguished ability of the lawyers composing it. The duties of a position which he had obtained in this

office, proved to be too exacting, however, to allow him to devote as much time as he desired to study, and after a short time he went to Washington, D. C., where he obtained a clerkship in the government Bureau of Education. While thus employed he continued his law studies in Columbia Law School and took his degree from that institution in 1873. The two years which he spent in Washington were two years of hard work and close application, a consequence of which was that Mr. Bottum found his health somewhat impaired, immediately after his admission to the bar. For the purpose of regaining his health, and perhaps also with a view to seeking out a place to locate and practice his profession, he planned a trip to the northwest, in the course of which he visited Milwaukee.

Charmed with the place and satisfied with the opportunities which it seemed to offer for the successful practice of law, he opened an office here and applied himself diligently to the task of establishing himself at the bar. He entered upon the practice, cherishing no illusions of a royal road to success, and prepared to strive assiduously for the favor of courts and clients. In a comparatively short time he had impressed himself upon the bar and the public, as an earnest, conscientious, and capable young lawyer, who spared no effort to conduct to a successful issue the litigation with which he became identified as counsel. In 1878 he entered into a co-partnership with James G. Flanders—also of New England antecedents—and the professional association thus begun, has continued up to the present time, the large business which they built up being merged into that of the present firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas.

In the earlier years of his professional life Mr. Bottum engaged in general practice, and may still be termed a general practitioner in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but in later years much of his time and attention have been given to patent cases, which have constituted an important feature of his practice. To this branch of the practice he has given the most careful consideration and has taken rank among the able patent lawyers of the Western bar. His methods of practice have been of that character which commends them especially to the business public, inclined always to become impatient with the delays and technicalities of the law. Believing it to





W. B. Chapman

be the duty of a lawyer to relieve his clients as far as possible of the burdens of litigation, and to reach results by the shortest and most direct route, he has been unusually successful in adjusting differences and disentangling complications growing out of commercial and other transactions. Business matters have been considered by him always from a business, as well as a legal, standpoint, and the aid of courts invoked only to facilitate the adjustment of differences in a business-like way, the best interests of his client being all the time uppermost in his mind. While manifesting always a willingness to make reasonable concessions rather than engage in prolonged litigation, those opposed to him in legal controversies have found him prepared to make stubborn defense of the rights of clients if occasion required, and knowledge of this fact has had much to do with facilitating the settlements of cases which have become notable features of his practice.

H. A. J. UPHAM, younger of the two sons of Hon. Don A. J. Upham, has succeeded his father as a member of the Milwaukee bar, and maintains the prominence of a name long a familiar and honored one in this connection. Born in this city, August 14, 1853, Horace Alonzo Jaques Upham belongs to the generation of young men who have been called upon to shoulder important responsibilities bequeathed to them by the pioneers who were their immediate predecessors. He received his early education in the schools of Milwaukee and then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He graduated from that institution in 1875, and upon his return to Milwaukee immediately began the study of law, first in the office of Wilson Graham and afterward in the office of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler, Judge James G. Jenkins, now on the United States Circuit Court bench, being at that time the senior member of the firm. Admitted to the bar in 1877, he became identified two years later with one of the oldest law firms in the city, that of Wells & Brigham. In 1852 Charles K. Wells and Jerome R. Brigham formed a co-partnership which had been in existence twenty-seven years when Mr. Upham entered the firm as junior partner, and the firm name was changed to Wells, Brigham & Upham. With an established reputation as capable and successful lawyers in general practice, the members of this firm have become noted as safe, conservative and candid counselors, and espe-

cially successful in litigation where large interests and difficult questions have been involved; and when Mr. Upham entered the firm he took at once an active part in the important matters of which it had charge. Real estate, commercial and corporation law, as well as the care of estates, the guardianship of trust funds, and watchfulness of financial investments of clients, are all parts of the practice of this firm, and in the conduct and management of the affairs committed to his charge Mr. Upham has evinced the tact, good judgment and business ability of a capable man of affairs, as well as the care and conservatism of a well equipped and thoroughly competent lawyer.

Among the suits commenced by Mr. Upham is the one of Hawley vs. Tesch, which has been prosecuted by Mr. Upham for the past eight years, and in which judgment has been recently entered, and in which he has been successful. This suit has become noted on account of a large amount of property involved and the fact that as a result of the litigation the clients of Mr. Upham have not only won their lawsuit but also recovered their property. (See volumes seventy-two and eighty-eight of the Wisconsin Reports.) By means of this litigation the heirs of Cyrus Hawley recovered four hundred thousand dollars worth of property, none of which would they have ever enjoyed except for the successful prosecution of this suit.

Mr. Upham is in full sympathy with progressive movements of all kinds, and has contributed in many ways to the advancement of business enterprises of various kinds, and also to the advancement of social, moral and other reforms. He was married in 1889 to Miss Mary Lydia Greene, daughter of Thomas A. Greene, one of the older merchants, and for many years one of the best known citizens of Milwaukee.

GEORGE E. SUTHERLAND has been a member of the Milwaukee bar since 1886, and before that time he had appeared not infrequently in the courts of this city and county, as a practitioner, having been for a dozen years or more prominently identified with the bar of a neighboring city. Successful as a lawyer and highly esteemed as a citizen, the later years of his life have not been eventful in the ordinary acceptance of that term, but interesting incidents in plenty crowded themselves into his earlier life.

Of Scotch descent he was born in Otsego

county, New York, September 14, 1843, a son of Samuel Sutherland, whose grandfather came to this country to escape the political persecutions to which he had been subjected in his native land. Left a half orphan when he was six years of age, by the death of his mother, for several years thereafter George Eaton Sutherland was without a permanent home, being cared for first by one relative and then by another, and deprived by force of circumstances, in large part, of the educational and other advantages of a well regulated home and parental training. Having learned to read, however, he pursued, in a desultory way a course of study which gave him a knowledge of many things of which children ordinarily know nothing, displaying a marked fondness for the speeches and orations of public men and acquiring a familiarity with this class of literature which would have done credit to a much older person.

When he was eleven years of age he went to live with Andrew Sutherland, an older brother, who was then a teacher in the public schools of Norwich, Connecticut. It was at that time that his systematic education began, and it continued for two years, under the direction of his brother, in Norwich. At the end of that time, in 1855, he removed with his brother's family to Waukau, Wisconsin, and for the next three years he divided his time between farm labor and attendance at school. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of sixteen years, he went back to New York state, and taught school two winters near his old home, attending West Winfield Academy during the summer months of the same years. He was in New York state when the Civil War began and in the early fall of 1862 enlisted in Company "A" of the First New York Light Artillery Regiment. His regiment went into camp at Albany and from there was sent to Washington to aid in defending the capital. In the summer of 1863 Company "A," which was known as the "Bates" Battery, was on duty much of the time in Pennsylvania where its presence was thought to be necessary to quell riotous uprisings and other demonstrations growing out of the "drafts" of that year. While stationed in Philadelphia young Sutherland embraced an opportunity to attend a military school in that city, and as a result acquired a thorough knowledge of military science and tactics. He then appeared before an examining board in Washington and as

the result of the examination received a captain's commission, signed by President Lincoln on the 22nd of July, 1864. Immediately thereafter he was sent to Kentucky to recruit colored troops, and a little later was placed in command of a detachment of colored soldiers and assigned to duty as post commander, at Eddyville, Kentucky. He arrived at Eddyville about midnight of October 12th, and before he had time to take a survey of the situation the garrison was attacked by the Confederates. After a short but sharp engagement in which Capt. Sutherland was severely wounded, the Unionist force surrendered. Carried to a hotel, rebel surgeons made a pretense of dressing his wound, feeling apparently that fortune had favored them in throwing into their hands a "Yankee Captain," to be experimented upon. Half dead from the torture which he had experienced while in the hands of the surgeons, he was rescued when the town was recaptured a few hours later by Federal troops, and carried aboard a Union gunboat. Sent from there to a hospital at Clarksville, Tennessee, his wound, and an attack of typhoid fever, disabled him for three months. After his recovery he served as post commander of Caseyville and also of Owensboro, Kentucky. For a time he was commissary of subsistence at Smithland, Kentucky, and served also as a member of the military commission and court martial which sat, first at Camp Nelson and later at Lexington. His services commended him to his superior officers who recommended him for promotion, but the close of the war was at hand and on the 26th of November, 1865, he was mustered out of the services.

Returning to Wisconsin, he entered at once upon the work of fitting himself for a professional career by becoming a student in the preparatory department of Ripon College. He completed his sophomore year in that institution, and in the fall of 1868 went to Amherst College. Entering as a member of the junior class he was graduated from Amherst as one of the "honor men" of the class of 1870. During his summer vacations he studied law with Judge Willard of Utica, New York, and after his graduation completed his law studies at Columbia Law School.

Soon after his admission to the bar in 1871, he married Miss Adela Merrell of Kirkland, New York, a sister of president Merrell of Ripon College, and established his home in Ripon, where

he began the practice of his profession. There he served as city attorney two years, and also as chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. In 1874 he removed to Fond du Lac, forming a partnership with David Taylor, which continued until Judge Taylor was made a judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. He was in active practice in Fond du Lac up to the time of his removal to Milwaukee, and was looked upon as one of the leaders of the bar in that portion of the state.

When he came to Milwaukee, in 1886, he formed a partnership with Joshua Stark and became identified at once with much of the important litigation in the local courts. That he was a well-seasoned, capable and resourceful lawyer, soon became apparent to his professional brethren, and his subsequent career at the bar of this city has advanced him to a prominent position among the able and successful lawyers of the state. The case of *Beam vs. Kimberley*, celebrated throughout the state, which was conducted by him to a successful issue in the Supreme Court, brought to him much more than local renown, and along with other cases of note increased his prestige and widened the circle of his clients.

Thorough in the preparation of cases, his ability to take care of the interests of clients in the trial of causes has been no less notable as a feature of his practice. Avoiding entirely what may be termed the pyrotechnics of advocacy, he has had a happy faculty of putting himself *en rapport* with courts and juries, and presenting his arguments in such a way as to make them forceful and effective, and few members of the bar of this city have been more uniformly successful as trial lawyers.

An ardent Republican in politics, Mr. Sutherland has always interested himself actively in promoting the success of his party, and while residing in Fond du Lac he served with distinction in the state senate and filled the office of postmaster of that city. While serving as senator he was chairman of a committee appointed to investigate the state hospital for insane, and the result of the investigation was a report proposing radical reforms in the conduct of such institutions, which attracted much attention. The suggestions of the committee were embodied in a bill prepared and introduced into the legislature by Mr. Sutherland, and the passage of this measure gave to the state of Wisconsin a system of gov-

ernment for its charitable and penal institutions which has since been adopted in many other states. An active member of the Loyal Legion, he has been commander of the department of Wisconsin, and in social and religious circles has been no less prominent and popular than in his profession. A member of Plymouth Church, and for repeated terms president of its Board of Trustees, he has been influential in the counsels and zealous in the work of the Congregational Church, and as president of the Congregational Club of Wisconsin, is one of the most widely known laymen of that denomination in the state.

JEDD P. C. COTTRILL for many years a brilliant member of the Wisconsin bar was born in Montpelier, Vermont, April 15, 1832. The name indicates the Irish origin of the family but several generations antecedent to that to which J. P. C. Cottrill belonged, had been residents of New England. Mr. Cottrill's father was Mahlon Cottrill, who was for many years a conspicuous figure in the conduct and management of various semi-public enterprises. Before the advent of railroads he was the owner of an extensive line of stage coaches which ran in and out of Montpelier and was also the proprietor of one of the noted old-time hostleries of that city. He was a man of broad executive ability, whose operations covered a wide field, and in later years he was largely interested in stage lines radiating from Kansas City, Missouri, in which city he died in 1864. His wife was Catharine (Couch) Cottrill who was of English ancestry.

The son was carefully educated, being fitted for college in one of the academies of Montpelier and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1852. After his graduation he taught school for a time and then studied law. Upon being admitted to the bar he began the practice of his profession in Montpelier and remained there until 1855, when he came to Milwaukee, where he practiced law continuously—with the exception of the three years, between 1867 and 1870, during which time he was in practice in New York city—until the illness which resulted in his death compelled his retirement from active professional work. In 1865 and 1866, he was district attorney of Milwaukee county; for several years he served as United States Court Commissioner and in 1878 he was one of the commissioners who revised and codified the statutes of Wiscon-

sin. He also served one term as a member of the State Senate, to which body he was elected as a Democrat, in 1882. With these exceptions he held no public offices of a political character, but for four successive years he was honored with the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this state, and had other distinctions conferred upon him by that fraternal organization.

The death of Mr. Cottrill occurred on the 8th of February, 1889, after four years of suffering, and the tributes paid to his memory on the occasion of his funeral, and by the bar association and other organizations on memorial occasions, testify to his high character as a man and his superior ability as a lawyer. In the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in the United States Circuit Court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and in the Circuit and Superior Courts of Milwaukee county, a beautiful and impressive memorial address of the Milwaukee Bar Association was placed upon the court records, and leading members of the bar eulogized him as a lawyer, a public official and private citizen.

Mr. Cottrill was married in 1856 to Miss Ellen M. Camp, of Montpelier, Vermont, a descendant of Samuel Camp, of Essex, England, who immigrated to this country and settled in New England early in the seventeenth century, and daughter of Erastus S. Camp, who was a prominent man of affairs in Vermont. Since her husband's death she has continued to reside in Milwaukee. Her two sons, Edward B. and Frank H. Cottrill, are the other surviving members of Mr. Cottrill's family.

JARED THOMPSON, JR., is a native of New England of remote English ancestry, the founder of the American branch of the Thompson family having been Jared Thompson, an early immigrant to Vermont and a distinguished Revolutionary soldier. The residence of the family in Vermont antedates by many years the revolutionary period, and it has always been identified in a prominent way with the interests of that state.

Jared Thompson, Jr., was born in Woodstock, Vermont, March 15, 1836, the son of Jared and Frances (Hayden) Thompson. His father was a native of Mansfield, Connecticut, who was carried west with the tide of stalwart and adventurous manhood, which flowed into Milwaukee in 1837 and laid the foundation of her commercial greatness. The elder Thompson opened a tin

store on East Water street and for many years was prominent in business, social and church circles. He was a member of the territorial legislature, which met in 1843, and was for many years a member of the county Board of Supervisors, a justice of the peace and a local Methodist minister, filling the pulpit with more than ordinary ability. He lived many years in the Town of Lake, where he died February 22, 1890, revered and beloved by all the early settlers.

Jared Thompson, Jr., after leaving the common schools of Milwaukee entered Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin, and graduated at the end of a full classical course in 1859. Dependent largely upon his own resources, his expenses were paid at college by work in harvest fields during the vacations, teaching school and giving instructions in writing. In his senior year, he was assisted by a friend in the completion of his education. After his graduation he was principal of the public school on the south side of the river for a year and then read law in Milwaukee, being admitted to the bar in 1862.

During his long residence and practice in Milwaukee Mr. Thompson has been recognized as a capable trial lawyer and safe counselor, and he has been identified with much important litigation. Notable among the cases in which he has appeared as counsel may be mentioned the defaulting county treasury cases, known as the "Ehlers cases," which went to the Supreme Court from Milwaukee, the late Plankinton Bank habeas corpus cases, and the South Side Savings Bank case arising on the indictment of J. B. Koeting, cashier, for receiving deposits in his bank while the same was insolvent. Mr. Thompson was court commissioner for Milwaukee county for five years, and then resigned; a member of the School Board and Board of Aldermen for three years, which offices he also resigned. He was elected a member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1865, defeating George Burnham by about three hundred majority, and as a Democrat he voted to ratify the amendment of the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery. He was district attorney of Milwaukee county from 1877 to 1879 and assistant district attorney from 1893 to 1895. Although he is and has been a consistent Democrat, so strong was his feeling against the institution of slavery in the South that his first vote was cast for Lincoln in 1860. He has been a member of the Masonic

order since 1863, and a Knight of Pythias since 1878.

Mr. Thompson was married, October 2, 1862, to Miss Helen M. Abbott, who has born him seven children, three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

ERASTUS B. WOLCOTT, M. D.—While many able and accomplished physicians have been identified with the medical profession of Milwaukee within the three score years that have elapsed since the city was founded, the careful student of this history can hardly fail to be impressed with the fact that one man has left upon it, to a greater extent than any other, the strong impress of his individuality. That man was Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, who may truthfully be said to have been for more than forty years the most interesting character among the physicians of Wisconsin.

Born October 18, 1804, in Benton, Yates county, New York, Dr. Wolcott was the son of Elisha and Anne (Hull) Wolcott, who emigrated from Connecticut to New York state, to become pioneer settlers of the region in which they established their home. To the well-informed student of New England history, of American history in fact, hardly any name is more familiar than the name "Wolcott." When Henry Wolcott—an English gentleman of character and station, who descended from one of the notable old families of West Wales—came to America as one of the early colonists of New England, a family tree was planted in this country which has been prolific of the best type of American citizenship. Taking root in the soil of New England, its spreading branches have reached out into almost every state of the union, and wherever found these branches have seemed to possess the characteristics and virtues of the parent stock. Henry Wolcott was the first magistrate of the Connecticut colony and his immediate descendants wielded an important influence in colonial affairs. When the Declaration of Independence took form, Oliver Wolcott was one of the signers, and in the struggle to establish the civil and religious liberties of the colonies, the Wolcotts were conspicuous for their loyalty and devotion to the cause and for services rendered in its behalf. Since that time representatives of the family have shed lustre upon the name in all the higher walks of life and in almost every sphere of action. In statecraft, diplomacy and the learned professions, they have been espe-

cially conspicuous, and if a history of the American nobility were written—a history of those ennobled by their own acts and not by kingly enactment—many of its brightest pages would be devoted to the representatives of the Wolcott family. Of this ancestry came Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, and along with the heritage of a good name there came to him a share of the virtues, the graces and intellectual vigor of a long line of honored antecedents. He received a thorough academic education, and turning his attention to the study of medicine was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1833. After three years of special study and practice in New York state, he passed an examination of the Board of Medical Examiners of the United States, and was soon afterward appointed a surgeon in the regular army. Being assigned to duty in the West, his *entrée* was made into Michigan territory by way of Mackinac, where he served for a time as post surgeon. Finding this field too circumscribed, however, to suit his tastes and ambitions, he resigned his position in the army in 1839 to resume the civil practice of his profession. Coming to Milwaukee at that time he became the pioneer surgeon of the city, and for forty years thereafter was one of the leading practitioners of the territory and state, and a citizen no less distinguished outside of the profession. During the pioneer era educated physicians were scarce in the Northwest, and of skilled surgeons there was a still smaller number. As a natural consequence the services of Dr. Wolcott were in demand throughout a wide extent of territory, and his practice entailed upon him many hardships and required much self-sacrifice. His devotion to his profession, however, was of that chivalrous character which subordinated to professional duty every other consideration. Believing it to be the duty of the physician to relieve the sufferer when it lays within his power to do so, he answered every call, went everywhere, and was known in almost every town and settlement in Wisconsin.

During this long period of surgical and medical practice, he performed with success many rare and difficult surgical operations requiring the highest courage and the best surgical knowledge and skill. These are noted not only in the medical records of this country, but in the medical and surgical encyclopedias of Europe as well.

His retirement from the regular army did not

divorce him from military life, and no other physician has been so conspicuously identified with the military history of the state. The martial spirit, the military training of his early years eminently fitted him for the duties which devolved upon him in this connection in later years. In 1842 he was appointed surgeon general of the territorial militia, and from that time to the date of his death, he served almost continuously as surgeon general of the territory and state. He was appointed colonel of a regiment of militia in 1846, and at a later date was major general of the First Division of state troops.

As surgeon general of the state his duties were not arduous until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, but during that long and bloody conflict his energies and resources were severely taxed. Of New England antecedents, it was natural that he should hate the institution of slavery with a bitter hatred. Long before the beginning of the war he had openly allied himself with those who declared that slavery must go, that the holding of black men in bondage must cease, and that this stain upon our civilization must be wiped out. In the famous case of Joshua Glover, a runaway slave from Missouri, who was arrested and put in jail in Milwaukee at the behest of his master, Dr.

Wolcott presided over a meeting of citizens called together to express their condemnation of that legalized infamy, and to arouse public sentiment to the enormity of the crimes which were being perpetrated by the slave-holding oligarchy in the name of law. Cherishing such sentiments as to the institution which brought about the rebellious uprising of the Southern states, a patriot by inheritance and a loyal supporter of the Union by instinct, it was natural that the effort made by President Lincoln to suppress the rebellion, should enlist all his sympathies and receive his unqualified endorsement and support. The great majority of the people of Wisconsin were also in sympathy with the movement, and thousands gave evidence of that fact by prompt enlistment in the armies of the Union. From the beginning to the close of the war, Dr. Wolcott was charged with the most important responsibilities, and the value of his services to the state and to the Union can hardly be overestimated. With the exception of Surgeon General Dale, of Massachusetts, he was the only surgeon general who served through the entire war, assisting alike in the mobilization and

disbandment of the state troops. As long as the struggle lasted he was at his post of duty, and when the veterans returned to their homes he was among the most conspicuous of those who continued to look after their welfare, and to care for the widows and orphans of those whose lives had gone out while engaged in the struggle to perpetuate the Union. He was one of the originators of the idea of establishing a soldier's home in Milwaukee, and aided the local movement which resulted in laying the foundation of the institution, with all the resources at his command. When the government was induced to take hold of it, and it became a national institution, he became one of the managers under government auspices, and up to the time of his death was recognized throughout the state as one of the ablest and most influential of the Home officials.

In caring for the insane of the state, that is to say in developing and building up the hospitals for insane, he was also exceedingly active, and was long identified with these institutions in an official capacity. The cause of higher education found in him a steadfast friend. For many years he was a regent of the State University, and as physician, surgeon, citizen and patriot, he will live in the memory of the people of Wisconsin.

A more impressive and interesting personality than that of Dr. Wolcott has never been known in Milwaukee or Wisconsin. A splendid specimen of physical manhood, his military bearing and courtly manners attracted attention in any company, and his face and form were familiarly known in every part of the state. Among the men and women who have grown up in Milwaukee it would be hard to find one who did not remember Dr. Wolcott as he appeared upon the streets, or upon numerous public occasions. They were accustomed to seeing him ride much on horseback, and his striking appearance as he rode about the city is still a subject of remark. A thorough sportsman, he enjoyed frequent hunting trips through the Northwest, and up to the end of his life took an active interest in field sports. In all the affairs of life, his influence was as commanding as his presence. He was one of those men to whom people turn naturally for counsel and advice in times of excitement or distress, and in calming the passions of a mob or suppressing a riotous uprising, few men in Wisconsin have shown the same remarkable power. He was

courageous to the point of absolute fearlessness, spirited in his utterances and action, and withal, full of tenderness, kindness and generosity, a man to be admired by all and loved by those who became intimately associated with him. He died January 5, 1880, and the obsequies were memorable for the splendid testimonials to his worth and character, which came from all classes of people.

Dr. Wolcott was married in 1836 to Elizabeth J. Dousman, who died in 1860, leaving a son and daughter. In 1869 he married Laura J. Ross, the first woman physician in Milwaukee, of whose life and work a full account will be found elsewhere in this volume.

JOSEPH STADLER, M. D.—Among all those who have been identified with the medical profession in Milwaukee, no one has had so interesting and eventful a career, in many respects, as Dr. Joseph Stadler, who died a few years since, after practicing many years in this city. He was born in Bavaria, February 19, 1813, and came of a good old Bavarian family. His father was an extensive manufacturer of glassware, who was noted locally for his benevolence and philanthropy, no less than for his thrift and enterprise as a man of affairs.

The son received his higher education in the University of Erlangen, Bavaria, and then took up the study of medicine, which he completed at the famous university of Pavia, in Italy. Soon after leaving the university at Pavia, he entered the Hospital of Florence, where he received the thorough and practical training which always constitutes so important a feature of the equipment of well educated German physicians. After practicing successfully for a time in that capacity, he went to Greece, where King Otho I., a Bavarian prince, was at that time and for many years thereafter, the reigning monarch. Invited by the Greeks to occupy the throne, King Otho had called about him as ministers of state and other public officials, many of his countrymen, and among those who found favor with him was Dr. Stadler. Appointed surgeon general of his majesty's army he basked in the sunshine of royal favor for nearly five years, remaining most of that time in the renowned city of Athens, enjoying rare opportunities for study and observation and living in the midst of environments peculiarly interesting in their character. He had knowledge, from personal observation, of many of the incidents of a

chapter of history which has been of interest to the entire civilized world, and shared with other favorites of King Otho, the misfortunes resulting from a popular uprising of the native Greeks against the "office holding foreigners," as they termed the Germans. Compelled to accede to the demands of his subjects in the matter of bestowing upon them official patronage, the king allowed many of the Bavarians to be driven into exile, and Dr. Stadler shared the fate of his countrymen who were thus expatriated. For a year or more he was confined within the narrow limits of an outlying island, and then made his escape to Smyrna, in Asia Minor, where he again became the physician and favorite of one high in authority. Hamed Bey, who was at that time the Turkish governor general of Smyrna, attached him to his official staff as surgeon, and the appointment was one which gave him great influence, prestige and patronage in the ancient city which for more than two thousand years has been the principal trading center of Asia Minor. Situated at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, which extends into a mountain girdled valley, the city nestles at the foot of a steep hill "crowned by the ruins of the ancient Greek Acropolis," which serves to remind modern visitors of its Greek origin. To have practiced his profession in a city founded seven hundred years before the beginning of the Christian era, the seat of one of the early apostolic churches mentioned in holy writ, and a center of trade and commerce in the days of the Roman Empire, is an unique experience for a modern physician and one long identified with the profession in Milwaukee, to have had. Such, however, was a chapter in the eventful career of Dr. Stadler. He was in Smyrna in 1845 when an earthquake shock of unusual severity, destroyed a portion of the city, and in that catastrophe suffered the loss of nearly all his possessions. Immediately thereafter he left the city, and soon afterward sailed for the United States. Arriving in this country he came at once to Milwaukee and engaged in the practice of medicine, in which he continued to be active up to the date of his death.

In 1848 he had become fairly established as a practitioner in this city when the appeals for aid which came from New Orleans, at that time suffering from a visitation of yellow fever, aroused his sympathies and caused him to visit the

stricken city, where he remained for a brief period to render medical assistance to the afflicted people and at the same time to make a study of the dread disease from which they were suffering. Continuing the practice of medicine in Milwaukee thereafter, he became widely known, and up to the time of his death, which occurred October 31, 1887, he had a large clientele, many of his patients coming long distances to consult him.

A man of broad learning and fine professional attainments, he was remarkable also for his linguistic accomplishments and the general knowledge which he had obtained from extensive travel. He spoke fluently nine different languages, the Turkish and modern Greek being two of the languages with which he was thoroughly familiar. His travels had also extended to many countries, Egypt, Asia Minor, Cuba and South America being lands which he had visited, in addition to the countries of Europe.

A Catholic in his religious faith Dr. Stadler adhered always to the teachings of that church. His first visit to the Southern states, in 1848, impressed him with the view that slavery was a monstrous evil, and when a party was organized which proposed its abolition, he became a member of that party. When the Republican party came into existence he identified himself with that organization and continued to the end of his life a firm believer in its principles and policies.

He was married, in 1846, to Miss Sarah Melissa Hudson, who was born in Whitesborough, New York, and came with her parents to Milwaukee in 1845. Mrs. Stadler survives her husband and still resides in the city.

ENOCH CHASE, M. D., was one of the most interesting pioneers of 1835. He joined his brother Horace in Milwaukee in the spring of that year in accordance with an arrangement entered into the preceding fall. Born in Derby, Vermont, January 16, 1809, he may be said to have been a pioneer from childhood to mature manhood. As related in a preceding chapter in sketching the life of his brother, Horace, the stock of which he came was Puritan, and among its representatives in America have been such illustrious characters as Bishop Philander Chase, Salmon P. Chase and others.

Brought up on a farm, Enoch Chase attended the district school two summers before he was seven years of age, and after that during the win-

ter months only until he was fourteen years of age. At the age of eight years he began to work in the fields as steadily as a man, but when sixteen years of age he received an accidental injury forever disqualifying him for heavy physical labor, and the following year commenced the study of Latin and mathematics preparatory to a professional life. Two years later he commenced the study of medicine, attending lectures at Bowdoin College in Maine, and Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, graduating from the last named institution in June of 1831, with high honors. Each winter while reading medicine, he taught school in Canada. Immediately after his graduation, receiving a letter giving flattering accounts of Chicago, from one of the soldiers composing the garrison at Fort Dearborn, he determined to migrate to the far off Western town. When he arrived in Coldwater, Michigan, he found his purse empty, and therefore from sheer necessity was compelled to locate there for the time being, and commence the practice of his profession. He had brought a stock of drugs and medicines with him, and soon had a large practice which was fairly remunerative. There was no other physician within a radius of forty miles, and Dr. Chase was obliged to ride sometimes as far as a hundred miles in twenty-four hours, fever and ague being the common, "if not" the universal affliction. While at Coldwater he was commissioned adjutant of militia, August 16, 1831, soon after his arrival, and the next year was ordered out to help suppress the Sauk War, but was only called upon to do guard duty. For this service he received the full pay of an adjutant and a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land.

In 1834 he decided to leave Coldwater, and journeyed to Chicago to meet his brother, Horace. The result of their interview was that they concluded to locate in Milwaukee instead of Chicago. Horace came here and made land claims for both in the fall of 1834, and on the 9th of the following April Dr. Chase became a resident of the town with which he continued to be identified to the end of his life. He came with a team and lumber wagon, and the first night after his arrival here slept on the ground, and in White & Evans' store the second night. He at once selected what became known as "Chase's Point," at the mouth of the river, and erected a log cabin thereon, sleeping in the shanty of Horace Chase near by



Enoch Chase

while building his domicile. After completing a log house Dr. Chase went to Coldwater for his wife, and the two returned to Milwaukee, May 27, 1835. Mrs. Chase, who died in 1837, was the first Anglo-Saxon woman on the "South side," and the third in the county. After a time he sold his original "land claim" and purchased, at five dollars per acre, the quarter section on the south side of Lincoln avenue, on which he resided until his death, having owned his homestead fifty-nine years.

In all matters of public moment Dr. Chase took an active interest, and he held many important and responsible positions, official and otherwise. He was a member of the "Judiciary Committee" of the famous "Claimants' Union," was elected to the assembly in 1849, re-elected in 1850, 1851 and 1853, and again in 1870. In 1880 he established the Chase Valley Glass Works, of which he was the sole owner, the establishment being the only one at that time in Wisconsin.

Among other industries which he brought into existence was the extensive Chase Valley Brickyards in 1876 the largest in the city. Associated with him in this enterprise were his two sons, George W. and Clarence, and later it passed under the control of Clifford Chase, the third son, who manufactures twenty millions of brick annually and employs one hundred and fifty men. Dr. Chase also made the extensive improvement on the Kinnickinnic river known as "Chase's slip," and the long line of docks which he constructed have contributed materially to the navigation and commercial interests of the city.

In 1882 he was called from his retirement, and again served the people of Milwaukee in an official capacity, being at that time elected to the state senate of which body he was an honored and influential member. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and in personal characteristics he was not unlike the "patron saint of Democracy." A man of indomitable will, tireless energy and great force of character, he had executive ability of a high order and was one of the most useful as well as one of the most conspicuous citizens of Milwaukee. He was a Unitarian in his religious affiliations.

In his young manhood he was married to Miss Julia Ellsworth of Otsego county, New York, who died in 1837, leaving an only daughter, who now resides in Vermont. He was married again

to Miss Nancy M. Bromley of New York, and of this union ten children were born, four of whom are now (1894) living. Mrs. Chase, who survives her husband, still resides in the old homestead in which her husband died, August 23, 1892.

CHAUNCEY C. ROBINSON, M. D., came to Milwaukee in 1850, and for many years prior to his retirement was one of the most active and successful practitioners in the city.

Dr. Robinson was born in Bath, New York, January 14, 1821, and comes of New England ancestry. His father was Clark Robinson, a native of Vermont, who in his young manhood knew those famous characters Ethan Allen and Gen. Stark, and greatly admired the revolutionary heroes. He was a school teacher in early life and later a prosperous farmer in Steuben county, New York, a man of character, intelligence and local prominence. The mother of Dr. Robinson was Celinda (Sprague) Robinson, a woman noted for her tact, executive ability and womanly graces.

From this parentage he inherited an active and robust constitution, but an accident which happened to him in his early boyhood impaired his health and had much to do with shaping the course of his life thereafter. Brought up on a farm his industrial training was thorough and he acquired the rudiments of an education in the country schools. When it became apparent to him that the hard labor of the farm was not suited to his physical condition, he determined to fit himself for professional life and reached the conclusion that in the practice of medicine he should find the work to which he was best adapted. He accordingly entered upon a course of self education, to which he devoted himself with enthusiastic zeal and never flagging energy.

Being dependent upon his own resources entirely for the means of acquiring an education, he taught school in winter and worked on the farm in the summer, which made his progress somewhat slow and difficult. He clung to his purpose tenaciously, however, and in 1840 began the study of medicine with Dr. Abijah B. Case, who having begun life himself as a "bound boy," was in hearty sympathy with the aims and purposes of his young student.

Dr. Robinson was the seventy-seventh student to graduate from Dr. Case's office, and after attending a course of lectures at Geneva Medical College and receiving a certificate entitling him to begin the practice, he went to Warren, Hunt-

ington county, Indiana, where he opened an office in 1843. After practicing there one year he removed to Angola, Steuben county, Indiana, where he practiced four years very successfully.

Not yet satisfied with his educational acquirements he returned to New York state to attend another course of lectures at Geneva Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1849, one of his classmates being Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, one of the first women to graduate from a medical college in this country.

As a student at Geneva Dr. Robinson had been held in high esteem by the faculty, and had especially endeared himself to Dr. Thomas Spencer, founder of the college. Dr. Spencer having been elected to the professorship of theory and practice in Rush Medical College of Chicago, he and Dr. Robinson concluded to make a tour of the "West" together, and after visiting several Western cities, they decided to locate in Milwaukee. Forming a partnership, they began practicing here in 1850, and the age, experience and fame of the elder physician coupled with the skill and activity of the younger made this professional combination a strong one. In 1850 the cholera visited Milwaukee, and having had experience with the dread disease in Indiana, Dr. Robinson rendered valuable services to the community at that time and gained a firm hold upon popular favor. A year later, his partner, Dr. Spencer, left Milwaukee on account of failing health, returning to Philadelphia, where he shortly afterward died. Dr. Robinson continued to practice alone and soon became recognized both by his fellow practitioners and the general public as one of the leading physicians of the city.

During the war he rendered valuable services to the government as an examining surgeon, and also spent some time at the front as an extra surgeon sent out under the auspices of the state government. Always a loyal and patriotic citizen, he has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization, but has never been active in politics in the sense of seeking any sort of political preferment.

Successful as a physician, he has been equally successful as a business man and financier, and the reward of his sagacious management of his affairs and judicious investments has been the acquisition of a comfortable fortune which enabled

him to retire from practice while still a comparatively young man.

Married in 1842, in Howard, Steuben county, New York, to Miss Mary E. Alexander, daughter of John H. Alexander, of that place, he celebrated, in 1892, the fiftieth anniversary of his union with a woman who has made his home an ideal one, whose charitable and benevolent deeds have endeared her to all classes of people, and whose womanly graces have attracted to her a devoted circle of friends.

ALFRED W. GRAY, M. D., was born in Sherburne, New York, April 15, 1802. His father was John Gray, a pioneer from Massachusetts, to New York state in 1793, where he became identified with business interests and later in life was selected by both political parties as an associate judge, a tribute to his integrity and worth. John Gray was the son of the John Gray who enlisted as a revolutionary soldier when only fourteen years of age, serving in the war for independence in Col. Willetts command on the Western frontier of Massachusetts until the cessation of hostilities. The Gray family was of Scotch descent and settled near Salem, Massachusetts, about 1622.

Alfred W. Gray spent his boyhood in Chenango county, New York, obtaining his education in the public schools. Manifesting a decided preference for study, he was taken into the office of a physician and began reading for his profession, and he remained there four years. He subsequently passed the examination of the Board of Censors of the Chenango County Medical Society receiving from them a license to practice and soon began his medical career in Sacketts Harbor, New York, where he subsequently married Miss Valeria Elizabeth Dodd in 1823.

At the time when the Erie canal was being built the state militia was employed for various purposes, and Dr. Gray received from Gov. De Witt Clinton, a commission as surgeon in the New York State Militia and he retained his position for some years during the construction of the canal, afterward resuming his profession in Jamestown, New York, where for some years he continued to practice. Dr. Gray had long considered the propriety of removing to the West, when in 1856 a former student of his, Dr. D. T. Brown, returned to his home in the East for a visit, having for some time been a resident of Milwaukee. His

enthusiasm for the new place and for Western life in general, thoroughly determined Dr. Gray and he decided to make the move at once, and arrived in Milwaukee in 1856. The change was not made without considerable sacrifice, for while in Jamestown Dr. Gray had devoted much time to surgery, acquiring a fine reputation throughout that region as a skilful operator. His most important surgical operation was the removal of an ovarian tumor, the first of the kind ever performed in that section of the country. He had the assistance of one medical student, and it should be borne in mind that this operation was then attempted only by the boldest surgeons, and at a time when chloroform or ether were not in common use. The doctor, who was a devout Christian, in speaking afterward about the novel experience, said that he approached it with serious doubts about the issue, "but after prayer with the patient, I became as steady as a rock." The reputation thus acquired made him the foremost surgeon in that part of the state. Dr. Gray began his practice as a member of the regular or allopathic school of medicine, but was influenced to change by his brother the celebrated homoeopathic physician, Dr. John F. Gray of New York city; Dr. Gray visited his brother in Jamestown at a time when there was a fatal epidemic of scarlet fever. After much discussion as to the merits of the prevailing schools, it was finally agreed that each should treat an equal number of cases of this disease and see which was most successful. The methods pursued by Dr. John F. Gray gave the best results, and this test induced Dr. Alfred Gray to follow the system of his distinguished brother, and shook his faith in the then prevalent practice of the "Old School." This incident prompted Dr. A. W. Gray to make more thorough investigations, which resulted in the adoption of homoeopathic treatment, especially for young children. During the continuance of his life he used the treatment which experience taught him to be the most successful, and his efforts for better methods ceased only with his career. Dr. Gray never abandoned wholly the practice of the regular school of medicine, nor did he find occasion to decry or condemn his old associates, then so often done by those who saw fit to change their beliefs, and which often led to much bitter discussion and partisanship. He used those reme-

dies which he found to do the most good, or which were followed by the least inconvenience, and although his conclusions often led him to differ from the opinions of others, he would, when asked, state frankly the results obtained by him, but declined courteously any discussion of the subject beyond a brief statement of the facts as he believed them to be.

Dr. Gray was deliberate and painstaking; he did not reach conclusions quickly, nor did he permit fancies to control him; but having formed an opinion he maintained it conscientiously and with a pertinacity peculiar to the race from which he sprang. He was always ready to give respectful attention and consideration to the statements of any physician concerning the treatment of disease, but it required more than argument, it required scientific demonstration of the practical value of the statements made, before he would yield his individual judgment for that of others. This being done to his satisfaction, he at once acknowledged the value of the method and was prompt to give the author the praise due.

After reaching Milwaukee he rapidly acquired a large practice and his patrons were found in all the walks of life, but his staunch and decided opinions took him frequently among those who were foremost in the financial and commercial interests of the city. He gave up surgery, devoting himself almost entirely to the practice of medicine, and this he continued until his death.

Dr. Gray was tall and slight of stature, with an old-time suavity of manner which gave a charming dignity to age. His movements were prompt, without haste. In the sick room he was affable and kindly, always winning his point with a patient by his genial address and cheery manner, carrying with him into the sick room a breeze of hopefulness which made his patient feel better, even by his presence.

It is related of Dr. Gray by an old patient that on one occasion a bill came in from him, while another friend was present, who remarked: "Why do you employ a Homeopath?" The reply was: "Well, I don't know; I employ Dr. Gray, and whether it is his pills or his prayers which cure me I can't say, but I always feel better after he visits me." The doctor was of lively disposition, chatty and full of anecdotes, but they were related only in the presence of chosen spirits. He was not active in politics, but much interested in public

affairs, his party affiliations being with the Whigs. He took part in the affairs of the "underground railway," becoming a Republican at the birth of that party, and an enthusiastic supporter of the Union when rebellion menaced the peace of the land. Dr. Gray from his youth was a staunch and firm believer in Presbyterianism, and at the time of his death was an elder in Immanuel Church. He adhered to the "good old doctrine" as interpreted by Calvin, and tolerated no infringement upon the creed and regulations of the Presbyterian Church, his faith in the doctrine being as firmly rooted in his Puritan characteristics, as was his belief in the precepts of the Master; and he considered it next to heresy to change one jot or tittle either in the faith or practice of the church.

He was an active member of the Masonic Fraternity and for many years was "High Priest" of the chapter in Jamestown, New York. He often spoke of this organization as being from a moral point of view, next only in importance to the church. He spent his long life in useful activity, in doing good, carrying comfort and rest where there had been distress and pain—thus in his own way doing the work of the Master upon whom he relied for guidance and support.

Dr. Gray's wife died in 1853, about three years before he moved to Milwaukee. She had been to him, in every sense, a helpmeet, and her death produced a change in him from which he never fully recovered. After a short illness the doctor passed from death into life on January 8, 1873, leaving three daughters and one son, Dr. N. A. Gray, now of Milwaukee.

SOLOMON MARKS, M. D., was born in Stockbridge, Vermont, July 14, 1827. Availing himself of such opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the elementary branches of education as were afforded in the schools of his native town, till he was sixteen years of age, he then entered the Royalton Academy for a full course of study, graduating with honor on its completion.

In 1848 he turned his face Westward, finding a home in Wisconsin. Having decided upon the medical profession as that best suited to his tastes, he at once applied his energies to the task of securing the wherewithal for its accomplishment; and by his own unaided efforts—backed by a persistent will—he earned a sufficiency to defray

the expenses of a full course in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, where he graduated in 1853.

Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of medicine at Jefferson, Wisconsin, removing thence to Stevens Point in 1856, where he had established himself in a large and successful practice when the great War of the Rebellion sent its rallying cry through the country. Swept out of himself by his patriotism he tendered his services to the government, and was commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, September 27, 1861.

This regiment left the state November 9, 1861, and he had been with it but one month when he was detailed upon the staff of Gen. Sill as brigade surgeon, which position he filled till the capture of Huntsville, Alabama, April 11, 1862, when he was placed in charge of the military hospitals established at that point. Remaining here till near the time that Buell's army commenced falling back toward the Ohio river, he was then ordered into the field; and on October 8, 1862, assigned to duty as medical director of Gen. Rosecrán's division, which position he retained till the organization of the Army of the Cumberland, when he was assigned surgeon-in-chief of the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, with which command he remained till the expiration of his term of service. Being with the army in nearly every engagement he gained thereby extensive practice and large experience in the department to which by natural inclination he was specially adapted—that of surgery—and which in after years he brought to such perfection as gave him a high place in the profession.

On the closing of the war Dr. Marks returned to Wisconsin, making his home in Milwaukee. He was united in marriage to Miss Theodora Smith at Waterville, Maine, December 11, 1867. This marriage was a twin-soulship of the most exalted type, and their life together was the highest ideal of a true union. Mrs. Marks died June 12, 1893, leaving sorrow and heart-break in the home and among a large circle of friends. She was a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, and illustrated in her daily life the true Christly character in a pre-eminent degree. Her pastor, the Rev. Judson Tittsworth, said of her, as he led the funeral service, "She was a minister." This tells the story of her life comprehensively.

She lived for others, and her chief joy was following the Master, who "went about doing good." The sweet and tender grace of her personality was—

"Like a glint of softest sunshine,
Falling on life's thorny way.
Like a waft of sweetest music,
Breathing through a tuneful lay."

"Like a soothing invocation,
As the fading day departs,
Like a heavenly benediction,
Bringing peace to troubled hearts."

Thus passed to her reward one whom the world needed, loved, and could not afford to miss from the ranks of its earnest workers. But God calls His own, and a whiter soul never answered his bidding.

Dr. Marks is not a communicant of any church, nor does he subscribe to any creed; but if the highest form of self-giving be Christly, then is he a Christian. To minister to those in distress, to care for the poor and the fatherless, to direct the steps of the young, to make places for struggling aspirants, to "deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly"—this is the rule of his life. The world can never know the full measure of this helpfulness, in multiform directions, that has blessed the world through Dr. Solon Marks for his motto of life is "let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." Many young men whom he has planted in lucrative professions can testify to his unflinching help in time of need and his genuine sympathy. None who come to him—if they be worthy—are turned away empty. The list of his beneficiaries may never be heralded to the world, but they are recorded in the gratitude of many hearts, and will in the final accounting stand to his credit. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

In 1873 Dr. Marks made a trip to Europe with the three-fold object of rest, relaxation and the pursuit of his favorite study in the hospitals of London, Paris, and the great German centres. Returning after a prolonged absence—which his wife shared with him—he resumed his practice in Milwaukee, and during the intervening years he has kept himself constantly on duty. As a practitioner, the doctor enjoys the largest success and the unbounded confidence of the community and general public.

LEWIS SHERMAN, M. D., was born November 25, 1843, at West Rupert, Vermont, and is the son of William and Hannah Sherman. His early education was obtained in one of the common schools of Vermont and under the instruction of his father, who had a special fondness for mathematics, and instructed him carefully in that science. After leaving the common school he took an academic course of five years, and then matriculated at Union College of Schenectady, New York. He was graduated from that institution in the class of 1865, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1868 received from the same institution the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

After leaving college he went to New York city and entered the Union Theological Seminary, where he devoted two years to a study of theology. He then entered the medical department of the University of New York, in which he took a full course of study, being graduated from that institution with the class of 1870. In May of the year last mentioned, he came to Milwaukee and began the practice of his profession in accordance with the tenets of the allopathic school. Very soon afterward, however, he reached the conclusion that homœopathy was the better system of practice, and in 1872, after qualifying himself to practice medicine according to that system, he formed a partnership with Dr. James S. Douglas, who was one of the pioneer homœopathic practitioners of Milwaukee.

This co-partnership was one which was mutually beneficial, and continued for several years. Together Doctors Douglas and Sherman built up a large practice, which Dr. Sherman, as successor of the firm, still retains. They also established the Homœopathic Pharmacy, of which Dr. Sherman is now the proprietor, one of the most noted establishments of its kind in the Northwest.

A cultivated and scholarly gentleman, and a student by nature, Dr. Sherman has made extensive medical researches, and his profession has been materially benefited by his investigations, inventions and discoveries. He has written and published two medical text-books, and numerous monographs; has contributed largely to medical periodicals, and is now the publisher of the *Bulletin of New Remedies*, which is issued at regular intervals.

NATHANIEL A. GRAY, M. D., was born in Portland, Chataqua county, New York, on

March 8, 1842, son of Alfred W. and Valeria Elizabeth (Dodd) Gray.

Dr. Gray descends from New England stock, the American branch settling in Massachusetts about 1622; his great grandfather John was a Revolutionary soldier in the War for Independence and his grandfather, also John, was a pioneer from the "Bay state," to New York in 1793. His early education was obtained in the academy at Jamestown, New York, until his father came to Milwaukee in 1856, when he entered the high school and was graduated therefrom in 1861. Immediately thereafter he commenced the study of medicine in the office of his father Dr. Alfred W. Gray, and after a full course of preparatory reading extending over the period of four years, he attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Bellevue Medical College, New York, receiving the degree of M. D., in 1867, and also a license to practice medicine granted by the regents of the University of New York. Shortly after graduation Dr. Gray entered into partnership with his father and at once engaged in his professional work. This partnership continued until the father's death. During this period Dr. Gray familiarized himself with the eminently successful methods which had given such popularity to the father.

He inherited his father's industry and tastes, especially in relying upon personal experiences based on scientific data concerning the action of remedies.

Endowed by nature with a sanguine temperament and jovial disposition, he carries with him into the sick room the elements that makes the successful practitioner; his cheery manner and humorous remarks enlivening the sick, for the time driving into forgetfulness the weary thoughts of suffering humanity.

He early obtained a large practice, and took rank among the eminent physicians in the city, especially in the department of obstetrics.

Dr. Gray possesses in a marked degree the essentials of personal popularity, but although an intent observer of political and social events, and earnest in his opinions, he has never been enticed away from professional duties by the blandishment of political office.

He being especially interested in the proper care and treatment of the insane wards of the state, Governor Harrison Ludington appointed him a

trustee of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1875. He was at once elected secretary of the board, and took a very active part in extending the facilities of the institution to make it a hospital where insanity could be treated as a distinct form of curative disease, instead of relegating this unfortunate class of sufferers to places of detention for safe keeping. This idea he held in common with those whose practical familiarity and extended researches in the study of insanity made them authority upon this subject.

As long as he was connected with this institution he, with the other trustees, constantly endeavored to maintain the progressive standard of medical treatment, combatting a policy which had been advocated by some specious theorists who advanced the idea that hospitals were unnecessary for the insane. This latter policy, however, prevailed for a time, lowering the standard of medical care and increasing the number of chronic insane.

Dr. Gray was a trustee for the period of six years, and until a change of management of all state institutions was provided for by new legislative enactment.

Immediately after the new "State Board of Control" superseded the Board of Trustees at the State Eleemosynary institutions, Dr. Gray was appointed by the governor a trustee of the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane, a new institution provided for by act of the legislature, and here he took the same advanced stand concerning hospital accommodations. He was connected with this board for years.

In February, 1866, Dr. Gray married Miss Letitia Dunn, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Dunn, both territorial pioneers of this state, Mr. Dunn having been prominently identified with the early history of the territory; their daughter (Mrs. Gray) was born in Wisconsin. To them have been born four children, three of whom are living: Sarah Elizabeth, born April 23, 1867; Alfred William, born September 26, 1873; and Walter K., born November 28, 1878.

Dr. Gray is a member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church and also of the several Masonic organizations, having had conferred upon him the thirty-second degree.

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D. traces his ancestry on both his father's and mother's side back



W. S. Wingate, M. D.

through seven generations to England. He is a native of New Hampshire and was born in the township of Rochester in Stafford county, September 4, 1848, to David and Lydia T. (Wentworth) Wingate. His father, who was a sturdy New England farmer, was a direct descendant, in the seventh generation, of John Wingate, who came from England and settled in Hilton's Point, New Hampshire, prior to 1658, and who was in active service in King Philip's War. His descendants served in the French and Indian War and in the War of the Revolution, and our subject's grandfather, also named David, was one of the famous Dartmoor prisoners of the War of 1812. His mother's ancestry runs back through six generations to Elder William Wentworth, who immigrated from England and settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, prior to 1639. One of his descendants, John Wentworth, was a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Articles of Confederation; and numerous members of the Wentworth family served in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion. Of this family also were Benjamin Wentworth, the colonial governor of New Hampshire, who gave five hundred acres of land to Dartmouth College; Tappan Wentworth, who, in 1875, gave three hundred thousand dollars to the same institution; John Wentworth, who was a congressman from Chicago and mayor of that city, and Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess and authoress.

Uranus Owen Brackett Wingate—as he was christened by his parents—passed his boyhood on his father's farm; and after his father's decease, which occurred on March 26, 1858, he attended the district school and helped in the farm work. Later he studied at the academy at West Lebanon, Maine. He began his professional studies with Dr. J. P. Whittemore of Haverhill, Massachusetts, then studied at Harvard Medical School, and in 1874 was graduated at Dartmouth Medical College. During eleven years, from 1875 to 1886, Dr. Wingate practiced his profession in Wellesley, Massachusetts; for five years he was medical officer of the Massachusetts State Militia, and the last two years of his residence there he was a member of the Wellesley Board of Health. Since establishing himself in Milwaukee, in 1886, Dr. Wingate has made himself a far-reaching reputation as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon, and placed himself

at the fore-front of his profession in Wisconsin. In 1890, at the request of his professional brethren in Milwaukee, Mayor Peck appointed him Health Commissioner of the city, for a term of four years, at the expiration of which time he declined a re-appointment. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Health by Gov. Peck in 1892, for a term of seven years, and in July, 1894, he became secretary of the board and its executive officer. At the opening of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1893, Dr. Wingate was made professor of diseases of the nervous system and hygiene and vice-president of the faculty. He served as president of the Milwaukee Medical Society in 1892, and was one of the vice-presidents of the American Medical Association in 1893. At the present time—1895—he is visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital, consulting physician to the Presbyterian Hospital and consulting surgeon to the Emergency Hospital of Milwaukee. He is a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, and has been one of its councilors; is a corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society, a member of the American Public Health Association; New York Medico-Legal Society; Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Wingate is wedded to his profession and in his extensive and constantly growing practice, he finds ample scope for the gratification of his highest ambition.

He is a man of pleasing personality of social nature, warm-hearted, sympathetic and generous, and withal, modest and unassuming. He is a careful student, watches closely the trend of events and keeps himself in sympathy and touch with it. Takes a high and broad view of life, and by his honorable methods, his high-mindedness, and his manly demeanor, he wins the confidence and esteem of all who come within the range of his influence.

LAURA J. ROSS WOLCOTT.—The truth of the humorous aphorism, that to educate an individual it is necessary to begin by educating his great-grandparents, is made obvious by every-day experience. In estimating the lives of men and women the genitive causes which determine character and sequentially mold and color the activities of a whole life, are of primary importance, and seldom more marked and notable than in the subject of this biographical sketch.

The Ross family emigrated to the American Colonies from Ross-shire, Scotland, in 1630, the New England branch settling at Dorchester, Massachusetts. A son of Thomas Ross, the original settler, named Hugh, afterwards moved to York, Maine, the state being then called the District of Massachusetts.

Jonathan Ross, the son of Hugh, and James, the son of Jonathan, were born at York, as was also the subject of this sketch, who was a daughter of James. Her grandfather, Jonathan Ross participated in the first battles of the Revolutionary War, and served the entire seven years of its duration. She is the grand-daughter on her mother's side of Major Darling Huntress, another Revolutionary soldier, who commanded the colonial forces during the war at the important post of Kittery-foreside, now Fort McCleary, opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and who at its close married her grandmother, *nee* Mary Warren, daughter of John Warren, also a Revolutionary soldier, and cousin of the famous Gen. Warren of Bunker Hill.

To a branch of the Ross family which settled in the middle colonies belonged Rev. George Ross, rector of the first Episcopal Church of Newcastle, Delaware, who was the father of Judge George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Three sisters of Judge Ross were married to signers of the Declaration, to-wit: George Read, George Clymer and James Wilson, and a brother's wife was the famous Betsy Ross, who designed the first American flag.

Laura J. Ross (Wolcott), daughter of James Ross and Lovey Huntress, his wife, was born July 16, 1834, at York, Maine.

Her early education was received in Boston at the school of George Emerson, a distinguished educator of that day. Upon the completion of her studies at this school she asked to enter the collegiate course at Harvard, but the time was not ripe for such an innovation; though to this initiative may not be a little due the enjoyment of that privilege now open to women. Her studies were afterward privately pursued, chiefly under tuition of professors at Harvard College. About this time Horace Mann, secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, having studied in Europe the Normal system, inaugurated the first Normal school in this country, and Miss Ross was one of the earliest graduates.

This was an epoch of great controversial agitation, and, as is the case when great principles are in question, great men and women arose to meet the need of their discussion. Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Starr King, Edward Everett, Theodore Parker, Lydia Maria Child and Margaret Fuller were among the conspicuous figures of that day, and from the atmosphere of such influences and that of her own home, Miss Ross imbibed an impulse that has been sustained throughout a life of usefulness and noble example to women. A true daughter of the American Revolution, lineal and collateral ancestors having taken conspicuous part, nurtured in the liberal and humane spirit of its best traditions, with an intellectual education above the average of women in her day, and a moral teaching which inculcated Spartan frugality and self-denial, that she might effectually practice generosity to others; she gave herself in dedication to objects which would extend the education, and broaden the outlook for the activities of women. In every educational and humane reform she took active part. The questions of anti-slavery, temperance, woman suffrage and the opening of the professions to women were all unpopular in their day; but in the bitter controversies they provoked she maintained an unshaken loyalty and patience, believing in their ultimate triumph.

Miss Ross took a four years' course in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. This was the first medical school for women established upon a secure foundation, and is recognized by the American Medical Association as one of the best medical colleges in this country. This institution, of which American women may be justly proud, was established through the beneficence of two Friends, Bartholomew and Rebecca Fussell. It has been enriched by donations and large endowments from Isaac Barton, the Jeanes family and others. Miss Ross was one of the earliest graduates of this college, being one also of the trio of women first admitted in this country on a footing with men to clinical studies at the Philadelphia Hospital. Against this innovation of scientific co-education there was, as may be imagined, no lack of opposition. A quarter of a century was required to overcome this prejudice.

Taking her diploma in 1856, the following year she came to Milwaukee and commenced practice. From this time begins the active life which has

made her honorably conspicuous in the city of her residence, and wherever there is approving commendation of a life spent in active charity, enlightened usefulness and the constant endeavor to exalt the character and dignity of woman, and strengthen her claims to a larger effectual participation in social and political affairs.

Stubborn prejudice in some members of her own profession had to be met and overcome. To her honor be it said this was soon effected. She was early established as one of the consulting physicians at St. Mary's Hospital, Passavant Hospital, the Orphan Asylums, St. John's Home for Aged Women, Temporary Home for Women, Industrial School for Girls, and the Convent of Notre Dame, having besides a large private practice, in which she was unusually successful. Among the poor she often found occasion to render the comfort and consolation of advice and womanly sympathy, together with the blessing of healing physical ills. Her services as physician were often rendered without fee, and throughout the whole term of her professional activity, she made her dedication to it votive, not speculative or commercial.

In this laborious activity she found time to participate in the great questions of the day. The agitation for equal rights, which marked the close of the Civil War, was followed in 1869 by the question of woman's suffrage. This question was so unpopular and provoked such warm discussion that its advocacy brought almost discredit. Through her efforts the first woman's suffrage convention held in this state was convened by courtesy of the mayor, Hon. Edward O'Neill, in the City Hall of Milwaukee, in the winter of 1869. At this convention, for which she made all the arrangements and bore the entire expense, as well as at the one which immediately followed in the senate chamber in the state capitol at Madison, granted for the purpose by Gov. Lucius Fairchild at Mrs. Wolcott's request, were present Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Mary A. Livermore.

She was the first to report and expose the condition of the county poor-house, and of the county jail, where she went to minister to the bodily and mental needs of the incarcerated women. She worked with counsel and advice in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and another association, formed in the interest of industrial education and aid for women, which cul-

minated in the "Woman's Exchange," held the first meetings for organization, upon her call, in the parlors of her residence. Of the Wisconsin branch of the Humane Society, and the State Academy of Arts, Science, and Letters, she was one of the earliest members; and without going further in their enumeration, she has been conspicuous, if not foremost, in every progressive and humane initiative of general public character which has arisen during her long residence in this city.

Before her marriage she had visited Paris with the object of making special clinical studies. Letters of introduction from the late Archbishop Henni, the late Father Lalumiere, S. J., and Sister Mary Vincent, of St. Mary's Hospital, procured her admission to the *Maison de Sante* supported by the Empress Eugenie. Upon knowing of the presence of the young American doctor, the empress graciously interested herself; made her known to the wife of the Minister of Public Instruction, through whose mediation she enjoyed the privileges of the *Sorbonne*, and unusual advantages of hospital practice and study.

Upon her marriage in 1869 with the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, began a singularly happy and congenial domestic life.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Wolcott has gradually relinquished general practice. In the semester of 1887-88 at Cambridge University, England, she attended lectures and made vivisection and laboratory studies of special interest.

During her now frequent sojourns in Europe she retains the old zest for study. At Paris and Vienna is an assiduous attendant at lectures, and at Rome, one of the richest fields of archaeology, she has spent two seasons in active study.

In personal appearance Mrs. Wolcott is tall in stature to that point which is felt to be expressed in the word commanding. Force and dignity softened and enveloped by a marked kindness and womanly grace are the distinguishing traits of her character. As a hostess her graceful and sincere hospitality will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to be her guests.

She has a rare appreciation of home life and to the fulfillment of its duties she gives the same thoroughness that characterized her professional work. Wisdom, courage, self-forgetfulness and devotion to principle and purpose have been fully exemplified in her life.

JAMES H. THOMPSON, M. D., was born September 4, 1835, at Foxcroft, Maine, and received his early education in a somewhat noted academy of his native town. After teaching school for a time he entered Bowdoin College and was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1859. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of his profession at Orono, Maine, as an associate of Dr. W. H. Allen, one of the leading physicians in Penobscot county. A year later he went to New York city where he took a post graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, giving special attention to surgery and spending much time in the hospitals of that city. Returning home, he was married in 1861 to Miss Mary E. Mayo, only daughter of Hon. John G. Mayo of Dover, Maine, and in the fall of the same year entered upon his career as a war surgeon.

Having passed an examination which evoked the warm commendation of the government examining surgeon, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Volunteer Infantry of Maine in November of 1861, and became surgeon of the regiment the following December. In this capacity he served with the regiment in the first Red River expedition of Gen. Banks, at Port Hudson, and in the hospitals at New Orleans and Baton Rouge until August of 1863, when his health failed and he was compelled to accept a leave of absence. He had already taken passage on the steamer at New Orleans *en route* north on sick leave when the news of a repulse of the Union forces at Port Hudson reached him, but he at once changed his plans and proceeded to the front instead of going home. On reaching Baton Rouge he found that all the wounded had been brought there and that the hospital accommodations were entirely inadequate.

Although his own health was sadly shattered and demanded the care he was bravely bestowing upon others, Surgeon Thompson organized the Church Hospital and took an important part in caring for the sick and wounded, relieving suffering by his surgical skill and contributing to the comfort of his patients in every way possible. His services during the early part of the war were highly commended by his superior officers, medical director Surgeon Reed, under whom he served for some time, mentioning him in one of his re-

ports as follows: "Whether in charge of his regiment on the field or in charge of the general hospital he has thoroughly performed his work. Entirely capable and reliable, cool, prudent and energetic, I regard Dr. Thompson as one of the ablest men it has been my fortune to meet." Brigadier-General Shipley, military governor of Louisiana, speaking of Dr. Thompson's services in this connection, says: "I cannot speak too highly of his judgment and skill in his profession, and his constant and unremitting devotion to every duty. It is not too much to say that he always had the best regimental hospital to be found in the command to which his regiment was attached."

Proceeding to his home as soon as he felt he had discharged his duty at Port Hudson, and had obtained another leave of absence, he sought to build up his impaired and broken health as rapidly as possible, but his condition continued to be such that it was thought unadvisable for him to rejoin his regiment. Being earnestly desirous, however, of remaining in the service until the close of the war, he accepted an invitation of the surgeon-general at Washington to appear before the Examining Board in that city, and as a result of a very rigid examination he was again commissioned surgeon by President Lincoln and assigned to duty at Point Lookout, Maryland, as medical officer in charge of prisoners of war in camp and hospital. In 1864 he was made surgeon in charge of District St. Mary's, on the staff of Gen. James Barnes, and served at Point Lookout until the close of the war. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1865, and mustered out of the service at his own request, in September of that year.

In 1867 he was appointed surgeon to the National Soldiers' Home of this city and thus became identified with the medical profession in Wisconsin. In 1870 he retired from the position of surgeon of the home to engage in private practice in this city, receiving from the officials of that famous institution the same earnest commendation for services rendered, that had uniformly come to him from government officials under whom he had served.

Coming from the home to Milwaukee he turned his attention to private practice and the success to which his broad and varied experience, comprehensive knowledge and skill entitled him was speedily assured in the new field. For twenty-one

years thereafter he stood in the front rank of Western physicians and when he passed away on the 21st of June, 1891, the medical profession and the general public felt that the community had been bereft of an able and conscientious practitioner, a high-minded gentleman and a useful and honorable citizen.

RICHARD BAXTER BROWN, M.D., came to Milwaukee soon after the close of the Civil War and up to the time of his death, in the fall of 1894, was prominently identified with the medical profession in this city. He was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, April 1, 1834, and was the son of Seneca and Sarah (Gould) Brown, both of whom were natives of the "Granite State." His father was a prosperous and intelligent New England farmer, and the son was brought up in the midst of rural environments, receiving the thorough industrial and economic training which has always been a conspicuous feature of the education of New England youth. Until he was eighteen years of age he divided his time between farm work and the country schools, but at that age he left home and entered Phillips' Academy at Andover, where he was fitted for college. From Andover he went to Yale College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1860. Soon after his graduation he went to Mississippi and engaged in school teaching on the plantation of John Henderson, twenty miles below Vicksburg, and near the town of Warren-ton. Henderson was a prosperous planter of the ante-war period, somewhat noted locally as a duellist, and a typical Mississippian in his manners and methods of doing business. His sons, who were approaching manhood, were being fitted to enter the University of Mississippi, and the young "Northerner," who had just taken his diploma from Yale College, was deemed specially well qualified to give them the necessary instruction. Although he found himself in an atmosphere very different from that in which he had spent all the earlier years of his life, and found it necessary to exercise a good deal of tact in dealing with pupils who came to school wearing their pistols after the Mississippi fashion of that day, he conducted the plantation school successfully until the breaking out of the war. Soon after the state of Mississippi seceded from the Union, some of his pupils entered the Confederate army and military drill became one of the features

of life on the Henderson plantation. When hostilities actually began, young Brown was informed by his Southern friends that for the time being communication with the Northern states would be cut off, and he would find it impossible to return to his home in New Hampshire. He was assured, however, that the Confederates would soon be in possession of the national capital, that an adjustment of differences would most likely speedily follow, and that his enforced exile from his native state was not likely to be of long duration.

President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand troops, had the effect, however, of impressing upon the Southerners the fact that the government at Washington did not propose to be dissolved without a struggle, and the position of the young teacher became decidedly more uncomfortable than it had been when they were confident of an easy victory.

Immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, he determined to make an effort to get out of the Confederate domain, and just before the lines were closed he succeeded in making his way north as far as Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he saw the stars and stripes for the first time in many months. Reaching his home in New Hampshire in the summer of 1861, he resumed the study of medicine—which he had begun while teaching school in Mississippi—and in the fall of that year entered the medical department of Harvard College. In 1862-63 he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of Dartmouth College, and in 1864 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city.

Immediately after he received his degree as a Doctor of Medicine, he entered the army as assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty, first at McDougal general hospital located near Fort Schuyler, in New York. While on duty there he passed the examinations necessary to entitle him to his commission as assistant surgeon, and was sent to Newbern, North Carolina, to take charge of the Post Hospital at that place. After serving in this capacity for a time, he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the district of Beaufort and continued to hold this important and responsible position until mustered out of the service, with the rank of captain, in February of 1866.

In the summer of that year, the class in which Dr. Brown had graduated from Yale College held

its first reunion, and among those whom he met on that occasion, was Prof. Bristol, at that time connected with the public schools of Milwaukee. From that gentleman he obtained a favorable impression of this city, and the result was that in August of the same year, he opened an office here and began the practice of his profession.

Admirably equipped by nature and education for the general practice of medicine, his kindly sympathy, skillful treatment and watchful care of patients, commended him to the public and brought to him a large measure of patronage. For nearly thirty years he was a conspicuous figure among the physicians of the city, and few of the practitioners of that era enjoyed to a greater extent the confidence and respect of the public or were more kindly regarded by professional associates and contemporaries.

In 1855 Dr. Brown was married to Miss Alice Howard, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who died in 1871. He was married a second time in 1880, to Miss Helen E. Howard of Napoleon, Ohio, who survives him.

WILLIAM MACKIE, M. D., came to Milwaukee, in 1881, fresh from one of the great medical training schools of England, and although still a young man, has become one of the noted practitioners of Wisconsin. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 29, 1855, and coming of good family, his environments in early life were of a kind favorable to the development of high character and first class ability. Obtaining his rudimentary education in the parish schools of his native village, he then took a course in the Grammar school at Keith, and at fifteen years of age entered the University of Aberdeen, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1875. He then entered the Medical Department of the University, and at the end of a four years' course of study was awarded the affiliated degrees of M. B., C. M.

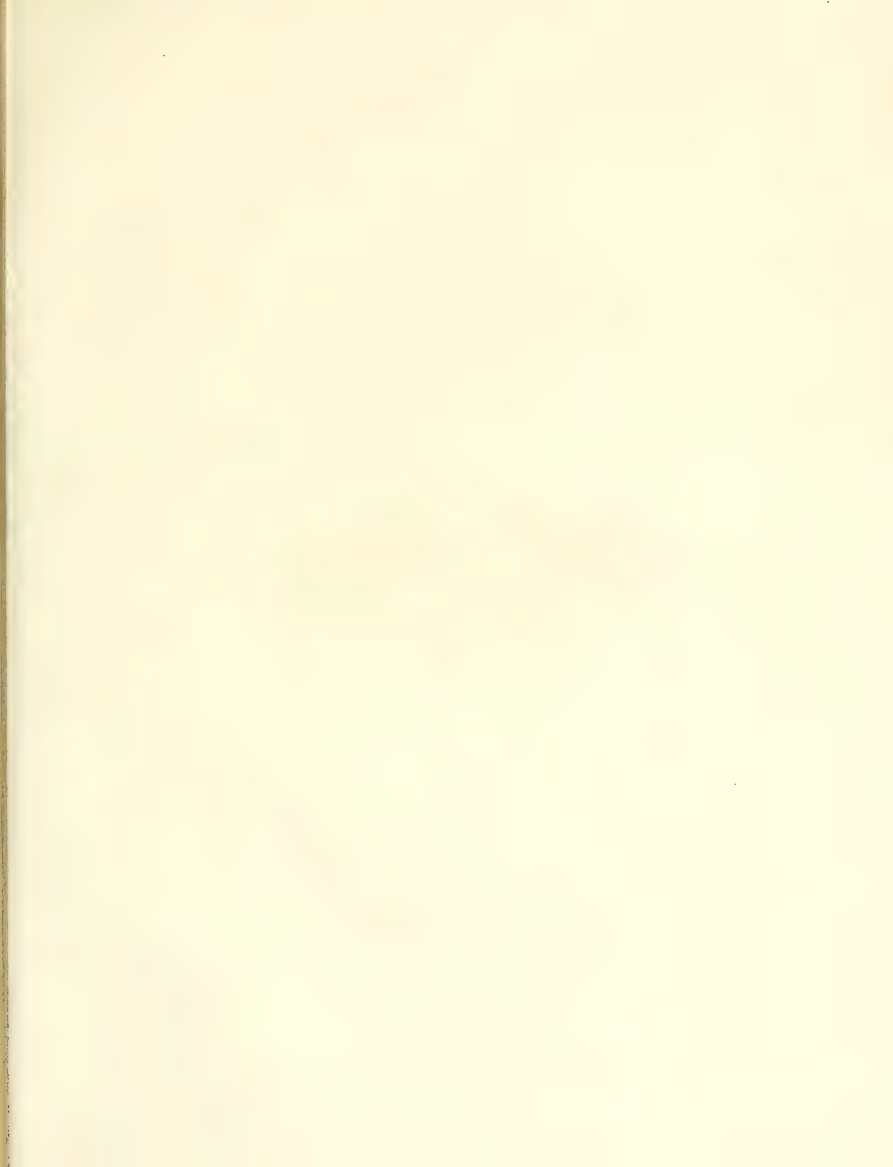
The high standard of the university required, however, a supplementary course of two years devoted to the practical work of the profession in one of the British hospitals or in some other field of practice before his title to the university degrees became absolute, and to conform to this requirement he was appointed house surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary at Manchester, England. In this capacity he had broad opportunities for further study and observation, as well as for the

practical application of the knowledge and skill which he had acquired.

That he had a genius for surgery became apparent early in his practice and his record at the hospital gave promise of the distinction which he has since achieved. Receiving his final degree in 1881, he came at once to this country, and in the spring of the same year began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee. Almost immediately after coming here he became assistant to Dr. Nicholas Senn—whose fame as a surgeon is almost world wide—at the Milwaukee Hospital. Entering upon the practice of medicine, admirably equipped, physically, mentally and by education for the work in hand, his associations here afforded scope and opportunity for the demonstration of that fact, and public recognition followed as a natural consequence. Within two years after he came here he was appointed surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and has ever since retained that position. Associated with Dr. Senn as assistant surgeon of Milwaukee Hospital, he succeeded that eminent surgeon as surgeon-in-chief of the hospital, when Dr. Senn removed to Chicago. He has also served as a member of the medical staff of the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, and was surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital until other exacting professional duties compelled him to relinquish this practice.

In 1889 he was made president of the Brainerd Medical Society, and the same year served as vice-president of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin. In addition to holding memberships in the state and local medical societies, in which he has been conspicuous for his efforts to elevate the character and standing of the profession, he is a member also of the American Medical Association and of the British Medical Association.

While engaged to a large extent in general practice, Dr. Mackie has given special attention to surgery, and among the younger physicians of the state there are few who have been more uniformly successful in this branch of practice, and none has made a more creditable record. Conscientious and honorable in his methods of practice, his relations to his professional brethren have been of a most pleasing character, and a profound regard for the duties and responsibilities of the profession has been one of his distinguishing characteristics. Adhering strictly to the most approved code of medical ethics, he has allowed no selfish consider-





K. L. Horlow

ations to influence his professional action, and his intercourse with patients has been marked by a candor and fairness no less praiseworthy than his skill and ability as physician and surgeon. To extend the usefulness of the profession and to maintain its dignity and honor, has been with him an ambition cherished equally with the ambition to achieve success as an individual practitioner, and his standing among the physicians of Milwaukee attests the fact that he has labored to good purpose.

Dr. Mackie was married in 1881 to Miss Bella Mitchell, who was a niece of the late Hon. Alexander Mitchell.

SAMUEL W. FRENCH, M. D., was born in Rock Island, Canada, very near the Northern boundary of Vermont, in 1850, the son of Samuel L. and Sophia Clark French. His paternal ancestors settled in new England long before the Revolutionary War and his great grandfather, Samuel French, who was a native of Hardwick Massachusetts, removed from there to La Moille county, Vermont, founding in the green mountain state, the town of Hardwick. A son of this Samuel French, who was also named Samuel, married Tabitha Dow, a sister of the famous preacher, Lorenzo Dow, and Samuel L. French, the father of Dr. French, was one of the children born of this union.

Dr. French's father was a well-known merchant who was in business at different times in Randolph and Montpelier, Vermont, and in Rock Island, Canada, and later was a wholesale grocer in Boston. The son obtained his early education in the public schools of Boston and then entered Harvard College from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1873. Immediately after his graduation he spent a year in foreign travel and upon his return matriculated in the medical department of Harvard College from which he was graduated at the end of a three years' course of study, in 1878. He was appointed House Surgeon of the Boston City Hospital in 1877, and was connected with that institution two years.

In 1879 he came to Milwaukee, a scholarly and accomplished young physician and has ever since practiced his profession with marked success in this city. His attention has largely been given to surgery although he has a large general practice and has become one of the widely known physicians of the city and state. He has taken

an active interest in all movements designed to elevate the character of his profession, and to provide for the higher education of those who engage in the practice of medicine, and has labored earnestly and effectively also to supply Milwaukee with ample hospital facilities. In the upbuilding of the local medical society, the founding of the Wisconsin General Hospital, the Wisconsin Training School for Nurses, and in the establishment of the Emergency Hospital he has been a conspicuous figure, and his professional services have been freely given to numerous charitable and benevolent institutions.

HARRY L. HORTON.—As a training school for business men Milwaukee has hardly a peer among Western cities, if one may judge of this from the results achieved by some of those who, beginning their business careers here, have since distinguished themselves in broader fields of enterprise. Elsewhere in this History mention is made of Phillip D. Armour, Charles L. Colby and others, who at one time and another have been identified with the trade and commerce of Milwaukee, and who have since achieved national distinction by reason of the magnitude of their operations and the success of their enterprises. In the same connection it is of interest to note what has been accomplished by H. L. Horton, now a noted banker and broker of New York city, who came here a young man and may be said to have begun life for himself in this city.

Mr. Horton was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1832, and received an ordinary English education in the schools of that region. Brought up on a farm his physical culture and industrial training were of that character which for some reason or other seems to develop the best type of American manhood, and when he left home at seventeen years of age, he went out into the world a strong, self-reliant, well balanced youth, energetic, ambitious and hopeful, with confidence in his own resources and a fixed determination to make the best of his opportunities for advancement in life.

The bent of his mind was toward commercial pursuits and when he left the farm he engaged as clerk in a store in Towanda, Pennsylvania. What he found to do in this capacity, he did well, serving his employers faithfully and at the same time schooling himself for a broader field of action. After remaining in Towanda several years he

came to Milwaukee in 1854, and began business here as a member of the firm of Cole & Horton, produce and commission merchants. This firm was succeeded by that of Cole, Horton & Company, and at the end of two or three years he organized the firm of Horton & Fowler, which soon built up a grain and commission business of large proportions.

When he first came to this city Mr. Horton was but twenty-two years of age, and the impression which he made upon the business community with which he became identified at that time was that of a young man of wonderful energy, great fertility of resources and a tenacity of purpose which recognized no such thing as an insurmountable obstacle. As he became better known it developed that he was a close student of trade conditions, apt in the solution of commercial problems and thoroughly familiar with the laws governing trade and commerce. His perceptions were keen, his judgments accurate, his methods systematic, his action prompt, vigorous and forceful, and in a comparatively short time he had become recognized as an able and sagacious man of affairs. Prominently identified with the Board of Trade, his diplomacy and a genius for analyzing business situations made him an unusually successful operator, and for almost a decade he was conspicuous among the members of this famous body of traders.

In 1865 certain interests with which he had become identified prompted him to remove to New York city, and soon after locating in that city he connected himself with the stock and other exchanges, and established a banking and brokerage business which has been among the most successful in the great metropolis for nearly thirty years. At present he is the senior member of the firm of H. L. Horton & Company, known to financiers and traders in stocks, both in this country and abroad, as one of the soundest and most successful firms of its kind in the United States. With a broad grasp of affairs and boldness of action when his judgment led him to believe such action expedient, he has combined a conservatism which kept him clear of financial shoals and quicksands, as evidenced by the fact that he has weathered the financial storms of the past twenty-five years in which scores of his contemporaries have met disaster. His operations within the past quarter of a century have covered a wide range of interests,

a branch of his business having been established many years since in London where Mr. Horton put himself in close touch with the financiers and stock operators of the English metropolis through his honorable dealings and diplomatic methods.

Not long after he established himself in business in the East, he fixed upon New Brighton as a place of residence and became largely interested in the development of Staten Island. He was one of the pioneers among those who set on foot movements to facilitate and expedite its improvement and the development of its various resources. He was especially active in promoting the enterprise designed to secure an adequate and satisfactory water supply for the Island and also in inaugurating and aiding the rapid transit enterprises which have contributed so vastly to the increase of its population and its general upbuilding and prosperity. Every progressive movement in Richmond county has had his enthusiastic encouragement and support, and he is justly regarded as one of the benefactors of a community which has profited largely through his sagacity, generosity and enterprise.

A courteous, affable, and genial gentleman, a charming entertainer and most companionable man, he is at the same time a plain spoken, straightforward business man, whose firmness, decision and executive ability are distinguishing characteristics and who, in New York, as in Milwaukee years ago, is regarded as a typical man of affairs. He now resides at 144 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, where he is always pleased to see his old friends.

PETER ENGELMANN.—Among the high-minded and gifted men whose identification with the German Revolutionary movement near the middle of the century forced them to seek safety in voluntary exile, not one is remembered by Milwaukeeans with profounder respect and warmer love than Peter Engelmann. Milwaukee owes to his honored memory a debt which nothing but gratitude can repay. Other men in many ways contributed to the material development of the city. He ministered grandly to its intellectual development. Others built industries, and railroads, and laid the broad foundations of wealth and commercial prosperity. He was a builder of character, and wore away the best years of an active life in the financially unremunerative

occupation of a teacher. Milwaukee has had many noble men and women in the ranks of her instructors of youth, but no one who studies without prejudice the history of education in this city will fail to recognize that the most conspicuous place among them all belongs to Peter Engelmann.

He was born in 1823, at Pfallzer, in Prussia. His parents sent him to the University of Heidelberg, where he had a brilliantly successful student career, achieving especial distinction in the field of natural science. For several years he was a teacher. Then for a time he was the editor of an influential Revolutionary newspaper. When, after the crushing of the effort to found a German republic, he made his way to this country, his first place of residence was in Michigan, where he married an American lady, whose sympathetic companionship was an inspiration and a comfort to a life that was in many respects ideal. In 1851 he came to Milwaukee, accepting the post of principal of the German and English Academy, incorporated in May of that year, and in this position he labored earnestly and unselfishly till his death, on May 18, 1874. From small beginnings, the institution grew under his direction to be one of the most thorough and efficient instruments of education in the Northwest. To set forth in detail the history of his school during the twenty-three years of his unremitting and devoted labor in its behalf, would be to digress beyond the scope of a sketch whose object is merely biographical. It is enough to declare that thoroughly was the individuality of the master impressed upon his school, and strong was the bond which he established between himself and his pupils and that it is hardly a flight of rhetoric to say he revived in Milwaukee the traditions of ancient Greece, when teaching was a profession chosen by the "highest-mounted minds" of that age. He instilled by precept and example the love of nature, and cultivated in his pupils the habit of independent investigation. Cabinets of valuable specimens illustrating the geology, the flora and the fauna of Wisconsin, which were collected in the course of years by the children under his charge, formed the nucleus of what is now the Public Museum of Milwaukee. He was one of the moving spirits in the organization of the Wisconsin Natural History Society. In religion he was a courageous freethinker. Throughout his Milwaukee

career he was a contributor to the scientific and liberal press. Shortly before his death he enjoyed a trip to Germany, and entertained a half-formed purpose of resuming his residence in that country; but he returned to Milwaukee, and died in the service of his beloved academy.

Many are the men of force in the community who are proud to trace to instruction received from Peter Engelmann the birth of their intellectual life. His name will be venerated till the last of the generation which knew him has passed away, and the good influences that he set in motion will continue far into the future among the important factors tending to make Milwaukee a seat of culture.

JAMES DOUGLAS breathed his last on the 31st of August, 1894, and Milwaukee then lost a citizen who had, in an unostentatious way, done much for her development from a small town to a great and prosperous city. He had a vigorous Scotch mind and frame, and a combination of ideality and practicality which rarely co-exist, but which united in one individual constitute genius. Self-educated, he possessed a breadth of culture seldom obtained at colleges and universities. He succeeded in everything he undertook.

James Douglas was born in the town of Wick, County of Caithness, Scotland, July 23, 1823. He was the son of James Alexander and Annabella McKenzie Douglas. The former was a Lowlander, reared in the school of agriculture, who became manager of the estate of Lord Dufferin. The latter was of Highland birth and related to the Duchess of Sutherland. She passed her maiden days at Dunrobin Castle.

Young Douglas received his education from the public schools, supplemented by a free use of books. He was a natural lover of reading, and at the age of twenty had pored over the works of the leading British authors of poetry and prose, and could repeat from memory long passages from their productions without the slightest hesitation. Like his father, he was brought up to Adam's profession. In 1840 his parents immigrated to Gananoque, near Kingston, Canada, and located upon a farm on the bank of the St. Lawrence river, opposite the Thousand Islands. His first employment in America was assisting to unload a ship laden with wheat, for which he received a severe reprimand from his aristocratic father, who pronounced the task beneath his station. While

on the Canadian farm, he rented Goblin Cave, which he fitted up as a bachelor's retreat, and here he was absorbed in his books when free from his duties as assistant to his father.

Mr. Douglas came to Milwaukee in 1843. He at once set up in business as a carpenter, and in that capacity took part in the construction of the first bridge across the Milwaukee river at the foot of East Water street. Later he built the bridge across the river at Kinnickinnic avenue. When scarcely out of his teens he had become a master builder. As such he directed the forces which constructed the woodwork of the old city hall, the first St. Gall's Church, Holy Trinity, St. John's Cathedral, and other notable buildings of Milwaukee's early days. In 1847, with his younger brother, Alexander, he founded the firm of J. & A. Douglas, architects and builders, which for a period of sixteen years did a large and lucrative business. In the nine years following, that is, from 1863 to 1872, he held a position with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which at the beginning of his connection with it was a small concern with the title of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of the State of Wisconsin. His keen judgment of property values was of great service to the corporation in the placing of loans on real estate and the investment of surplus funds, and was a factor in the development of that enterprise into one of the vastest and most flourishing organizations in its line in the United States. But his love for architecture led him to sever his connection with the company and re-establish himself as an architect in 1872, and to continue in the practice of his favorite profession until the time of his death. With such acceptance did he develop original ideas of building, that he became recognized as the founder of a distinct architectural style. A residence district in Milwaukee in which many houses were built after his designs became popularly known as "Douglasville." His plans gained a vogue that extended as far south as Florida and as far west as California. Throwing aside traditions unfitted to the construction with American materials, of buildings suited to American needs, he devised new combinations, and constructed houses which, while pleasing to the eye were also models of utility. Members of his profession united with the public in appreciation of his contributions to the development of the first of the arts. The local organ-

ization of his guild chose him to its chief office, and he was elected to the presidency of the Western branch of the American Institute of Architects. In his later years, while continuing the practice of architecture, he entered largely into the development of real estate enterprises, at first as the trusted agent of the Milwaukee Savings and Investment Association, and afterward on his individual account. Of the organization named he was one of the founders, and he was its treasurer at the time of his death. To his shrewd and honorable management was chiefly due its extraordinary success. Dealing in land, as he practiced it, was not a speculation, but a science. He had a quick perception of all the elements of land valuation, seeing at a glance the possibilities of improvement, and knowing by unerring instinct exactly when to buy and when to sell.

Not a society man in the ordinary acceptance of the term, his nature was genial and social. He was a member of St. Andrew's Society and of other social and semi-social organizations; but the center of his social activity was his home. Mr. Douglas was twice married. His first wife, Miss Chloe Hutcheson, whom he married in 1843, presented him with seven children, all of whom died young, except one son, named for his father, who, when the war broke out, became a member of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and gave his life to the cause of the Union. On December 22, 1857, Mr. Douglas married Miss Mary J. Douglas, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. She was a native of Victory, Cayuga county, New York, where she was born October 18, 1838, her parents being John J. and Sally (Pelton) Douglas, highly respected residents of the Empire state. She was a woman of education and refinement, gentle but firm in character and lovable in disposition. She died April 25, 1891. The fruit of this union was six children, all but the eldest of whom survive their parents. The daughters are Mrs. Frank H. Thompson, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. George R. Collins, of Asheville, North Carolina. Earl J. Douglas continues his father's architectural business, while R. Bruce Douglas looks after the real estate interests. Irving R., the youngest son, is still at his studies.

Politically Mr. Douglas early allied himself with the anti-slavery party. He was an ardent friend of the bondman, and freely contributed of his means to aid the cause of emancipation. Later

he became a member of the Republican party. In religion he was a devout believer in the efficacy of deeds rather than of professions of faith. His worship was to do good. His heart was as tender as a child's. No one who knew him will ever forget him, or ever recall him without feeling that such lives as his are proof that there is a sense in which man was not born to die.

ROBERT CLOSSON SPENCER was born in the village of East Ashtabula, Ashtabula county Ohio, January 22, 1829, eldest of the eleven children of Persis Warren Duty and Platt R. Spencer author of Spencerian Penmanship, descendant of John Spenser, of Rhode Island Colony through Theodosia, daughter of Theophilus Whaley and Captain Robert Spenser, Abigail and Michael Spenser, Jerusha Covill, and Caleb Spenser soldier of the Revolution.

His first American ancestor, John Spenser, settled at Newport, Rhode Island, about 1661. He was the first named of the founders of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, who received a grant of five thousand acres of land, 1678. Supposed to be identical with young John Spenser of Newbury, Massachusetts, 1637, to 1652, who sold his fine estate there and returned to England, 1652; went with expedition to capture Hayti and Jamaica, 1655. It is conjectured that his reported death in Jamaica was erroneous and that he went from there to Nova Scotia, and thence to Newport, Rhode Island, where he settled near his old friend and former guardian, Nicholas Easton, and his sons. He had nine children, one daughter and eight sons, and his blood flows in the veins of a large part of the population of Kent county, Rhode Island, and is widely diffused among those having Spenser blood, who trace their lineage to Rhode Island.

Caleb, the grandfather of Robert, removed from Rhode Island to Connecticut, thence to the mountains in East Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, thence to Windom in the Catskill Mountains, Green county, New York, where he died in 1806. The widow removed with her family to Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, preceded by her elder sons.

Robert, the subject of this sketch, removed with his parents in early childhood from Ashtabula to Geneva, in the same county, to a log hut in the wilderness where his father, with his devoted wife, took refuge to escape temptation to drink and

where in 1852 he became a total abstainer, advocated total abstinence, and believed that he was the first in this country to take that ground in a public address, as the only safe principle.

Robert grew to manhood on the farm, which he helped to clear of dense forests, and to cultivate. He received a common school and academic education, and graduated from Gundry's Mercantile College, Cincinnati, in 1851. After teaching a short time in Gundry's College, he was associated in 1851 and a part of the year 1852 with Victor M. Rice at Buffalo, New York, in a commercial school; was at Pittsburg, 1852, in Spencerian Commercial College with his father; was superintendent of penmanship in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, 1852-53. Under the firm name of Bryant, Spencer, Lusk & Stratton, from 1852 to 1854, he was interested in establishing the chain of commercial colleges, the first of which was founded at Cleveland, and the second at Buffalo. In 1856 he went to Chicago to take charge of the college there. In 1859 he took charge of the college in St. Louis, which suffered severely from Southern prejudices. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States Reserve Corps, Col. John McNeal, Company K, Captain Rowley; was on detached service as chief clerk at headquarters under Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney and as acting quartermaster. At the end of his term of enlistment for three months, he returned to St. Louis and took charge of the college. Most of the students were Southern sympathizers, and displayed the Confederate flag above their desks. These Mr. Spencer gathered up and burned, announcing that the school would be conducted under the stars and stripes; whereupon Prof. Charles Stuart of the faculty, with most of the students, withdrew from the institution. The Merchants' Union Exchange, a loyal body, heard of this action by Mr. Spencer, and took active interest in behalf of the college which soon began to prosper.

On account of impaired health, occasioned by the climate, Mr. Spencer returned to Chicago, where he taught in the commercial college established in that city. In May, 1863, he came to Milwaukee, and September 1st of that year, under the name of Bryant, Stratton & Spencer, he opened the institution which since 1865 has been known as the Spencerian Business College. Since the opening of this college in 1863, Mr. Spencer

has devoted to it his best energies. The enrollment of students during the thirty years has been about eleven thousand, who now constitute a large and influential body of business men and women.

In 1865 he led a reform movement against his partners, Bryant and Stratton, to correct abuses in opening and conducting business colleges in fields already occupied, and in the employment of incompetent and unfit men to conduct such schools in the chain of commercial colleges, which then extended to some forty cities of the United States and Canada, linked together by partnerships with Bryant and Stratton. The death of Mr. Stratton, which occurred in 1867, and this reform movement led to a dissolution of the partnership connections in the chain of colleges, when they became local in their management.

Upon the separation of Mr. Spencer and others from Bryant and Stratton, a voluntary association, known as the National Union of Business Colleges, was formed through Mr. Spencer's efforts, which, after the dissolution of the Bryant-Stratton partnership chain, was merged with the Bryant-Stratton colleges into the International Business College Association. The business college reform movement, led by Mr. Spencer, was prosecuted with the vigor and ability which have characterized all his efforts, and had a potent effect in elevating the character of commercial colleges.

Mr. Spencer was several years secretary of the International Business College Association, and later its president, presiding at the meeting held in Cincinnati, 1873. A committee, to whom his address as president was referred, consisting of S. S. Packard, New York; George Soule, of New Orleans, and E. G. Folsom, reported at length, the introductory part of the report being as follows: "The broad and generous scope given therein to our specialty of instruction, is in keeping with the best aspirations of the best men in our profession, and with the demands of the times, and we highly commend its whole spirit and tenor as an indication of progress in thought and action, and of a comprehensive view of the possibilities which are before us." Following the Cincinnati meeting in 1873, at which Mr. Spencer presided, there was a period of business depression which so affected business colleges that the annual meetings of the association were omitted. On the revival of business a new organization was formed,

which became the nucleus of the Business Educators' Association of America, and absorbed the International Association of Business Colleges. At the meeting of the association, held at the Palmer House, Chicago, July, 1880, Mr. Spencer was unanimously elected president of the association, and presided at the next meeting, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, at which the venerable R. N. Bartlett, who founded the first business college, was present.

In the organization of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1892-3 in the educational department Mr. Spencer was appointed by President C. C. Bonney to succeed Mr. H. B. Bryant, deceased, as chairman of the Committee on a Congress of Business and Commercial Colleges. Hon. Wm. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, appointed Mr. Spencer on the Executive Board of the International Educational Congress to represent Business Education. The Business and Commercial College Congress was held as a part of the International Educational Congress in the Art Palace on the lake front, Chicago, July 18-22 inclusive. Arrangements for this most important gathering of business educators were successfully carried out under Mr. Spencer's direction. This occasion was the first in the history of business colleges in which their work has received the high recognition to which it is entitled as an essential part of human education and training. Notable addresses were delivered by distinguished persons not members of the profession, among whom were Dr. C. C. Bonney, president of the World's Congress; Hon. A. G. Lane, president of the National Educational Association; Dr. James MacAlister, president Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, and Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Gage said: "I would not be here at all, except out of a sense of gratitude to the institutions which this Congress represents. My old friend and instructor, Mr. Spencer, tried to impress upon my mind—he did impress upon my mind—a sense of obligation, that I have always carried with more or less distinctness toward the form of education which you participate in and endeavor to promote. I am under these obligations because at an early age, thirty-seven years ago, I came to Chicago, a young man with only the results of an ordinary education in the common school, and undertook to en-

gaze in affairs of commerce, but soon discovered my deficiency. I looked about and in the Commercial College of Bryant & Stratton, I think it then was, I found the opportunity where out of business hours I could go and get the kind of technical knowledge in which I was deficient. It was, however, inadequate, because my time was altogether too short; but I learned enough there and then to be the foundation for all the education in all the technicalities of business life which I have been called upon to learn since."

Under date of August 22, 1866, Mr. Spencer addressed to Hon. Edward Salomon, president of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, a letter suggesting a commercial department of that institution to be located at Milwaukee, the commercial metropolis of the state, under the patronage of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' and Bankers' Association. The plan was favored by Hon. John G. McMynn, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by prominent educators and business men. It was, however, so far in advance of the times that no action was taken upon it.

Mr. Spencer's work in the field of business education began in Cincinnati in 1851, and has continued uninterruptedly for a period of forty-three years, and his active usefulness at the head of the Spencerian Business College and as a leading and representative business educator, promises to continue many years. He is one of the few in his profession who have taken high and strong ground in favor of a thorough, general education as a foundation for business education, holding that business men who have enjoyed the benefits of liberal educational advantages are not only more able and efficient as merchants, bankers, financiers, manufacturers and in business pursuits, but they thereby secure to themselves and to the community the benefits of a higher and broader intellectual life, and become more valuable members of the community because more appreciative of, and hence more strongly in sympathy with whatever relates to human improvement and social progress. He has, therefore, not only conducted his own school in accordance with this view, steadily aiming to raise the standard of educational qualifications for admission, but has brought his influence to bear upon the profession at large in this direction. Holding to these views it is but natural that he should deeply interest himself

in all other departments of education, and that he should be more especially a warm friend and strong advocate of the claims of the public school system. He has been a member of the Milwaukee School Board several terms, covering a period of six years, representing the First ward in that body, during which time he was active and influential in organizing and promoting measures for the improvement of the public schools. He has long been the intimate personal friend of Dr. James MacAlister, who, after several years' service as superintendent of the Milwaukee public schools, resigned the position to accept the superintendency of Philadelphia schools. On the retirement of Dr. MacAlister from the public schools of Milwaukee to enter upon his duties as superintendent of the public schools of Philadelphia, Mr. Spencer delivered an address before the School Board reviewing Dr. MacAlister's distinguished services to the educational interests of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, and predicting for him eminent successes in his new and enlarged field, which prediction has been fully realized. On the retirement of Dr. MacAlister from the superintendency of the public schools of Philadelphia to accept the presidency of Drexel Institute, a banquet was tendered to him by leading citizens at the Art Club, which was largely attended by the representative men and women of the Quaker City and from other portions of the country. On this occasion Mr. Spencer responded for Milwaukee, repeating his address on the retirement of Superintendent MacAlister from the superintendency of the Milwaukee schools, with the prediction which it contained as to his future achievements in advancing the educational interests of Philadelphia and the country at large. As president of the First Ward Public School Association, which he was instrumental in organizing on a broad basis, among other measures of a progressive character, Mr. Spencer presented plans for public school parks to constitute an essential part of the means of instruction and training by object lessons in natural science, manual training and industrial arts.

He was a prominent and active member of the National Liberal League and was a member for Wisconsin of the National Executive Committee of the league. The platform of the National Liberal League adopted at Rochester, N. Y., October 26, 1877, declares in favor of "the total separation of church and state" of "national pro-

tection for national citizens," and of "universal education as the basis of universal suffrage in this secular republic."

At the Centennial Congress of the Liberals, held in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876, which resolved itself into the National Liberal League, this resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Liberal League convened at Philadelphia from July 1 to July 4, 1876, respectfully petitions the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, to recommend to the several states for adoption such a "Religious Freedom Amendment" of the United States Constitution as shall effect the total separation of church and state in all branches and departments of the government—national, state and municipal—and protect all American citizens in the enjoyment of their equal religious support of this petition, and, if possible, a million signatures to the same be obtained; and that the Board of Directors of the National Liberal League are hereby instructed to carry this resolution into effect.

We, therefore, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully pray your honorable bodies to grant the petition of the National Liberal League above set forth; and we submit the following form of amendment proposed as a substitute for the present first amendment of the United States Constitution, as one which, in our judgment, contains nothing which is not essential and necessary in order to effect the total separation of church and state.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.—Neither Congress nor any state shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or favoring any particular form of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or permitting in any degree a union of Church and state, or granting any special privileges, immunity or advantage to any sect or religious body, or to any number of sects or religious bodies; or taxing the people of any state, either directly or indirectly, for the support of any sect or religious body, or of any number of sects or religious bodies; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

SECTION 2.—No religious test shall ever be required as a condition of suffrage or as a qualification to any office or public trust in any state. No person shall ever be deprived of any of his or her rights, privileges or capacities, or disqualified for the performance of any public or private duty, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of any opinions he or she may hold on the subject of religion. No person shall ever be required by law to contribute directly or indirectly to the support of any religious society or body, of which he or she is not a voluntary member.

SECTION 3.—Neither the United States, nor any State, Territory, municipality, or any civil division of any State or Territory, shall levy any tax, or make any gift, grant or appropriation, for the support, or in aid, of any church, religious sect, or denomination, or any school, seminary or institution of learning, in which the faith or doctrine of any religious rites or practices shall be observed; or for the support, or in aid, of any religious charity or purpose of any sect, order or denomination whatsoever.

SECTION 4.—Congress shall have power to enforce the various provisions of this Article by appropriate legislation.

The foregoing petition with fifty thousand signatures was presented in the United States Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner. In Wisconsin Mr. Spencer, as representative in this state of the National Liberal League and as a member of the National Executive Committee, was instrumental in getting Rev. C. E. Gordon, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Milwaukee, to deliver an address on "What is the Relation of the State to Religion" in the assembly chamber at Madison, February, 1878, in advocacy of the first plank in the platform of the National Liberal League for the "Total Separation of Church and State." A large edition of this address was printed and circulated in pamphlet form, and was quite extensively and favorably noticed by the press.

In the several State Normal Schools of Wisconsin religious exercises were daily held to which more or less objection was made by students and by parents of different religious opinions. Complaint having been made to Mr. Spencer of these practices, he memorialized the State Board of Normal Regents on this subject, setting forth that these practices were in violation of the religious liberties of the people, provided for and protected by the Bill of Rights in the State Constitution. He appeared before the Board of Regents and made an argument in support of the petition. The rules of the board were accordingly amended with regard to this matter, but the construction of the rule was left to the individual presidents of the Normal schools.

Mr. Spencer was appointed by State School Superintendent Graham a member of the Visiting Committee of the Oshkosh Normal School. He was present in his official capacity at the opening morning exercises of this school at which the president read passages from the Bible, engaged in prayer and religious hymns were sung. At the close of these exercises the president invited Mr. Spencer to address the school, which he did, making use of the occasion to express his views regarding the religious exercises to which he had just listened, as being in violation of the plain provisions of the constitution of the state and an infringement of the religious rights and liberties of every student in the school and every citizen of the state. This bold expression of adverse opinion and criticism, entirely unexpected by the presi-

dent, the faculty and a large body of students, naturally created a sensation that spread throughout the community and was reported and commented upon by the press of the state, and generally approved as being correct from a constitutional and ethical point of view. A few years later suit was brought by a citizen of Stoughton to restrain the public school authorities from permitting the reading of the Bible in the public schools of that place. The Supreme Court of the State, in passing upon this case, affirmed the position which Mr. Spencer had taken in his memorial to the Board of Normal School Regents, and maintained the principle that the public schools and educational institutions sustained by the state are entirely secular in their objects, and that all religious instructions, rites and exercises must be excluded therefrom.

In 1881 a committee of three was appointed by the National Association for the complete secularization of the state, to prepare an address on that subject to the American people. That committee consisted of B. F. Underwood, Thorndike, Massachusetts; R. C. Spencer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Van Buren Denslow, Chicago, Illinois. This address on the subject of church and state, advocated their absolute divorcement as favored by eminent statesmen and divines; the exclusion of the Bible from the common schools, the taxation of church property, the repeal of religious tests, oaths, appropriations, Sunday laws and the abolition of chaplaincies and religious proclamations. The address starts out with a quotation from the memorial speech of U. S. Grant at Des Moines, 1875, "Keep the church and the state forever separate." The credit of this address belongs mainly to Prof. Van Buren Denslow, who, however, spent several days in Milwaukee with Mr. Spencer in its preparation, many of the authorities quoted therein being furnished by Mr. Spencer, and his judgment and opinions being consulted regarding the features of the address. This document, published by the National Association, for the complete secularization of the state, is considered the most concise and unanswerable argument on that subject that has ever been put forth.

Jealous as Mr. Spencer is of the religious rights and liberties of the people, and bold and courageous as he is in advocacy of the complete secularization of the state and of absolute religious

freedom, he is appreciative of and reverent toward all religious truth and institutions, but tolerates no infringement of the religious rights and liberties, even of the youngest child, holding firmly and consistently to the principle that no human being can be religiously free in the true sense of the term, whose right to form his own opinion upon religious subjects is not scrupulously regarded to the extent that not even the parent shall attempt to bias the religious opinions of the child; that he should be left free to investigate for himself; and when he arrives at that age of intellectual maturity when he is able to investigate and judge for himself, he shall be unbiased in his religious sentiments by parental or other influences, and entirely free to accept for himself and exercise as he may deem best, such religious opinions and rites as to his conscience may seem to be the nearest truth and the best adapted to his individual needs.

Politically, Mr. Spencer has always been a Republican with liberal tendencies, and has been more or less active in politics to the extent, at least, of discharging his political duties as a citizen. He has never, however, sought or held any elective public office. In 1890 Mr. Spencer was the Republican nominee for representative in Congress for the Milwaukee district. That, however, was the year of general disaster to the Republican party, in which the state of Wisconsin went over to the Democratic party by a plurality of some thirty thousand, mainly on the compulsory education issue arising out of the passage of the so-called Bennett Law by the legislature of the previous year. Mr. Spencer's opponent in this campaign was Hon. John L. Mitchell.

He has taken a special interest in the subject of political education in its broad and non-partisan sense as being an essential part of the equipment of every American citizen. Working in this direction, civil government has been made for many years a part of the curriculum of the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee. As president of the International Business College Association, and subsequently of its successor, the Business Educators' Association of America, Mr. Spencer has strongly and steadily urged the claims of this branch of education.

From the inception and organization of the American Institute of Civics, Mr. Spencer has been identified with that movement in conjunction

with the leading educators, statesmen and jurists of the country. He is a member of the Board of Counsellors of the institute, and through his influence the Business Educators' Association of America, representing the business colleges and commercial schools of the United States, has entered into auxiliary relations with the institute, with a view of promoting the study of civics among the more than seventy thousand students in attendance upon such schools. A business school department has been organized for the purpose of bringing the institute into helpful relations with the educators belonging to this association, and this department has been placed under the direction of Mr. Spencer.

Another of the educational movements with which Mr. Spencer is identified is The People's Institute, Milwaukee. Immediately following the labor riots in Milwaukee, a working people's club was formed and incorporated, with reading rooms and a lecture and amusement hall and conversation rooms centrally located, which for a time received quite liberal support. Being a class movement, somewhat narrow in its scope, the interest in it declined.

The friends of the club asked Mr. Spencer to accept the presidency, with a view to reviving and strengthening it. At that time little remained of the club but its rooms, poor furniture, a few books, a meagre supply of stale literature and a few daily visitors. Under these conditions Mr. Spencer accepted the presidency, and proceeded to reorganize under the title of "The People's Institute," on a large and original plan, a most popular educational movement, intended to provide for the educational wants of all classes of people who have passed beyond the schools. The prospectus of The People's Institute set forth and outlined in attractive form its varied and comprehensive plans. The main purpose of the Institute is to bring together the masses for their general improvement by raising the standard of living, thinking, character and citizenship throughout the community. It seeks to bring into intelligent co-operation, through education and progression, not merely a class, but the whole people, without distinction as to persons, occupation or wealth. The plan of the Institute provides for a thorough organization throughout the city, which, however, has been but partially carried out. When Prof. Richard T. Ely of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland,

was called to the University of Wisconsin, to organize a department of economics and social science, his attention was called to the plans of The People's Institute of Milwaukee, with which he was much impressed. On his recommendation the Institute appointed as superintendent Fred W. Spiers of Johns Hopkins University in 1892, who devoted his time to developing and carrying out the plans of the Institute under President Spencer's direction.

Much was accomplished by Mr. Spiers during the year, at the end of which the financial crisis and general depression seemed to render it impracticable to attempt to raise the necessary funds to continue the work, which has, therefore, been temporarily suspended.

The Wisconsin Phonological Institute is an organization of citizens to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf, of which Mr. Spencer has for several years past been president and the most active promoter. The pamphlet of thirty-six pages, issued in 1893 and bound up in three large volumes of the History of Deaf Mute Education in America, contains a historical sketch of the Wisconsin System of Public Day Schools for Deaf Mutes, established under the provisions of law, the enactment of which was secured through Mr. Spencer's efforts as president of the Wisconsin Phonological Institute, with the support and assistance of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the Milwaukee School Board and Governors William E. Smith and Jeremiah M. Rusk, Miss Daisy H. Way and her mother and other influential philanthropic people. The enactment of this law has placed Wisconsin in advance of all other states in the education of deaf mutes, and under it are established public day schools at Milwaukee, La Crosse, Wausau and Manitowoc, and others will sooner or later be opened in the larger towns and cities of the state.

As the eldest of the five Spencer brothers, sons of Platt R. Spencer originator and author of the Spencerian System of Penmanship, R. C. Spencer has long been influential in raising the standard of education in penmanship through the Spencerian publications for the use of schools, through the Spencerian Business Colleges and in other ways. In 1885 Mr. Spencer was instrumental in organizing the Milwaukee Manual Training Association, which exerted considerable influence in favor of a movement for the introduction of manual training into the public school.



W.D. Gray

At the twenty-sixth annual encampment Department of Wisconsin Grand Army of the Republic, held at Madison, 1892, Mr. Spencer introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to report upon the subject of collecting and preserving the personal, war, civil and family history of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and others who served in the war for the Union, with instructions to confer with the State Historical Society and kindred organizations, with the posts, state and national officials of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, and Sons of Veterans, and to report at the next department encampment. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The committee consisted of Robert C. Spencer, chairman; Lucius Fairchild and M. P. Walsb. At the twenty-seventh annual encampment, held at La Crosse, March 8 and 9, 1893, the report of the committee, drafted by Mr. Spencer, was presented and adopted. It contains a communication from the committee appointed by the State Historical Society, consisting of the president, John Johnston, Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary, Edwin E. Bryant, William W. Wight and John N. Davidson, favoring the plans of Mr. Spencer and his committee, and tendering the co-operation of the State Historical Society. The report and plans were submitted to the State Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, and by them unanimously adopted, and a committee of co-operation appointed, of which Mrs. C. A. Chapin, of Milwaukee, is chairman. The report appears on pages 120 to 125 of the published proceedings of the twenty-seventh annual encampment Department of Wisconsin Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Spencer was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Humane Society. He drafted its constitution and by-laws, was its first secretary, several years member of the Board of Directors and chairman of the Committee on Humane Education. He has been for several years identified with the work of the associated charities, a member of the Board of Counselors and was actively identified with the movement for an organization of friendly visitors for the benefit of the sick, poor and discouraged. He is vice-president of the Historical Political Science Association of the University of Wisconsin, of which Prof. T. Ely is president.

Mr. Spencer married, May 15, 1853, Sara Elizabeth, second daughter of Susanna Roop and William Beach, Cheektowaga, Erie county, N. Y., a gifted and amiable but fragile lady, who died of consumption, October, 1856, leaving an infant son.

June 22, 1863, Mr. Spencer married Mrs. Ellen Whiton King, widow of Chauncey P. King, of Janesville, Wisconsin, by whom he has six sons and one daughter. She is the daughter of Hon. Daniel G. Whiton and Annie Foot, natives of Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. She was educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, Hadley, Massachusetts, and is the niece of Edward V. Whiton, first chief justice of Wisconsin.

WILLIAM D. GRAY was born in Lauder, one of the most ancient boroughs in Scotland, named after Lord Lauderdale, on a portion of the Lauderdale estate, twenty-five miles distant from Edinburg, July 22, 1843. In 1854, at the age of eleven years, he emigrated with his parents to Stratford, Canada, where he engaged in farming, attending school—after the manner of farmers' boys in those days—during the winter. While in Stratford he also learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1865 crossed the line into the United States, came to Wisconsin and located in Fond du Lac. There he worked at his trade for a few months, but in July, 1865, went to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was at that date building into Minneapolis and he was employed by the contractor then building a railroad bridge across the Minnesota river at Fort Snelling. Later he was regularly employed by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to construct bridges, depots and elevators.

In 1867 he found employment in the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway car shops at Minneapolis. Leaving these shops after a time he became an employe of Messrs. Pray & Webster, noted mill-engineers, who had charge of what was then known as the big Washburn mill. After the carpenter work was completed, he engaged in mill-wright work until the completion of the mill the following spring, and so satisfactory to his employers was his work in this capacity that he was placed in charge of all the mill-wright work of the firm, and later of all the drafting of mill machinery and mill construction in Minneapolis.

Mr. Gray remained with Mr. Pray ten years and during that time purchased and eagerly read

every authority on milling he could secure. While other young men—his associates—were devoting their evenings to pleasure, he was attending evening schools, commercial college and burning midnight oil in exhaustive research. In the spring of 1876, at the solicitation of Mr. E. P. Allis, Mr. Gray accepted the position of milling engineer of the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, then a comparatively small concern doing a limited amount of mill building—and took charge of their flour mill trade.

The first contract secured in his new position was for the building of the Excelsior mill of Minneapolis for D. Morrison, operated after completion by C. A. Pillsbury & Company. Next followed the Standard mill of the same city, built for White & Morrison. Contracts for other mills large and small followed in quick succession and addition after addition was made to the original Allis establishment, together with a corresponding increase in the number of employees.

In the summer of 1878 Mr. Gray built the Schoelkopf & Mathews mill at Niagara Falls, New York, in which he adopted and put in practice many of his latest ideas, which were in advance of the art as known to the milling profession, resulting in the most perfect mill ever erected at that time. In this mill, and also in that of J. B. A. Kern of Milwaukee, he introduced his new device for crushing wheat, his famous belt roller mill. The value of a large percentage of middlings in making a high grade of flour had been made apparent by the new process buhr system, then in general use, and it was hoped to increase that percentage, by the use of corrugated chilled iron rolls for the gradual reduction of wheat. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Gray made plans for C. O. Washburn of Minneapolis and contracted with him for the erection of an experimental flour mill, using rollers exclusively for all the work in the mill. In January, 1879, while work was progressing on the mill, he accepted an invitation from his old friend, Oscar Oexle, to visit him in Europe for the twofold object of needed rest and to examine representative mills. He returned in May, 1879, at the time of the completion of the Washburn experimental mill and had the satisfaction of beholding in successful operation the fundamental principles of his theories. To Mr. Gray belongs not only the credit of inventing the first belted roller mill with accurate adjustments, but also of building

the first gradual reduction roller process flouring mill in the United States.

Among the later important mills built by Mr. Gray are the Washburn-Crosby's new enlargement and the Columbia and Crown Roller and Zenith mills of Minneapolis; the Staten Island Roller Mill; the Jones Company's Mill of New York city; the Mosely & Motley Mill of Rochester, New York; the Thompson Mill of Lockport, New York; the Model Mill of Nashville and the Mountain City Mill of Chattanooga, Tennessee; the Imperial Roller Mill of Duluth, Minnesota; and the Lake Superior Mill, Anchor Mill, and William Listman Mill, the former with a daily capacity of eight thousand barrels and the two latter of four thousand barrels, each, of Superior, Wisconsin; the Noel Mill, Estill Springs, Tennessee, and the J. B. M. Kehlor Mill of Kansas City, Missouri. The five mills last named were constructed during 1892. As a direct result of the construction of these mills a group of four large grain elevators was constructed in Superior at the same time.

Mr. Gray is vice-president and a large stockholder of the Daisy Roller Mill Company of Milwaukee, and also owner of the Lake Superior Mills of Superior, Wisconsin. He is a director and stockholder of the Milwaukee Boiler Company, and is vice-president and a large stockholder in the German-American Bank of Milwaukee. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the Allis establishment increased in growth—since he became connected with it—from a small shop employing say fifty men, to its present mammoth dimensions, with six hundred employes and distributing among them as wages the magnificent sum of seventy-five thousand dollars monthly.

The methods of the milling industry of the entire world have been revolutionized during Mr. Gray's milling career, and there is no roller mill, large or small, in which the results of his creation may not be seen. Although they may not have been built by him, the primary information for their erection was derived from his early experiments, and he has been the largest and most conspicuous factor in their development. He was among the first to build mills in America using the new process. He also built the first belt roller mill in America, and is the inventor of what is known as the Gray Roller Mill, which has

been adopted and copied all over the civilized world. He is also the patentee of many of the leading machines and devices entering into the manufacture of flour and cereals.

As a citizen of Milwaukee he has become known also as a large owner of productive real estate in the city. He built and owns the Melrose flats on Cass and Mason streets, and the Ivanhoe flats on Mason street. During his later life he has been identified with industrial enterprises of great magnitude, and the accumulation of a comfortable fortune has crowned his worthy effort and activity as a business man. He is a man of broad general intelligence, as well as superior ability in his special sphere of operations. Thoughtful, studious and a tireless worker, he has been, and still is, one of those strong characters who bring about revolutions in the industrial world, and who thus contribute enormously to the material development of the communities with which they happen to be identified, and to the development as well of the country at large.

Mr. Gray is a Republican in politics because he believes in the principles of the party, but declines political preferment because he has no taste for that kind of life. He is a Mason of the thirty-third degree, and a member of Ivanhoe Commandery and the Wisconsin Consistory. He married Miss Katie Chipman, daughter of Col. S. P. Chipman, of Litchfield, Minnesota, June 11, 1874.

In 1884 Mr. Gray purchased a beautiful improved farm in the town of Greenfield, a few miles distant from the city, which he named Lauderdale, and on which he spends with his family a portion of each summer, in the enjoyment of rural surroundings and a rural atmosphere of which they all have a thorough appreciation.

GEORGE J. OBERMANN.—A distinguished honor was conferred upon the brewing interests of Milwaukee when Mr. George J. Obermann was advanced from the first vice-presidency to the presidency of the United States Brewers' Association as successor to William A. Miles, at the beginning of the year 1894. Mr. Obermann has not only been prominently identified with the brewing interests of Milwaukee for many years, but in other fields of enterprise he has also been conspicuous, and as a public official and a liberal and progressive citizen has been not less favorably

known. Although still a comparatively young man, he is in a sense one of the pioneers of the city, having been born here in 1844 and having spent the greater part of his life here. He is one of the sons of Mr. Jacob Obermann, and may be said to have grown up with Milwaukee. His early educational advantages were the best the city afforded, and after graduating from the high school he pursued a special course of study in the German-English Academy, an institution of which not only the German-Americans, but all classes of people in Milwaukee are justly proud.

After completing his education he went East, and for a number of years thereafter was engaged in the import trade in New York city. Meantime the brewing business his father had established here in 1854 had grown to considerable proportions, and in 1882 he came to this city to become connected with this enterprise. When the elder Obermann retired from business some years since to spend the remaining years of his life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his earnest and successful effort, the business which he had founded and which had grown to large proportions was left to his sons, who in 1883 organized the stock company of which Mr. George J. Obermann is now (1894) the president and executive head.

Mr. Obermann's brewery being one of the oldest members of the United States Brewers' Association, the new president of the association has been for many years closely identified with the work of that organization. An accomplished business man, with a broad capacity for organization, and a happy faculty for harmonizing differences of opinion and outlining policies calculated to promote the welfare of the brewing interests, he has rendered valuable services to the trade and enjoys to an unusual extent the esteem and good will of those engaged in the brewing business throughout the United States. In the conduct of the local organization of brewers he has taken the same prominent part as he has taken in the conduct and management of the national organization. For some years he was vice-president of the Chicago & Milwaukee Brewers' Association, and during a portion of his incumbency of that office was acting president of the association. As a director of the Commercial Bank and in other capacities he has also been identified with financial and other important enterprises.

As a citizen of Milwaukee he has been prominently among those who have labored most earnestly and effectively to promote the material prosperity of the city, and to the advancement of educational interests he has given special attention and consideration. Appointed a member of the city Board of Education some years since, he has been three times elected to the presidency of the board, and only retired from that position when other obligations resting upon him made it necessary for him to decline an extension of the honor. Although his declination to serve longer as a member of the Board of Education relieved him from that responsibility, he found it difficult to avoid assuming other official responsibilities, and in his absence from the city was appointed by the mayor a member of the Fire and Police Commission of the city.

ADOLPH MEINECKE is the son of Dr. Ferdinand Meinecke, and was born August 16, 1830, in Burhave, a small country town on the borders of the German Sea, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. He enjoyed all the educational advantages afforded in his native place and received private instruction from his learned father up to the time he was thirteen years of age, when he was sent to the high school in Oldenburg, where he took thorough courses in the higher studies. He then attended Commercial College in Osnabruck. Being now equipped with a good education he, in the spring of 1848, took passage on board the ship "Belinda" for New York, where he landed June 10th of that year.

His limited means were soon gone, but he was fortunate in securing a situation with Mr. Edward Hen, a German importer at No. 28 Liberty street, New York, with whom he remained seven years, occupying a position of considerable trust. In 1855 he settled in Milwaukee, and that year established himself in business as a dealer in toys and fancy goods. In 1864, when importation was practically precluded by the high gold premium, he established a factory in Milwaukee for the manufacture of baskets, toys, children's carriages, etc., and in keeping with his ambitions, activities and far-seeing shrewdness, Mr. Meinecke established, soon after he embarked in this branch of business, an auxiliary to his manufactory in the cultivation of Osier willows, thus enabling him to produce from the root a large portion of the willow used in his factory. As his busi-

ness increased the demand for this willow became so great that it became a profitable farm product in the neighborhood of Milwaukee, the farmers finding at Mr. Meinecke's establishment a market for cultivated willows which was very remunerative to them. Gradually he developed an industry of large proportions and built the large factory on the corner of Mason and Front streets, which from time to time has been extended until it now covers the whole block from Mason to Oneida streets. The toy business is now superintended by Adolph Meinecke, Jr., and Carl Penshorn. His eldest son, Ferdinand, has charge of the factory, which furnishes steady employment to about two hundred and fifty persons.

A successful manufacturer Mr. Meinecke has been conspicuous also in the advancement of educational and other interests. In 1876 Gov. Taylor appointed him one of the commissioners from Wisconsin to the Centennial Exposition. He has been one of the trustees of the Public Museum ever since its establishment, and the work he has done for the institution and the liberal donations he has made to it entitles him to the warmest commendation. He has contributed many literary articles to Frank Leslie's *Illustrated News* (German edition), and to the German newspapers, both here and in Germany, and notwithstanding the fact that his business affairs have required close attention and supervision, he has found time to evidence in many ways the fact that he is a man of broad culture. Both as merchant and manufacturer he has shown himself a man of superior ability and in all respects he has taken rank among the public spirited and enterprising citizens of Milwaukee.

In politics he is a Republican and was brought up in the Lutheran religious faith. He married February 25, 1854, Mary Louise, the daughter of George Kraft, Esq., of Heilbroun, a lady of superior culture and social graces, and eight children have been born of their union.

LEMAN BARTLETT was born in Jericho, in Chittenden county, Vermont, November 11, 1829, and is the son of William and Betsey (Dean) Bartlett. He is of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, Phillip Bartlett, having come to this country from the highlands of Scotland at about the time the Revolutionary War began. It is evident that this immigrant ancestor of the family came



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J. Bartlett

to America with the intention of making it his permanent home, because no sooner had he fairly settled in the country than he espoused the cause of the revolutionists, and demonstrated his loyalty to the cause by serving seven years in the continental army during the struggle for national independence.

After the war he was a part of the wave of immigration which flowed from the older colonies of New England into Vermont, and he lived there many years, dying at a good old age in Saranac, New York. His son, William Bartlett, removed from Vermont to Saranac about 1835, and Leman Bartlett may be said to have grown up in New York state. Brought up on a farm he found abundance of work to do, even in early childhood, and his educational opportunities were limited to three months attendance at school in summer and three months in winter, from the time he was old enough to go to school until he was ten years of age, and after that time he attended school during the winter months only, until he was fourteen years of age. He continued to work on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then went to work by the month in the woods and lumber mills of Northern New York. Honest, industrious and trustworthy, when he was twenty years old he was sent to Herkimer county to start the first gang saw-mill operated in that county, a mill which was looked upon at that time as a modern wonder. After completing his work there he went to St. Lawrence county, where he started a much larger mill, and after that he was engaged for a short time in similar work in Canada.

While working by the month at a salary which would be considered small by young men of the present day he husbanded his earnings carefully, and when his parents concluded to come West he furnished the money with which they purchased a farm in this state. About 1855 he joined the family at Arena, Wisconsin, and after remaining there a short time he again went to work by the month in the lumber business in this state. For nine years he was employed in this capacity, and it was not until some time after his marriage that he turned his attention to other pursuits. He was married when he was about thirty years of age to Miss Eliza Barnard, a daughter of John Barnard, one of the pioneer merchants of Arena, and at once they settled down on the farm of which he had for some years been the owner. Mr. Bartlett

had, however, led such an active life since he left the old homestead in New York, that farming seemed to him altogether too quiet an occupation, and after remaining on the farm nine months he formed a partnership with his father-in-law in the mercantile business. With one or two changes of partners he continued in this business in the village of Spring Green until 1867, when he sold out his interests there and came to Milwaukee.

Before coming to this city he had become interested to a considerable extent in the grain trade, and had acquired a knowledge of the possibilities of the business which led him to believe that it was an exceedingly promising field of operations at that time. Forming a partnership with Herman Zinkheisen, a well-known German citizen of Milwaukee, the grain commission firm of Zinkheisen & Bartlett was formed, which continued in business until 1875, when Mr. Zinkheisen lost his life on the steamship Schiller, along with other prominent citizens of Milwaukee. After the death of Mr. Zinkheisen, Mr. Bartlett became the head of the firm so far as its conduct and management was concerned, and continued the business with other partners until 1886. At that time the partnership was dissolved, and he associated with himself his only son, Mr. Oscar Z. Bartlett, under the firm name of L. Bartlett & Son.

The business with which Mr. Bartlett became identified when he came to Milwaukee has since grown to large proportions. The value of the grain handled by this firm has sometimes amounted to as much as four million dollars a year and this grain has come from the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin. The methods of business adopted by Mr. Bartlett have commended themselves both to the producers and the consumers with whom he has been brought into contact. Speculation has never entered into the business done by him to any extent whatever, but year after year he has purchased grain from the same sources and sold to the same consumers, acting as the agent and intermediary between the great Eastern markets and the Western producers. Both producers and consumers have learned from long experience that they will be fairly, honestly and conscientiously dealt with under all circumstances and both have implicit confidence, not only in the integrity, but in the

sagacity and good judgment of Mr. Bartlett. Milwaukee consumers of grain, such as the Schlitz Brewing Company and other large establishments, have entrusted to him almost entirely the purchase of their supplies for many years, and time has served to strengthen their confidence in, and regard for each other as business men.

Mr. Bartlett has been a member of the Board of Trade of Milwaukee for more than twenty-five years, and is also a member of the Board of Trade of Chicago. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never held any office, and has taken no interest in political affairs other than to contribute his share toward securing good local and general government.

Besides Mrs. Bartlett, who has contributed her full share to his success in life, his family consists of one son, who married the daughter of Capt. John Schaffer, a noted sugar planter of Louisiana, and one daughter, now the wife of S. G. Courteen, of Milwaukee. Highly esteemed as a business man and citizen of Milwaukee, Mr. Bartlett is one of the men now most active and prominent in the trade and commerce of the city, whose success in life is due to his own efforts and who is in every sense of the term a self-made man.

FRANCIS BOYD comes of an independent, sturdy and high-minded line of ancestors, and is a worthy son of his worthy predecessors. Members of both his father's and mother's families served in the Revolutionary War, among them being Gen. Church, his mother's grandfather. His father's family came from Scotland, and was descended from the chiefs of the same name, frequently mentioned in Scottish history. He is a native of Wisconsin, and was born on a farm in the township of Sugar Creek in Walworth county, December 14, 1840, to John Smith and Julia Ann A. (Noyes) Boyd. His parents settled in Milwaukee in 1837, where his father kept a general store near the southwest corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets. He closed his business shortly before our subject's birth and settled on the farm in Sugar Creek. In 1846 he was elected Register of Deeds of Walworth county, and moved to Elkhorn, the county-seat; he held the office till 1850, and two years later returned with his family to Milwaukee, where he died in 1868. Our subject's mother, who was a woman of superior attainments, was a graduate of the celebrated Miss

Willard's school of Troy, New York. She died in Milwaukee in 1878.

After finishing his preliminary studies, Francis attended "Milwaukee University" and later was a member of the class of 1855 of the "United States Naval Academy," Annapolis, Maryland. He lived at home till 1861, assisting his father and helping himself in various employments. It is worthy of note that he was one of the sixty-five passengers rescued from the steamer "Lady Elgin," which was wrecked with more than four hundred passengers on board, on her return trip from Chicago to Milwaukee, in September, 1860. From 1861 to 1863 he was teller in the Bank of Green Bay, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, after which he associated himself with Mr. John Shadbolt under the firm name of Shadbolt & Boyd, and established the iron business in which he has been engaged continuously since. Their business was first located on East Water street; later it was moved to another location on the same street, and from there to its present location at Nos. 129 and 131 West Water street. When the business was incorporated in 1888 as the "Shadbolt & Boyd Iron Company," Mr. Shadbolt became president and Mr. Boyd vice-president; but upon the decease of the former Mr. Boyd became president of the company.

He has been somewhat active in municipal affairs, and in whatever pertains to the welfare of his city he shows commendable interest. In 1867-68 he was a lieutenant in the Milwaukee Light Guard, a volunteer military organization, and has also served two years as alderman of the Fourth ward; he was a director of the "Milwaukee Exposition Association" several terms; also director of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for two terms, and is president of the "Academy of Music Company," and one of the owners of its property. He is a man of genial, social nature, fond of good fellowship and is strongly attached to his friends. He is a worthy member of the Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States; keeps himself well informed on current topics and has a pleasing manner of imparting his wide range of information. He is a man of marked personality, prompt, decisive, outspoken and upright and at the same time modest and unassuming. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian. In politics he

has always been a Democrat. His tastes are domestic and his habits simple, and in his home life he is especially happy.

On September 25, 1869, he married Miss Sarah M. Lambertson, only child of William E. and Lucy R. Lambertson, of Milwaukee, who is in the highest sense a worthy helpmate and companion.

JOHN BENTLEY, a native of Wales and the son of Thomas and Jane (Jones) Bentley, was born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 23, 1822. Thomas Bentley, the grandfather of our subject, who was born in Yorkshire, England, was greatly beloved by all who knew him, and his many acts of kindness and benevolence are often recalled by the present generation in the community with which he was identified. Both he and his wife were members of the Church of England, and lived to the good old age of eighty-eight years. Four sons and two daughters were born to this union. Their son Thomas, the father of our subject, was born July 15, 1788, in Wales. He was a manufacturer of woolen goods, who immigrated to America and located in New Jersey, where he followed his former occupation until he came to Milwaukee to reside with his son. He died here May 11, 1866, aged seventy-eight years. At an early age John Bentley was engaged as a clerk in a seed store in Wales, and soon developed traits of character which made him greatly admired by his employers. His school advantages had been limited, and as a clerk he greatly regretted his lack of a proper education and resolved to improve every opportunity to add to his attainments and qualify himself for a business career. By diligent study during evenings, holidays, and after business hours, and by a systematic course of reading, he acquired a fund of general knowledge which enabled him to begin life fairly well equipped for its duties and responsibilities. At the age of seventeen years he joined his father in America, and upon his arrival in New York apprenticed himself to a plumber and brass-fitter in Brooklyn. After remaining in this employ a year and a half he went to Saratoga county in Northern New York, where he found employment with a farmer who was engaged to some extent in the lumber business. The following spring he went down the Hudson river on a raft to New York city. New York city had no attraction for the young Welshman, and while visiting his father in Orange county he apprenticed himself to a

master builder and mason, and in this business learned his trade thoroughly. He worked one year as a journeyman in Haverstraw on the Hudson, and then began to take contracts himself. He came to Milwaukee in 1848, and followed this business here up to the time of his death. He thus became one of the builders of the city in the broad sense of that term.

The first large contract he took was for the building of the Milwaukee Female Seminary; then came in quick succession the North Presbyterian Church, St. John's Church, and many other well-known buildings and residences. He also built the State Reform School at Waukesha, and had the contract for the mason work of the ill-fated Newhall House and the Nunnemacher Grand Opera House.

About this time his son, Thomas R. Bentley, came into the business, and took hold of the same with a vim and energy that brought to the firm increased prosperity. Together they did much important work outside of Milwaukee, erecting some of the state buildings at Madison, the north wing of the Northern Insane Asylum at Oshkosh, the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Delavan, Wisconsin, also the Court House at Racine. They also built the State Insane Asylum at Traverse City, Michigan, where they were responsible for nearly one-half million dollars worth of work. The elder Bentley some years since retired from active business, which the son carried on, however, with great vigor and continued success, as will appear from the sketch of his business career which appears in this history.

Mr. Bentley was married May 17, 1845, to Miss Sarah Ann Roberts, daughter of John and Alice Roberts, natives of England. Mrs. Bentley was a woman of high character, devoted to her husband and the children who blessed their union. Their surviving children are Mrs. Ann M. Smith, Thomas R. Bentley, Mrs. Sarah C. Lund and Mrs. Clara M. Dadmun. Mary E. Bentley, John F. Bentley, Mrs. Nellie E. Millard and Mrs. Jennie Jones are deceased children.

Politically Mr. Bentley was prominently identified with the Democratic party. He cast his first vote for James K. Polk, and ever after interested himself in advancing the interests of the Democratic party to such an extent as he found himself able to give attention to politics without interfering with his business in-

terests. He felt it his duty to give some time and thought as an American citizen to the affairs of his city and state, and his was an unselfish interest.

He served in various capacities in school and township affairs and always for the good of the masses, and not for his own aggrandizement. The first office to which he was elected was that of chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the town of Lake, in which town he resided when he first came to Wisconsin. He was next a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1863. He was a war Democrat, and was active in filling the quota of soldiers required from the state of Wisconsin, and in various ways helped the cause of Union and National supremacy. After his removal to Milwaukee he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, and subsequently re-elected; at the same time he served as county supervisor and helped to complete the court-house. For many years he took an active interest in local politics, but he allowed no one to dictate his course of action, and marked independence was always one of his chief characteristics. He was known as a liberal Democrat, and was again elected to the legislature, serving in that body in 1878, 1879 and 1880. He served on the Committee on Claims for two years, and was also chairman of the Milwaukee delegation; and it was undoubtedly his untiring effort and energetic action, coupled with those of the late George H. Payne, which secured to Milwaukee the State Normal School. Mr. Bentley was the author of this bill and the measure was one which brought the leading cities of the state into hot competition, each striving to become the seat of the proposed institution of learning. He was also the author of the joint resolution which was sent to Washington requesting the Senate and House to make Milwaukee a harbor of refuge. During the years of his public life Mr. Bentley was looked upon by the adherents of both parties as a useful legislator, who sought not individual gain, but had at heart always the best interests of his constituents and, better still, the interests of the state at large. In the fall of 1880 his party nominated him for sheriff of Milwaukee county, but he was defeated by John Rugee, that being the only time he was ever defeated for an office when before the people. He was later elected to the office of sheriff and served two years, and it is the expression of the business men of the community that the affairs of the office were never

better managed. For a few years after he retired from the sheriff's office he devoted himself to his private business, but after 1889 lived a retired life. He was too closely identified with the city, however, to be entirely idle, and was appointed by Mayor Brown to the office of Park Commissioner in 1889, which office he held up to the time of his death, which occurred March 5, 1894. In this capacity he devoted five years to the great work of building up the public park system of the city, for which, along with his associates, he will be entitled to the gratitude of coming generations of Milwaukee citizens.

THOMAS LETT KELLY was born on his father's farm near the village of Farmersville, Ontario, Canada, on June 3, 1833. When not in school he worked on the farm until he was seventeen years old, and then he entered a country store as clerk, performing all the duties belonging to that position, being salesman, bookkeeper and general manager, as occasion required; and, his employer being postmaster, he also acted as assistant.

In 1855 he went South and secured a position in a leading dry-goods house in Columbia, South Carolina, where he soon became chief clerk and was to have been admitted as a partner on January 1, 1861. The head of the house died, however, before that date, and it devolved upon Mr. Kelly to close the business of the firm. Having by this time an extended acquaintance in Columbia and throughout the whole state of South Carolina, and having a large trade which he could control, Mr. Kelly had made all arrangements necessary to continue the business in company with a young friend then residing in New York, but the war coming on immediately, their plans were not carried out. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Kelly, realizing that the war might continue for a long time and result, as it did, disastrously for the South, bought, in company with others, a schooner and loaded her with cotton. With this cargo he ran the blockade in Charleston harbor in April, 1862, reaching Nassau, New Providence, safely, where the cargo and vessel were disposed of. Arriving at New York in May, 1862, he took a position temporarily in a New York wholesale house. In January, 1863, he formed a connection with one of the principal retail dry-goods houses of Milwaukee, coming here soon afterward with his bride, whom he



J. L. Kelly

married February 3, 1863, and whose maiden name was Etta M. Hickok of Brooklyn, New York.

He continued with this firm until January, 1871, when he associated himself with a partner, and under the firm name of T. L. Kelly & Company, opened the first dry-goods store established on Wisconsin street, which has since become the principal retail street of Milwaukee. His business prospered from the start, and in 1892 had become one of the largest in the city, employing more than one hundred persons. His partner died in 1890, and Mr. Kelly conducted the business in his own name until his store was totally destroyed by fire. After the fire he did not at once engage in trade, but was for a time interested in real-estate operations. In 1894, however, he again entered the dry-goods business as head of the large establishment which he has since conducted on Broadway.

Besides managing his extensive business, Mr. Kelly is a director of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition Association, having served continuously in that capacity since 1885, and contributed very materially to its success. In January, 1889, he was elected president of the Milwaukee Advancement Association, and it was largely due to his energy, tact and good judgment that this association grew so rapidly into one of the foremost organizations of Milwaukee. Through it alone the city's industries and manufactories have been increased by several million dollars, and as a result of its activity many new establishments are annually induced to locate in Milwaukee. At the expiration of his first term of office as president, Mr. Kelly was unanimously re-elected, and at the close of his second term of one year was strongly urged to accept a third term, but owing to the demands of business he declined.

Upon Mr. Kelly's retiring from the presidency of the association the *Evening Wisconsin* of January 15, 1891, said editorially: "T. L. Kelly, the retiring president, deserves the thanks of every loyal citizen of Milwaukee. He has been sleepless in the performance of his duty, and has freely given his valuable time to the cause of advancing the interests of the city. He has repeatedly put aside his private business for the purpose of giving the necessary attention to matters of importance to the people of Milwaukee, and it is largely due to his untiring efforts and sacrificing devotion

to the city that the Advancement Association has been able to accomplish the encouraging results which have marked its labors. Mr. Kelly simply steps back of the new president and manager, because the growth of his business has made it impossible for him to longer give the Advancement Association the time necessary to an energetic administration of its affairs; he does not relinquish his interest either in the association or the city. The last fact will reassure those who have learned to pin their faith to Mr. Kelly's energetic loyalty to Milwaukee."

Mr. Kelly was also an active member of the National Council of the Grand Army Reunion and Encampment held at Milwaukee in 1889, and he was also one of the very first in this city to advocate holding the World's Fair and Columbian Exposition at Chicago, prompted by loyalty to a sister city and foreseeing the beneficent effect such close proximity would have on Milwaukee's interests.

Mr. Kelly's family comprises his wife and two sons. The elder son, Frederick W., is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and of Columbia College, New York city; he also attended the law department of Columbia College, and later was graduated from the law department of his *Alma Mater*. He is now practicing law in Milwaukee.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL was born October 18, 1817, in the parish of Ellon, in the central portion of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His grandfather was an Englishman, who emigrated from Northern England to Aberdeenshire about the middle of the last century. His father, John Mitchell, was an industrious and substantial farmer, a man of vigorous intellect, self-reliance and probity. His mother was of pure Scottish descent. Her maiden name was Margaret Lendrum, and she died during his early boyhood. He grew up on his father's farm under the care of his eldest sister, and received the usual education of the parish schools. He was afterward, for two years, an inmate of a law office, in Aberdeen, where he enlarged his range of study and reading, and acquired some knowledge of the higher branches. He was, still later, a clerk in a banking house at Peterhead, and the business occupation and habits of his life were there established.

At the session of the Wisconsin territorial legislature in the autumn of 1838, Mr. George Smith,

of Chicago, procured the enactment of a charter for the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company, and it was organized in the spring of 1839. Mr. Smith had been a resident of Chicago since 1833, engaged in banking and loaning money. He established this institution in Milwaukee for the purpose of making a profitable use of his capital and to extend his financial operations. The two places were then of about the same size, and same population, and with equal prospects for future greatness. Mr. Smith was a native of Aberdeenshire, where he had known Mr. Mitchell and his relatives, and he induced him to come to Milwaukee as the secretary of this company. This was in May, 1839, when Mr. Mitchell was a little more than twenty-one years old as related elsewhere. Irresponsible banks had been numerous in the West, and their failure had brought great losses to the people. There was a strong hostile sentiment against banks throughout the territory, and it was manifested in the charter of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company, which was authorized to insure against fire and marine losses, to receive deposits and issue certificates for the same, and to loan money, but it was forbidden to do a general banking business. This prohibition, however, being general and indefinite in its terms, was regarded as nugatory, in view of the special grant of banking powers to the corporation, and was evaded or disregarded. The company issued certificates of deposit in the form of bank bills of the usual denominations, from one dollar upward, redeemable on demand, which passed into general circulation as currency, and it bought and sold exchange and discounted commercial paper like other banks, without doing a general insurance business. Mr. Mitchell entered upon the full management and control of the institution soon after it was successfully established, and Mr. Smith's connection with it ceased to be more than nominal. It is unnecessary in this connection to enter further into the history of this notable monetary institution and of Mr. Mitchell's connection with it, its history having been fully written in the history of banks and banking. All who know anything of Milwaukee know that Mr. Mitchell soon became recognized as one of the leading bankers and financiers of the West, and retained that prominence as long as he lived.

In 1839, when Mr. Mitchell became a resident

of Milwaukee, the population of the place did not exceed fifteen thousand, and the entire population of the state was but thirty thousand. The early settlers and business men were poor, the sources of business prosperity were uncertain and limited, and it was not until years afterward that the growth of the interior and the expansion of trade caused a high degree of business activity in Milwaukee, and supplied its means of rapid and healthful growth. In the midst of these small beginnings Mr. Mitchell laid slowly, and with care and circumspection, the foundations of his great wealth. It grew by steady accumulations, by prudent investments, by patient waiting for profits and returns, by the industrious use of the means at his command, and through the legitimate agencies by which money may be honestly and honorably acquired.

Following the panic in 1857, the city credit of Milwaukee was greatly impaired. Bonds issued in aid of railroad construction were outstanding, amounting in 1861 to one million six hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. Many of the companies to which these bonds had been issued were bankrupt, and the interest was unpaid. Among the railroad bonds issued by the city was the amount of two hundred thousand dollars to the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, which was then in the hands of Col. Hans Crocker as receiver. The interest on these bonds was regularly paid. A large amount of bonds had also been issued to the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, but some settlement had been made on the reorganization of this company by which the city received stock in the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad Company as restitution for the bonds. But there remained nearly nine hundred thousand dollars of railroad bonds on which the interest was unpaid, and the companies to which they had been issued were helpless to aid the city in their payment. There was also a floating debt of a quarter of a million dollars outstanding against the city, consisting of liens, judgments, unpaid city orders and over-drawn accounts.

The plan formulated in 1861, after an act had been passed by the legislature for the readjustment of the city debt of Milwaukee, and for the redemption of the city from impending bankruptcy, was largely the suggestion of Mr. Mitchell, and he was appointed the first commis-

sioner under the law, with Charles Quentin and Joshua Hathaway as his associates. The plan for refunding the debt was accepted by the creditors of the city, and the new bonds were readily taken. The names of Mr. Mitchell and the other debt commissioners were a tower of strength, and as the plan of readjustment was understood, and as it passed into successful operation, the municipal credit improved until it became as good as that of any city in the West. Under successive city administrations the membership of the Board of Debt Commissioners was changed from time to time except as to Mr. Mitchell, who was re-appointed, and served term after term until his decease. With the restored credit of the city and its growth in wealth, the duties and responsibilities of the office became lighter, notwithstanding the creation of the water debt and the greatly increased extent of the city's financial transactions in loans and payments for bridges, school-houses, pavements and other corporate expenditures. But he continued to act as the guardian of the credit of the city which he aided so greatly in rescuing from destruction, and which exists unimpaired as a mark of his public spirit and of his financial skill and sagacity.

That part of Mr. Mitchell's career which is conspicuously identified with the railroad history of Wisconsin marks him as a broad-minded financier. This part of his career, and the vast operations in which he engaged, supported, of course, by able colleagues, but guided by his masterful hand, added immeasurably to the value of every class of property, increased the wages of labor and multiplied the profits of production and trade. It is in these directions, when business combinations and enterprises develop with powerful force the resources of the land and the people and give momentum to the public prosperity, that financial sagacity and ability reach the dimensions of statesmanship in its broadest sense. That is statesmanship which originates and promotes a successful public policy, which secures public prosperity, adds to the national wealth, strengthens the cohesion by which the people are united in interest, in sympathy, in impulse and in their common growth, and which increases human happiness. Statesmanship is not simply the management of national policies, directing legislation and guiding diplomacy. Statesmanship includes a knowledge of the wants of the people, of the

means by which their prosperity may be promoted, the state made richer and stronger, and by which the march of civilization may be hastened. In these ways a business man of great understanding and unswerving honesty, in prosecuting grand enterprises which combine profit and advantage to entire communities, widely separated by distance and possessing as widely diversified interests, may display statesmanship of an enlightened order.

The various railroads in Wisconsin were originally owned by separate small and weak companies. Their construction had been commenced in 1851, and had proceeded slowly for ten or twelve years after that time. Most of the lines crossing the state, as they now stand, were then substantially completed. They were built with difficulty on a basis of city, town and county bonds, farm mortgages, and other precarious forms of credit. Obstacles of a serious nature had been encountered, for the times were hard; the country was new and poor; a large proportion of the people were apathetic or hostile; local and political feeling was often violent.

They were operated independently of each other, were without tributary and connecting lines, and their revenues were decidedly insufficient to pay their operating expenses.

At about this period the foreclosure of the mortgages on the different lines of railroad was commenced in the various courts, and was prosecuted with greater or less energy. Owing to the variety of the liens, mortgages and judgments, complicated litigation involved the titles to much of the railroad property of the state, and rival claimants to its ownership were moving in many of the state and federal courts. The prospects were not encouraging even for those who should in the end become successful as litigants and secure possession of the various lines, for it would remain a serious question whether they could make the railroads pay the cost of keeping them in operation. Mr. Mitchell had contributed, individually, more of the money which had been actually invested in building these roads than anybody else, and had aided in negotiating the great variety of securities which had been used in procuring the means which originally constituted the resources of the railroad companies. But few, even of the most hopeful minds, could foresee a promising future for the railroads of the state.

This crisis in the railroad and commercial history of the state was precipitated by the universal panic in 1857, reaching its height in 1861 and 1862, and lasting until 1865. It covered the time from 1857 to the closing period of the war.

The railroad lines in this condition were the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien, the La Crosse & Milwaukee, the Milwaukee & Watertown, the Milwaukee & Horicon, and the Western Union, running from Racine to Freeport, Illinois. The first of these roads had been successfully reorganized. But in the collapse of the other companies there was reason to apprehend that the roads must fall into the grasp of alien capitalists, whose interests would be averse to prominent Wisconsin localities, and that they would be so operated as to divert all the currents of traffic and travel to rival cities and centers of trade.

In this emergency, and while the crisis in railroad and commercial affairs was pending, but as it was drawing toward its close, an arrangement was formed by Mr. Mitchell and those acting with him by which the bond-holders of the various imperiled lines of railroad associated themselves together in a corporate capacity for the purpose of protecting and improving their property and enhancing its productive value. As titles to the various roads were settled in the decrees of the federal supreme court, they perfected their purchases made under foreclosure proceedings, and completed plans to consolidate all the lines under the ownership and management of a single company. The valuable La Crosse & Milwaukee was first secured, including the Horicon line in the same purchase. The Milwaukee & Watertown road, running to Columbus, with a branch to Sun Prairie, was then bought. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was then formed (May 5, 1863), in which all these lines and their branches, with their projected extensions, were merged. Alexander Mitchell was elected president of the new corporation, with S. S. Merrill as general manager. A year or two later the Prairie du Chien line was added to the St. Paul system; the lines through Iowa and Minnesota to St. Paul were afterward completed; the interior connections in Wisconsin to Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, up the Wisconsin River valley, between Watertown, Madison, Columbus and Portage, and to Mineral Point and Platteville, were perfected; the separate line to Chicago was built; the Racine & South-

western and the Chicago & Pacific were consolidated with the main lines; the Council Bluffs road was added, and the extensions were constructed into Dakota and the far Northwest. In 1874 the name of the corporation was changed to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which it has since retained. In 1869 Mr. Mitchell was elected president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. But wise considerations of public policy appeared to render it inadvisable that two great parallel and competing lines of railway should be under the same management, and he held the office but a single year.

Mr. Mitchell was always conservative in his political opinions. As a practical banker he became a Whig, which was the bank party, as the Democrats constituted an anti-bank party previous to the division of parties on sectional lines and on the question of slavery. He was afterward a Republican, and entered with considerable ardor into the Wide-Awake movement, and with many of his distinguished personal friends and associates carried a kerosene torch in the political processions in 1860. He was a firm supporter of the war policies of the government during Mr. Lincoln's administration and until after the war closed. He then supported the measures adopted by the administration of Andrew Johnson for the reconstruction of the states which had been at war against the national union, and in the reorganization of parties which followed he became a Democrat. He supported Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for president in 1868, and was himself the Democratic candidate for congress in that year in the first Wisconsin district, composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth and Waukesha. The adverse fortunes of the Democratic party in that election involved him in defeat, but in 1870 he was again the Democratic candidate for congress in the same district, and was elected by a very large majority. Mr. W. P. Lyon of Racine, one of the associate justices of the supreme court, being his Republican opponent. In 1872 he was re-elected, but political life was not agreeable to his tastes and he declined to be a candidate for an additional term in 1874. In 1876 he was chosen by the Democratic State Convention one of the delegates-at-large from Wisconsin to the National Democratic Convention, in which he supported the nomination of

Samuel J. Tilden as the Democratic candidate for president. He assumed an active part in the ensuing campaign, and, at its unsuccessful close, retired permanently from active party politics. In 1879 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the office of governor, but he peremptorily declined to be a candidate.

During the time that he was a member of congress Mr. Mitchell was prominent and zealous in his support of such financial measures as were adapted for the protection of the public credit, and for the restoration of specie payments. He made a remarkably clear and able speech upon this subject on the twenty-seventh of March, 1874, presenting in a cogent and entertaining style the solid arguments which financial science suggested against an inflated currency and the evils inseparable from a deranged monetary system and from any basis except that of specie for the circulation of the country. At an earlier day, April 6, 1872, he made a speech on the subject of American shipping, showing that it could be revived as a successful industry only by removing the burden of tariff taxation which rested upon it.

Throughout his life Mr. Mitchell was far less partisan in his opinions and acts than were the party leaders whom he followed. He was always moderate in his views and in the language which he adopted for their expression, and he was incapable of those impetuous impulses under which less thoughtful and well-balanced men make politics an issue in personal and business relations. When he was a Republican, he was not far distant from the line which separated that party from conservative Democrats. When he was a Democrat, he was not far distant from the line which separated that party from conservative Republicans. Regarding politics as rather a practical than a sentimental question, he uniformly desired the success of that system under which the country would be most peaceful and prosperous.

Mr. Mitchell married in 1841 Miss Martha Reed, a daughter of Mr. Seth Reed, a pioneer of Milwaukee. He died April 19, 1887.

HOEL HINMAN CAMP, one of the oldest and most widely known bankers of Milwaukee, was born in Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, January 27, 1822; son of David M. and Sarepta (Savage) Camp. His father was a graduate of the University of Vermont and a distinguished attorney of that state, who at one time held the office

of lieutenant-governor, and in that capacity organized the first state senate of Vermont. Of English origin, both the Camp and Savage families were among the early colonists of New England, settlement being made by them in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century.

H. H. Camp was educated in the public schools of Derby, and at fifteen years of age went to Montpelier, the capital of the state, where he became junior clerk in an old and well-known mercantile house of that city. After serving a four years' apprenticeship to the business of merchandising, he found employment at different times as a merchant's clerk in Boston and other Eastern cities, and then engaged in merchandising on his own account in Montpelier. He was for a time a partner of Hon. Charles Paine, ex-governor of Vermont, but disposed of his business interests in that state and came to Wisconsin in the winter of 1852-53. Becoming a resident of Milwaukee he engaged first in the wholesale grocery trade, but within a year sold out that business and became interested in the Farmers' & Millers' Bank, organized under the state banking law of Wisconsin. He was made cashier of the bank at the time he became interested in it financially, and continued to sustain that relationship to the bank until it was succeeded by the institution organized under the National Banking Law. The First National Bank of Milwaukee was the first bank organized under the National Banking Law in the state of Wisconsin. The Farmers' & Millers' Bank was merged into this institution, and Mr. Camp was one of the moving spirits in promoting the new organization. He was made cashier of the First National, and continued to be the chief executive officer of the bank up to the time of the expiration of its charter in 1882. When the new charter was obtained the bank was reorganized and Mr. Camp was elected to the presidency. For eleven years thereafter he was at the head of the bank, which grew rapidly into prominence and public favor, and during his administration became the leading institution of its kind in the state and one of the great banking houses of the Northwest.

Desiring to be relieved of a portion of his business cares and responsibilities, he retired from the presidency of the First National Bank in 1893, after having been for forty years one of the most conspicuous figures in the banking circles of Mil-

waukee. Sagacious, able and conservative, he has impressed himself upon the business interests and the general public of Milwaukee as one of the most competent and capable of the bankers and financiers of the Northwest. At the annual conventions of the bankers of the United States he has for many years been a conspicuous figure, and papers read by him on these and other occasions touching financial affairs, have attracted widespread attention and received merited commendation.

As a citizen of Milwaukee Mr. Camp has been prominent in advancing all the interests of the city, and has been especially prominent in charitable enterprises. He was the organizer of the Charity Relief Association of Milwaukee, making to that association a donation of forty thousand dollars, which was to constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which should be used to relieve the wants of the deserving poor of the city. The care and conservation of this fund was carefully provided for by Mr. Camp, and largely through his efforts it has been increased to sixty thousand dollars, and thus promises to become an agency for the continued and constantly expanding administration of charity. In addition to promoting this great charity he has been actively interested in kindred enterprises, and is a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce Gratuity Fund, and a trustee of the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane, and has been prominently connected with the Associated Charities since its organization.

Since his retirement from the presidency of the First National Bank, the business which has received the larger share of his attention has been that of the Milwaukee Trust Company, which he organized in January of 1894 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and of which he became president. Although he has never allowed himself to hold any public office, he has always entertained pronounced views concerning political issues, has affiliated with the Republican party, and has sought to promote the success of that party when opportunity offered.

WILLIAM GRANT FITCH, for many years a prominent banker and financier of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Belvidere, New Jersey, August 6, 1834; son of Daniel Grant Fitch, who came of the family bearing that name for many years conspicuously identified with the city of Nor-

walk, Connecticut. He was the great-grandson of the Rev. James Fitch, who was prominent in colonial affairs and during the War of the Revolution, as was also the brother of the latter, Hon. Thomas Fitch.

Mr. Fitch received his education at the Academy of Belvidere, and in 1851 removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he secured a position in a bank and received the early training which fitted him for his successful career as a banker.

The Bank of Milwaukee—now the National Exchange Bank—was chartered in 1854, and in 1855 Mr. Fitch was offered the position of teller, which position he filled until 1859 when he was promoted to the cashiership, which position, together with the office of vice-president, he held until his decease, February 3, 1891. For thirty-six years in all he was connected with this widely and favorably known banking house, and for thirty-two years he was its cashier and executive officer, chiefly responsible for the conduct of its affairs and entitled to a large share of the credit for its development into one of the safest and soundest financial institutions in Milwaukee. The Bank of Milwaukee was reorganized in 1865 as the National Exchange Bank.

Mr. Fitch was also a director of the Northwestern National Insurance Company from the date of its organization until his death, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. A member of the Milwaukee Club, the club—and the city as well—is largely indebted to him for the beautiful home which it now occupies. It was he who formulated the plan for the purchase of ground and the erection of a building, and he was at the head of the committee which took charge of the building and furnishing of the club-house.

Mr. Fitch was a member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, a constant attendant, and always generous in his support. A man of fine appearance, courtly manners and chivalrous address, he walked with a military step, was always deliberate in action, and a noticeable figure in either business or social circles. He was always cautious, and his natural reticence repelled all attempts at too close intimacy on the part of strangers. He was invariably courteous and polite, but at the same time made a close study of

the characters of those with whom he came in contact, and quickly and accurately took measurements of those with whom he had business relations. He thoroughly understood the science of banking, was a close student of the science of financing in general, and his business methods were admirable for their precision and high character. His circle of acquaintances was large, but his natural reserve was such that a comparatively small number of persons knew him other than as a man of affairs. Those who enjoyed close friendships with him, were however greatly attached to him and all who knew him, either as business man or friend, esteemed him for his sterling virtues and moral worth. In social circles he was known as a man of literary tastes, a lover of music and works of art.

Mr. Fitch married September 8, 1858, Miss Martha E. Curtis of Milwaukee, who was for many years no less prominent in the social and literary circles of Milwaukee than was her husband in business circles. Of four sons born to them, Grant, Walter and Lawrence are living, and Edward is deceased. Grant Fitch, who was born in Milwaukee September 22, 1859, has succeeded his father as cashier of the bank with which he was so long connected. After graduating from Yale College in 1881 he entered the National Exchange Bank as assistant teller, was appointed assistant cashier in 1886, and on January 10, 1888, was promoted to the cashiership.

JOHN JOHNSTON, who as banker, business man and citizen has been part and parcel of the history of Milwaukee, was born in Overtown, Auchnagatt, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 8, 1836. He was sent to a grammar school when twelve years of age, and at fifteen, in a public competition in the classics and mathematics, gained a scholarship in the University of Aberdeen, from which institution, at the close of a four-years' course of study he was graduated with honors and the degree of Master of Arts, in 1855. For a few months afterward he was in the law office of Sir Alexander Anderson in Aberdeen; but on the invitation of his uncle, Alexander Mitchell, he came to America in the spring of 1856, and on the 11th of March of that year he entered Mr. Mitchell's employ as general accountant of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank. In this capacity he was trained to the banking business under the pre-

ceptorship of one of the most renowned of Western financiers, and at the end of a ten years' term of service had become assistant cashier of the bank. In 1887 he became cashier, and retained that position until 1893, when he transferred the large interest which he had acquired in the bank to Hon. John L. Mitchell and retired for the time being from banking operations.

At the time of this retirement, Mr. Johnston had been connected with the bank for nearly two-score years, and had obtained a hold upon the confidence and esteem of the public which few men in Milwaukee have enjoyed. Sagacious financing and judicious investments had yielded good returns, and he retired from what had been the business of his life with a handsome fortune which he had accumulated honestly and used largely for the up-building of the city and for the moral and intellectual betterment of the community as well as for the promotion of its material prosperity. Leaving the affairs of the bank in other hands he turned his attention to his private affairs, but unfortunately found himself involved in the disaster which overtook the famous old bank with which he had shortly before severed his connection—in the financial crash of 1893. In accordance with the provisions of a special act of the legislature of Wisconsin, which became operative March 10, 1880, providing for the individual liability of stockholders in banks and banking associations—an act passed at the instance of Mr. Mitchell and his associate stockholders of the Wisconsin Fire & Marine Insurance Company Bank—the stockholders of this institution had filed with the state treasurer of Wisconsin a declaration in writing, "consenting to hold themselves individually responsible for all the debts, demands and liabilities" of said bank. Although Mr. Johnston had resigned as cashier, had sold his interest in the bank and had actually transferred his stock to Mr. Mitchell six and one-half months previous to the date of its embarrassment, and in no wise was he to participate in any future profits of the bank, he was held for the indebtedness of the bank by the provisions of the above-named statute which holds a vendor liable for debts of the corporation contracted within six months after the date of filing the memorandum of the transfer of his stock with the treasurer of this state. He thus became one of the heaviest losers on account of the bank's suspension; but

with the high courage which has always been one of his distinguishing characteristics he addressed himself to the task of retrieving his fortune and rehabilitating the bank. The whole country was in deep financial distress, and Milwaukee had suffered severely as a result of the panic. A general feeling of uneasiness and distrust prevailed in the city; but it soon became evident that Mr. Johnston enjoyed a large measure of public confidence, and that he would be able to call to his assistance in the reorganization of the bank many of the ablest and most influential men of the city. The reorganization was pushed to completion, and by unanimous vote of the Board he was called upon to take his old place as cashier. To make good the assets of the bank he pledged five hundred thousand dollars worth of his personal property, his aim and object being to meet not only every legal and financial obligation, but every moral obligation resting upon him. He returned to his old position as a banker, poorer in purse than when he left it, but possessing still the unbounded confidence and respect of the community.

Few citizens of Milwaukee have for the past quarter of a century been more actively identified with various movements designed to promote the public welfare. For twenty years he was treasurer and trustee of Milwaukee College, and in 1883 and 1884 he served as a Public School Commissioner. He has served two terms as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and has served other terms as a director and vice-president of the chamber. He has been one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin, and president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society since 1892, and served as vice-president of the Wisconsin Humane Society. In 1867 and 1868, and again from 1874 to 1876, he was a member of the city Board of Aldermen; from 1887 to 1893 he was Public Debt Commissioner of Milwaukee, and from 1878 to 1881 a trustee of the Public Library. He has been identified with business and public enterprises other than banking, as a director of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition, a director of the Milwaukee and Wyoming Investment Company, a director in the Milwaukee City Railway Company, director and treasurer of the Milwaukee Cement Company, director and treasurer of the Western Portland Cement Company, and director and treasurer of the Chippewa Valley &

Superior Railway Company. He is a member of the Milwaukee, Calumet and Recreation Clubs of Milwaukee, of the Chicago Club of Chicago, and the University Club of New York. In the field of sport he has also won more than local renown, having served twice as president of the National Curling Club. He has served four terms as president of the Milwaukee Curling Club, twice as president of the Northwestern Curling Association, twice as president of the Milwaukee Rifle Club, and three times as president of the St. Andrew's Society. He was one of the four players who won the national championship for the Milwaukee Curling Club in 1881, and while on a visit to Europe in 1878 he won the championship for the North of Scotland at the Wapinschow in Aberdeen.

In politics Mr. Johnston was a Republican until he found himself unable to endorse the reconstruction policy of that party after the war. Since that time he has been an influential member of the Democratic party, participating actively in state and national campaigns. An attractive and forcible public speaker, he has delivered many addresses on topics of general interest. Equally ready with the pen, he has written many able papers on monetary and other topics, and is the author of the article on Scotland in Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Science. A Presbyterian in his religious faith, he has been an influential layman and trustee of Calvary Church since 1869.

He was first married in 1861 to Miss Margaret Hunter, a native of Scotland. Mrs. Johnston died in 1878, and in 1881 Mr. Johnston married Miss Ethlinda Marie Thorsen, daughter of Mr. John Thorsen of Milwaukee.

FRANK GORDON BIGELOW, president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, was born September 28, 1847, in Hartford, Washington county, New York; son of Dr. Thomas and Jeanette C. (Gordon) Bigelow. Both his parents were of New England lineage. They came to Wisconsin in 1871, and spent the remaining years of their lives in this state.

The son was educated for a business career, and in 1864 entered as messenger boy the First National Bank of Milwaukee, which had been organized in 1863 by stockholders of the old Farmers' & Millers' Bank, established ten years earlier. That Mr. Bigelow had a natural aptitude for the business to which he turned his atten-

tion, is evidenced by the fact that he advanced steadily from one position of trust and responsibility to another, becoming cashier of the bank in 1882. In this capacity he became known to bankers throughout the state of Wisconsin, and soon became recognized as a capable and sagacious bank officer. His admirable conduct of the business of his department of the First National Bank commended him especially to the leading bankers of Milwaukee and Chicago, and caused them to regard him as a young financier of broad capacity and unusual promise. Good judgment, thoroughly systematic business methods and a broad grasp of financial problems were distinguishing characteristics of his banking operations, and with these requisites to successful banking he coupled the liberality and enterprise of the typical Western man of affairs. As cashier of the First National he gained a strong hold upon the esteem of the general public of Milwaukee, won the confidence of the stockholders of the bank and financiers in general, and thus became the logical successor of Mr. H. H. Camp when that noted banker retired from the presidency of the bank. The first president of this bank was Hon. E. H. Brodhead, one of the most distinguished financiers identified with the history of Milwaukee; and the fact that Mr. Bigelow was chosen to succeed two such eminent bankers as chief executive officer of the leading monetary institution of Wisconsin, evidences a high estimate of his character, executive ability and genius for the conduct of financial affairs. For several years before he became president of the bank he had exercised a potent influence in shaping and directing its affairs, and had been largely instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the Merchants' Exchange Bank and the First National Bank, with an increase of the capital stock to one million dollars.

Still a young man, he has become an unusually prominent figure in Western financial circles. Conversant with all the details of the banking business, he has also made a careful study of monetary problems, and is in close touch with the leading financiers of the country in all matters pertaining to monetary affairs and the conduct of banking enterprises. While he has for many years given close attention to the business of the banking institution with which he is identified, he has also become connected with other important enterprises, and is now vice-president and treas-

urer of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and a trustee of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, two notable Western corporations. He is a pronounced Republican in his political views, but has been too much absorbed in business affairs to take an active interest in politics.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Anne E. Watkins, a daughter of Charles and Caroline Watkins of Milwaukee, also of New England antecedents.

TIMOTHY APPLETON CHAPMAN was conspicuous among the New England farmers' boys who have come West and risen to affluence and honor. Mr. Chapman was of a family, English by descent, which has been identified with New England for more than two hundred years. His parents were George Whitefield and Mary (Greenwood) Chapman. He was born in Gilead, Oxford county, Maine, on the 23d of May, 1824. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm. He was educated at the district school of his native town and the academies of Bethel and Yarmouth. His first salaried employment was teaching, which he practiced for two winters. But as he progressed toward manhood he realized that the life of a pedagogue and the restricted opportunities of a country town would not suffice to engross his abilities or satisfy his ambition. Before he was twenty, therefore, he cut himself loose from the associations of his childhood and went to Boston.

His first five years in Boston were passed as a clerk, most of the time in the employ of C. F. Hovey & Company. His early dreams and impulses had not been in the direction of trade, but having entered upon a mercantile life the young clerk applied himself with all his powers to acquiring, by observation and practice, all the mercantile knowledge which lay within his reach. Private character, as well as mere executive capacity is part of the business capital which may be accumulated by every young man, however limited his opportunities of laying by money. Of this desirable foundation for a successful career, Mr. Chapman had a larger portion than most of the other young men of his age. His social associations were made with care. He was never frivolous, even in his amusements, but sought recreations which, besides serving to pass the time, held out a promise of improvement. He formed opinions of his own on topics of current interest,

and when occasion invited was not backward in expressing them. He was strongly in sympathy with the leaders of the Abolitionist movement, and a supporter of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner and John C. Whitier long before their doctrines had become popular. He came to be known as a young man of ideas and sterling qualities.

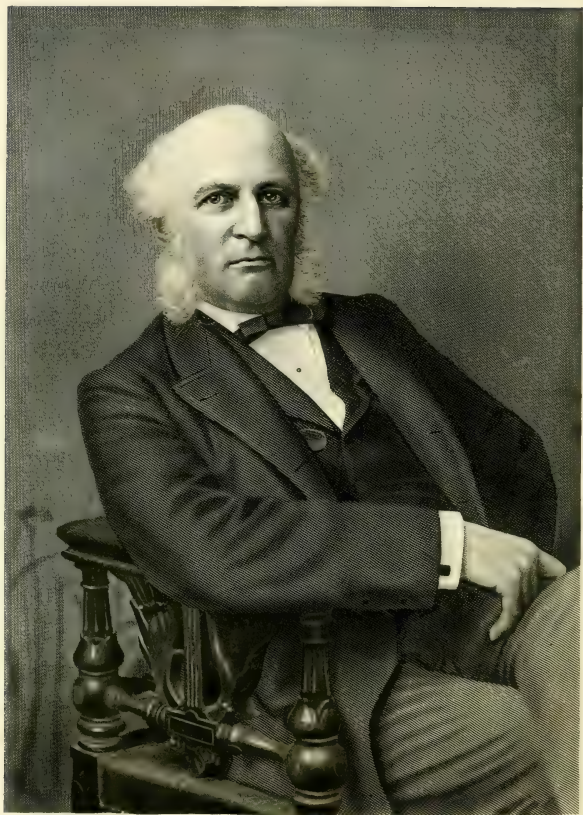
His character commended him to the attention of influential people like James M. Beebe, at that time the greatest dry-goods importer in Boston. That gentleman gave him very substantial encouragement, and assisted him to open a dry-goods store of his own. This enterprise was carried on for seven years, producing no great financial results, but enabling the young merchant to acquire additional experience and confidence, and to secure connections which were to be useful to him subsequently in a wider field of operations.

It was in 1857, at the age of thirty-two, that Mr. Chapman took the step which resulted in the establishment of a business that was destined to give full employment to his matured powers, and to develop into proportions exceeding anything that had been realized by the wealthiest and most successful merchants in that line in the country at the time when he began his apprenticeship to the dry-goods trade. This step was his removal to Milwaukee, which was then a place of less than thirty thousand inhabitants, but flourishing and promising future growth. Mr. Chapman's early employers, C. F. Hovey & Company, afforded him financial support, and he opened a dry-goods store which at once became the favorite emporium of the city. The characteristics which gained for the store its original success have always been maintained. The goods handled were excellent in quality, and selected with refined and educated taste. They were sold at one price. Every department of the store was permeated by a spirit of system.

In 1872, admonished by the growth of the city and of his trade to seek larger quarters than he had previously occupied, Mr. Chapman erected and moved into what was at that time one of the largest dry-goods houses in the Northwest. Eleven years later it had become inadequate to the growing demands of his trade, and he doubled its size. In convenience of arrangement the store had not a superior in the country. Not content with

building for utility only, Mr. Chapman called decorative art to his aid, creating an establishment which fitly came to be spoken of as the "Palace Store," and was the pride of the whole Northwest. On the night of October 23, 1884, this magnificent structure with its entire contents, representing a value of more than three-quarters of a million dollars, was destroyed by fire. Milwaukeeans looked upon the fire as a public calamity, rather than a merely private loss. Business men asked the question, "Will Mr. Chapman rebuild?" with much concern, for they realized that the store was an institution which brought many people and much incidental trade to the city. Petitions were received, signed by leading ladies of neighboring cities and towns, praying him to rebuild and continue in business. From prominent firms throughout the country came telegrams expressing sympathy, and offering financial assistance if needed. Mr. Chapman's insurance money and his other property would have enabled him to "crown a life of labor with an age of ease." But after carefully summing up the situation he decided in favor of continued activity, and before the ashes of the fire were cold he had made arrangements for rebuilding upon even a grander scale than before. The structure which he erected occupies an area of more than seventeen thousand feet on the ground floor, and is five stories in height. It is conceded to have no superior in the world for the purposes for which it is designed, and in many of its excellent features it is entirely unique. It is so arranged that there is not a dark corner nor a deep shadow in the whole building. The ventilation is as perfect as science can make it. The frescoing and other works of art are European in their conception and execution, and give the store the effect of a reception-room rather than a place for the sale of goods. Ample provision is made for the comfort of the employes as well as of the patrons of the establishment. One of the salient characteristics of Mr. Chapman's business methods was his treatment of his employes, who numbered more than the entire population of the town in which he was born. He did not regard people who worked for him as mere machines, out of whom it was incumbent upon him to get the greatest amount of labor at the least cost to himself, and with no thought for their personal well-being.

In the especial field of exertion to which he most devoted himself, Mr. Chapman rose to the



Yours respectfully
Chas. G. Stark

highest eminence. It was not alone his standing as a business man, however, that gave him his place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Broad-minded, cultured and public-spirited, a liberal promoter of important enterprises to benefit the community, a patron of art and education, he was looked up to as a thoroughly representative man, who was not only successful in business but successful in life.

Mr. Chapman's munificent enterprise was not confined to the city of his residence. For some years he made practical experiments in scientific agriculture with a view of determining the conditions under which farming in New England, and especially in his native state of Maine, can be restored to its old-time prosperity. These experiments, conducted on the homestead farm at Gilead, attracted wide attention, and demonstrated that if the New England farmer will put thought and capital in with his hard work he can make his acres yield a fair revenue. Some of Mr. Chapman's ideas upon the reasons of Maine's agricultural decadence, and the means by which prosperity may be restored, he laid before the public in the form of contributions to the press. He was a strong believer in the American protective tariff, and wrote in its defense in a manner which attracted much attention and elicited many approving comments. As may be inferred from his stand on the tariff, Mr. Chapman's political sympathies generally were with the Republican party, though he was not a narrow partisan. During the war he was a type of the stanchly loyal men who, by their outspoken devotion to the Union cause and readiness to contribute liberally toward defraying the expenses of carrying on the struggle, helped to hold up the hands of the Martyr-President and to preserve the Republic from dismemberment. While never shirking his political duties, he was never a politician. When a movement to nominate him for the office of Governor of Wisconsin was made, in 1888, he declined to become a candidate. He died at his home on Cass street, March 19, 1892.

Mr. Chapman was an original thinker and a man of positive convictions. He despised cant in all things, and showed his character and ability more by what he did than by what he said. He was one of those men who were living exemplars and reminders of Carlyle's noble declaration that "all

true work is religion, and that the essence of every sound religion is, 'Know thy work and do it.'"

CHARLES G. STARK.—In the spring of 1854 there came to Milwaukee a young man, barely nineteen years of age, who has since been continuously identified with trade in this city, whose enterprise has kept pace with its growth, who is now one of the widely-known merchants of the Northwest, and whose entire career as a business man and citizen has been alike creditable to himself and beneficent in its effects upon the community. This young man was Charles G. Stark, a younger brother of Hon. Joshua Stark, of whose equally notable career as a lawyer extended mention is made elsewhere in this history, in which connection also something more has been written of the family history and antecedents of the two brothers.

Charles G. Stark, seventh of the nine children of Rev. Jedediah L. and Hannah (Gager) Stark, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, May 22, 1835, but spent the greater part of his early life in the state of New York. His parents removed to that state when he was four years of age, and lived three years in the town of Canajoharie, in Montgomery county, removing thence to the village of Mohawk, in Herkimer county, in 1842. It was in the village of Mohawk that he received his rudimentary education, and in the neighboring village of Little Falls that he began serving the apprenticeship which was to fit him for success as a merchant in later years.

He was a mere lad when his father placed him in a store at Little Falls, under the guardianship of a trusted friend and relative, who could be relied upon to look after his moral and intellectual as well as his business training. After a time he went from Little Falls to Fort Plain, and subsequently from there to Frankfort, New York, his father taking care in each instance to see that his environments were such as would contribute to the development of true manhood, as well as to the development of the mercantile instinct which strongly asserted itself in early boyhood. Self-reliant by nature, and impelled by force of circumstances to dependence upon his own resources, he made use of a portion of his earnings from time to time to defray his expenses at the academies at Little Falls and Cazenovia, New York, where he attended school at intervals between his engagements in merchandising establishments.

Leaving the academy at Cazenovia with what was looked upon in those days as a good business education he clerked a year or more in the store of his brother-in-law in Mohawk, and then determined to come West. He first stopped in Toledo, Ohio, but failing to obtain satisfactory employment there, came to Milwaukee where his brother Joshua had previously located to engage in the practice of his profession. Here he received fraternal greeting and such assistance as his brother—then a struggling young lawyer—was able to give him; but it was some weeks before an acceptable position could be found for him. He was almost discouraged and quite out of money when, as a result of the kindly interest taken in him by a brother of Governor Randall, an old acquaintance then holding a clerkship with Bradford Brothers, the leading dry-goods house in the city, he was offered a situation with that house at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars a year. It is hardly necessary to say that the offer was promptly and thankfully accepted, and it was in this capacity that Mr. Stark began his connection with the business of merchandising in Milwaukee.

At the end of five months, without solicitation on his part, his salary was increased to five hundred dollars per annum, and during the eight years he remained with this firm, a voluntary increase of salary was made almost every year, this action on the part of his employers being the strongest possible testimonial to the value of his services.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. John Bradford, who had been the senior member of the firm of Bradford Brothers, proposed to Mr. Stark that they should form an equal partnership and purchase the carpet, curtain, and linen stock of the firm, and the good-will of this portion of the business. The proposition was accepted, and the result was the organization of the firm of Bradford & Stark, parent of the establishment of which Mr. Stark has now been the head for a full quarter of a century. The business prospered from the start, largely as a result of the good judgment and sagacity of the junior member of the firm, and in 1869 Mr. Stark found himself able to purchase half of the interest of Mr. Bradford, who desired to retire from active business. The firm name was changed at that time to Stark Brothers, although Mr. Bradford continued to be a special partner in the business until 1875, when he retired and

Edward J. Stark became a partner with his brother.

This partnership continued until 1884, when the growth of the city, the increase of trade and rapid expansion of the business which he had established brought about a reorganization which Mr. Stark thought would be conducive to the perpetuity of the institution and to the interests of those identified with it. In accordance with what had been one of his cherished plans, the Stark Brothers Company was organized as a stock company, the purpose being to share with faithful and efficient employees, who desired to become stockholders, the profits of the business. Of this corporation Mr. Charles G. Stark became president and Mr. Edward J. Stark secretary and treasurer, and both continued to fill these respective positions. The acquisition of stock being made easy by an arrangement which enabled employees to pay for it with their savings and shares of accumulated profits, this mercantile establishment has become in a sense a co-operative institution, with a common interest on the part of employers and employees, productive of most satisfactory results.

In the fall of 1884 the fire which destroyed Milwaukee's most noted dry-goods establishment, that belonging to the late T. A. Chapman, brought disaster also to the Stark Brothers Company. Their entire stock of goods was destroyed and the business interrupted in the midst of the season of their most active trade. There was for Mr. Stark, however, a large measure of consolation for the loss which he suffered in the discovery that he had gained a strong hold upon the affections of the people of Milwaukee. It had never occurred to him before that the people who had watched his course and had been brought into almost daily contact with him for years had a fond regard for him; the fact became apparent at that time. While the fire was consuming his possessions, men who had known him as boy and man since he came here in 1854, crowded about him, almost with tears in their eyes, to condole with him in his misfortune and to tender encouragement and assistance. Most liberal offers of help in the resumption of business poured in upon him from friends and associates of other cities, and, encouraged by such evidences of good will at home and abroad, Mr. Stark at once began preparations for a renewal of business, and within five days opened a new store in temporary quarters on Broadway.

This prompt move was followed by the making of arrangements for a permanent business home, and five months later the company moved into a new building erected for its occupancy at the old location on Wisconsin street. On the 21st day of March, 1885, the new store was opened for business, a reception being given on that occasion to the Merchants' Association and press of Milwaukee.

In welcoming his guests Mr. Stark delivered the following address, illustrative alike of his high purpose, fine sensibilities and devotion to the best interests of the city:

"Neighbors and Friends—We are glad to welcome you to-night and to exchange salutations with you in this our new business home. Scarcely five months have passed since we were rudely turned out of the quarters occupied by us for thirteen years, and yet, in this brief space of time, a new and better structure has been built for us and arranged more perfectly for our use than the old, and to-night we are in possession and in readiness to receive our friends. Standing as I now do upon the threshold of a new era in our business career, my thoughts naturally run back over the thirty-one years that have passed since I accepted a position as salesman in what was then the leading dry-goods house of this city. I have ever considered it fortunate for me that the beginning of my business life in the West was with a house so highly esteemed for qualities which ennoble and dignify any trade or profession. Out of this period of service grew the house of Bradford & Stark in 1862, not altogether forgotten by you. The failing health of the senior member of that firm after a few years made it necessary for him to retire from active business, and in 1869 the very pleasant relations which he had sustained to me successively as employer and partner for fifteen years, were finally severed, and the firm of Stark Eros. was formed and succeeded to the business. The history of that firm for the past sixteen years is known to you all.

Doubtless our early business training as well as natural disposition have led us into conservative paths. We have not been inclined (indeed it would have been very distasteful to us) to adopt many of the extravagant and sensational methods of advertising and conducting business so general and, apparently, so popular in these modern days.

I have profound respect for the true merchant. The record of his achievements brightens all the pages of history, even to our own times. Great and honored names are enrolled in the ranks of trade and commerce. Abroad in our own land, and notably in this our city, we have had noble examples of men in whom principle and a high sense of honor were conspicuous and superior to every merely personal or selfish interest, men who had our confidence and respect while they lived and whose memory we honor. No city in our land can boast of merchants whose records are cleaner, whose reputations are brighter, or whose credit is firmer, than those of Milwaukee. This, our commercial strength, is due in a measure, I think, to the leavening influence of our German population, which is strong in the direction of frugality and probity, and in this most worthy of imitation.

It has been the desire of my life to gain a position among you, fellow merchants, which would command your respect and esteem. To what degree I had attained this object of my ambition I should never have fully known had not the recent disastrous fire occurred. The demonstrations of interest, good will and esteem then made by friends from far and near, and the kindness shown to us by you, gentlemen of the Merchants' Association and of the press, will never be forgotten, and I assure you that this had great influence in the settlement of the question (upon which we had at first serious doubts) whether we should resume the business after the complete destruction of our stock. We are glad to-night to have this opportunity for expressing to you our appreciation of the treatment we received at your hands during those trying days, and to assure you that in all measures which may be undertaken by you for the benefit or interest of our fair city, commercially or otherwise, we wish to stand shoulder to shoulder with you, and shall ever consider it a privilege to bear with you such burdens as may be necessary for the general good. Wishing you every success in the various departments of business in which you are engaged, and expressing the earnest hope that you may never suffer the loss, and inconvenience of a disastrous fire, we give you a hearty welcome to our new home and to a full share of its hospitality."

Since the auspicious opening of the business in

its present location, the establishment (of which Mr. Stark continues to be the executive head, although he has shifted a portion of his responsibilities to other shoulders) has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and has still further entrenched itself in popular favor.

Of Charles G. Stark, personally, it is not too much to say, and it is appropriate to say in this connection, that he is one of the few men who have left the strong impress of their individuality upon the trade and commerce of the city. As a merchant he has been honest, upright, and conscientious, and at the same time sagacious, enterprising, resourceful. If he is not a born merchant he has admirably adapted himself to the circumstances of life, and has reflected credit alike upon himself and his calling. His successful conduct of this business has brought to him other trusts and responsibilities, and he is now identified with the Johnson Electric Service Company, the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance, in each of which corporations he is a director.

One of the founders of the Merchant's Association, his influence in that organization has been potent in promoting the general expansion of trade and in advancing the interests of Milwaukee. It was a letter written by him to the Association in 1880, which started the agitation of the Exposition project, and he was a member of the committee which finally prevailed upon John Plankinton and Capt. Fred Pabst to act as president and vice-president respectively of the initial organization, and thus placed at the head of the enterprise the two men to whose intelligent efforts and broad liberality the city is chiefly indebted for the building up of this splendid institution.

In 1881 Mr. Stark was elected treasurer of the Exposition Company, and he served in that capacity while the Exposition building was being erected, handling all moneys and paying bills amounting to more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No bond was required or asked of him while serving the Exposition Company as treasurer, the confidence of his associates and the general public in his integrity and ability being thus strikingly made manifest. He resigned the treasurership in 1883 to take a European trip, having made a record for faithful and efficient services in behalf of the Exposition enterprise

which entitles him to rank among its chief promoters.

As a churchman Mr. Stark has been no less active than in the broad field of business enterprise. A member of Plymouth Church since 1854, the church records furnish abundant evidence of his absorbing interest in its welfare and his earnest and well-directed efforts to promote its up-building. For many years Mr. Stark served this society in the different official capacities of trustee, treasurer, and president, and he was at the head of the organization when the present church edifice was erected. Cheerfully assuming at all times the large measure of responsibility placed upon his shoulders, he has carried these burdens successfully, and those familiar with the church history know how great has been the value of his services. Active as he has been in this field of effort, his labors have not been confined to work in behalf of Plymouth Church. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, and during all the years which have elapsed since the founding of that institution he has labored earnestly to build up this great moralizing and Christianizing agency.

Married in 1864 to Miss Sarah T. Hayt, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Chapin) Hayt of this city, Mr. Stark's union with this estimable lady continued nearly a quarter of a century. After a lingering illness which refused to yield to treatment of the most eminent American and European physicians Mrs. Stark died in 1889, and Mr. Stark was thus robbed of the companionship of one to whose gentle and loving influence he attributes much of his success in life. A true and devoted wife, looking always on the bright side of things, she was one of those brave, helpful women whose encouragement aids the husband so materially in bearing the burdens of life. Thoughtful for others, and finding her greatest happiness in contributing to the happiness of those about her, she hallowed the home over which she presided and her memory still lingers like a benediction in the household.

In 1890 Mr. Stark was again married, Miss Lucy A. Hayt, a sister of the first Mrs. Stark, becoming his second wife. No children have been born to him from either of these unions, but an especial fondness for children has always been one of his distinguishing characteristics.

For many years he was actively interested in Sunday School work, and under all circumstances has been a most kindly and considerate friend of young people, with whom he has been hardly less popular than with his business contemporaries and associates.

CHRISTIAN WAHL, as boy and man, has lived in Milwaukee and Chicago for almost fifty years, and few men have had more interesting and eventful careers. A good business man, he has found the diversions of life in his endeavors to promote the public welfare, as a patron of the arts, sciences and literature, and in beautifying the city in which he proposes to spend his declining years. A German by birth, loving the history and traditions of his native land, he has at the same time been conspicuous among his countrymen for his devotion to American institutions, his patriotism and pride in American citizenship.

Mr. Wahl is the eldest son of Christian Wahl and Elizabeth Fuhrmann, and was born at Pirmasenz in Rhenish Bavaria, February 12, 1829. He received a good education at a Latin school and on broad lines; yet while he became well grounded in both Latin and Greek, he devoted himself rather more to the French language. As a lad he already showed great aptitude for mechanics and this early love for machinery has remained one of his chief characteristics, he having made and patented many valuable inventions in this field from time to time, and having assisted many a young talent in doing so.

He was a sturdy and lively boy, not without some harmless roguishness, as he says he always preferred the products of neighboring apple trees to his own, although there were plenty of the latter. He was sent to France to complete his education, and during two years study in Paris not only acquired much valuable general information but also an excellent command of the French tongue, most exceptional in any other than a born Frenchman.

He accompanied his parents to America and arrived in Milwaukee May 2, 1846, at a time when the town was widely different from its present aspect in every particular. Those were the pioneer days when everyone had to put his shoulder to the wheel without discrimination, and for five years young Wahl had nothing but work, and good honest manual labor at that.

He worked hard with the axe, almost single-handed clearing his father's farm in the then town of Lake, undergoing great hardships in nearly every way. The bedroom occupied by himself and his brother Louis was the loft of a log house, so insecurely roofed that in wet weather the boys slept with an open umbrella over their heads or in winter brushed the snow off their blankets in the morning. To all intents and purposes money did not exist in those days, everything being transacted more or less upon principles of exchange, so that on one occasion when young Wahl was badly in need of a coat he hauled a number of cords of wood for an East Water street baker named Watkins, who in turn gave him an order on a German tailor for the needed garment.

In those days he formed a lasting friendship with Fred Layton, whose butcher's shop was close to the aforesaid bakery. The Wahls dealt with Layton as often as they felt able to do so and the latter, then generous and liberal as to-day, frequently trusted them for a piece of beef whenever they thought themselves justified in departing from their customary regime of home-made salt pork.

Despite the constant occupation he found time for the cultivation of music, the love for which he inherited from his father. The Musical Society of Milwaukee, of which organization the city is proud to this very day, having sprung into existence in the winter of 1850 to 1851, young Wahl was one of the first who joined the chorus, in which his high and powerful tenor voice enabled him to do very effective if not artistic work. Such was his enthusiasm for music that after a hard day's work he, in company with his father, walked three or four miles to the rehearsals, often over the worst kind of roads and through the then dense forest, arriving home after midnight, delighted with the evening's work, for nobody could have persuaded any of the musicians or singers that the production of their oratorios and operas were not the most perfect the world ever saw. This love for music, however, could not keep the spirited and energetic young man in Milwaukee when the times failed to improve and the prospects of engaging in some attractive and lucrative occupation seemed to be diminishing. He started off in 1851 upon what ultimately proved to be a wild-goose chase, but

was so full of excitement and thrilling adventure that he in no way regrets its manifold experiences.

He first went to California via Aspinwall and Panama, crossing the isthmus on foot, the railroad not being completed. In California he met disappointment, the placer mines being apparently exhausted and very hard times being the rule throughout the gold regions. His adventurous spirit led him to determine upon a considerable extension of his search for fortune, and instead of returning to Milwaukee he turned his face toward Australia. Having no money he worked his passage on an English ship as steward. The voyage was a series of misfortunes. A week was spent on one of the Friendly Islands for needed repairs, and upon resuming the voyage it was discovered that the ship was so inadequately provisioned that during the last week of the voyage a daily allowance of one spoonful of sago was the limit. The passengers finally reached Sidney in a half-starved condition and none too soon.

From Sidney Mr. Wahl took passage to Melbourne—then called Port Philip—on a small schooner which was wrecked on the voyage off Cape Howe, on the southeast coast of Australia. Ten days were spent on a small island waiting for the sea to sufficiently subside to take to the small boats. When this became possible, a perilous trip of ten days' duration finally brought the adventurous young man to his goal—Port Philip—but half naked, half starved and wholly penniless.

He went to the gold mines where he remained hard at work for about a year, but with only a comparatively small return for all his risks and labor. Again disappointed he determined to leave Australia and worked his passage on an English ship to Callao, Peru, as a ship's carpenter, familiarly known as "Chips."

Yellow fever was raging at Callao, and of the one hundred and fifty passengers that came in this English ship forty-one died the first week after their arrival. In order to escape "Yellow Jack" he started in company with about ninety of the "boys" up the Andes mountains. Traveling by means of mules, the range of the Andes was crossed as far as the head waters of the Amazon, the party diligently searching for gold, of which, however, little was found. They returned to Lima, Peru, where Mr. Wahl worked for a time as a carpenter. From here again he

worked his passage, before the mast, on a steamer to Panama, again walking across the isthmus to Aspinwall; this time not because there was no railroad, but in order to save his money to enable him to return to Milwaukee. On this tramp Mr. Wahl, who was walking on the railroad ties, suddenly met a superb specimen of the ferocious American lion, who, however, was fortunately just as astonished and scared as was our traveler, and beat a precipitate retreat.

On leaving Aspinwall Mr. Wahl for the first time since leaving California continued his travels as a full-pay passenger to New York. On getting home to Milwaukee he found things materially improved, and after being warmly greeted by his relatives, and friends of the Musical Society—of whom Director Balatka and Messrs. Seifert, Schloemilch, Biersach, Pfeil, Frank Siller and Joshua Stark of the active, and B. K. Miller, Robert Menzies and others of the passive members are yet living—he soon left the city, as Chicago seemed to offer a wider field. In the latter city he settled down to the business of manufacturing glue, and here he remained as a member of the firm of Wahl Brothers until they finally sold their business, which had become probably the largest of its kind in America, if not in the world, to Philip D. Armour, who still conducts it.

During his long business career in Chicago Mr. Wahl, together with his brother Louis, contributed greatly to the rapid progress of that city. In the building up of their important industry he spent tens of thousands of dollars in new machinery and in inventing new processes, and under his management the glue business was completely revolutionized. His old love for Milwaukee led him to return to this city as soon as he retired from business in 1886, since which time his handsome, hospitable residence on Prospect avenue has been one of the social and artistic landmarks of Milwaukee.

Mr. Wahl's wife was a Miss Antonie Guenther, a daughter of the accomplished savant Dr. George Guenther, who was a member of the first German Reichstag after the revolution of 1848 and a brother-in-law of the great German patriot Robert Blum, who paid with his life for his devotion to liberty and his country. It will be remembered that after an indecently hasty court martial Blum was condemned and shot in the Briggittenau near Vienna, November 9, 1848. By this marriage

Mr. Wahl has three daughters, the second of whom, Hedwig, is married to Mr. Arthur Weld, the well-known musician.

In both Chicago and Milwaukee Mr. Wahl has been a citizen of the highest type frequently holding important offices, all of which, however, were honorary and without pay. In Chicago he served two terms as alderman and repeatedly as a member of the Board of Education of that city. He was United States vice-consul at Berlin during the Franco-Prussian War, and on his return was elected county commissioner of Cook county, Illinois. At this writing he is vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, and president of the Milwaukee Board of Park Commissioners, an unpaid post of honor, which he has held for the last five years and, having been just reappointed, will hold for another five years. For three seasons (1890-1893) he was president of the Arion Musical Club, and during the World's Fair he was president of the Board of Judges in probably the most important group of the department of agriculture. He was also the first president of the Milwaukee Art Association. Aside from the experiences of his youth Mr. Wahl has always been a great traveler, and with his family has traveled all over Europe and America, living repeatedly for protracted periods in Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Wiesbaden and other places. In all these cities his positive genius for entertaining has made his home a social center, and he frequently served as cicerone-in-chief for visiting Americans of distinction.

As already mentioned Mr. Wahl has a deep love for music, and is himself a singer of much more ability than is common among even the best amateurs. He was a pupil of Lipp in Wiesbaden and Delle Sedie in Paris, and possesses a fine tenor voice of rich and manly timbre. His love for this art has led him to constantly open his home to artists, and a complete list of all the great singers and actors who have enjoyed his hospitality at home and abroad would include nearly all the famous artists of the last quarter of a century.

During his presidency over the Arion Club it was his habit to invite the distinguished soloists who had taken part in its concerts to his home, where he also invited a number of the members of the club to meet them. He also frequently gave large receptions to the entire club for which

the house and grounds were magnificently decorated. Indeed, some of the entertainments given at his Milwaukee home have been the most elaborately beautiful and completely successful social events ever given in this city.

But the crowning effort of Mr. Wahl's life, as well as his greatest ambition, is the share he has had in founding and building up the Milwaukee park system which, when completed, will be one of the most perfect series of admirable public play grounds in America. His extensive travels, during which he has seen nearly all the parks in the world, and his natural sense for the beautiful eminently fit him for this work of love to which he devotes all his time and his best energies.

In politics Mr. Wahl is and always has been a staunch Republican, although in municipal matters he has supported the best men irrespective of party. In religion he is personally extremely liberal and tolerant to the belief of all others. He has never been a member of any secret society. A ready and pleasing writer, he has been a frequent contributor to the press and was called upon in connection with his services as a World's Fair official to prepare a portion of the report of the Committee on Awards. He has also written a comprehensive and interesting history of the parks and boulevards of Milwaukee which appears elsewhere in this volume.

At sixty-five Mr. Wahl has all the vigor, physical and mental strength, and social joviality of most men ten or fifteen years younger, and in his delightful family life, as well as among his friends, he exhibits the interest of a much younger man in all people and all things.

JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, M. D., was born in Weigelsdorf in the province of Silesia, Germany, December 10, 1845. After receiving thorough preliminary training, he began in 1868, a study of the arts and sciences, in the University of Wuerzburg, Bavaria. Those familiar with the history and institutions of this famous old capital, one of the most ancient and interesting towns in Germany, will appreciate the advantages which Dr. Schneider enjoyed there as a student. Founded more than three hundred years ago, with a library of more than two hundred thousand volumes, faculties made up of the most eminent professors, and the most approved educational appliances of all kinds, the University of Wuerzburg afforded then as now the most perfect facilities for acquir-

ing knowledge. After completing his literary and scientific course of study, Dr. Schneider entered the medical department of the university. Here he studied and first practiced his profession under the supervision of such distinguished preceptors as Dr. Rudolf Albert Von Koellicker, Dr. Heinrich Von Bamberger, Dr. Wenzel Von Linhart, Dr. Roecklinghausen, Dr. Gerhardt and Dr. Scanzoni.

At the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian War he entered the service as a surgeon in the Second Bavarian Army corps, being on the staff of his former preceptor, Prof. Wenzel Linhart, chief surgeon of the corps. He served in this capacity until the close of the war and then turned his attention, with the vigor and thoroughness which had characterized him in all his undertakings, to the study of ophthalmology and otology, intending thereafter to devote himself to these branches of the practice. In 1872 he was appointed assistant to Dr. Baron Von Welz in the eye hospital of the University of Wuerzburg and held this position until 1874, when he was appointed to a lectureship in the same institution. He retained his connection with the university until 1878 when he concluded to continue his studies and investigation in a new field. He accordingly went to Vienna, where he studied with the renowned Dr. Ferdinand A. Von Arlt, Dr. Adam P. Politzer, Dr. Josef A. Gruber and Dr. Karl S. Schroeder, completing his special education under Prof. Alfred Karl Graefe, and Prof.

Herrmann S. Schwartz the celebrated aurist, at Halle.

After visiting Paris and London and making further investigations in those cities, Dr. Schneider came to America in 1882 and located in Milwaukee. His remarkable skill as an operator upon the eyes and ears of those who came to him for treatment soon attracted attention, and in a comparatively short time he had become widely known. To-day he is recognized both by physicians and laymen as one of the leading oculists of America, and the individual cases which he has examined in his twelve years of practice in Milwaukee aggregates more than thirty-five thousand. The exacting character of a practice of this kind and of such magnitude can be imagined, and almost every waking moment of Dr. Schneider's life seems to be devoted to relieving the ills of suffering humanity. All his life he has been a most earnest and thorough student, and his contributions to medical literature have been voluminous and of great interest and value to the profession. In the local, state and national medical societies he has been a conspicuous figure, and also enjoys the distinction of being a member of the International Medical Congress at Berlin, of the Chemische Gesellschaft zu Wuerzburg, Die Naturforschende Gesellschaft zu Halle and the Ophthalmological Society of Heidelberg.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Louise Preusser, a daughter of Christian Preusser of Milwaukee.

ERRATA.

On page 154, the names of Sidney L. Rood, C. Latham Sholes, J. E. Mann, Paul Bechtner and William Geuder should appear in the list of names of those who have been presidents of the School Board since 1846.

On page 260, third line from bottom of page, first page, read February 25th, instead of February 5th, 1846.

On page 267, in line 13, from bottom of page, first column, read Inbusch, instead of Imbusch.

On page 358, in line 13, from bottom of page, first column, read Baptist Collegiate Institute, etc. In next line read Fruit Hill, instead of Point Hill.

On page 360, in first column, second paragraph from top of page, second line, read Lynes, instead of Lyner.

On page 386, in line 16, from bottom of page, first column, read Tri Kappa for Phi Kappa.

On page 388, read "notwithstanding his superior numbers, Wheeler"—instead of Williams—"was defeated, etc."

On page 388, in first column, fifth line from bottom of page, read "repulsed repeated charges," for made repeated charges.

ADDENDUM.

A MEMORABLE event in the history of Milwaukee was the golden jubilee of October 16 and 17, 1895, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the city. This notable celebration was undertaken by the people of Milwaukee with characteristic enthusiasm, and as a result the progress and development of a half-century were illustrated in a striking and forcible manner. For two days business was practically suspended and the city gave itself up to the entertainment of its guests, who gathered from all parts of Wisconsin, and from other states as well to join in the celebration. A great civic parade, which was one of the most imposing

features of the demonstration, was reviewed by the governors of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota. Officials of Chicago, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities were present to join in the festivities, and all were entertained after a fashion which left upon their minds pleasing impressions of Milwaukee's hospitality. Milwaukee was congratulated in turn by her distinguished guests upon the achievements which stand to her credit at the end of a half century of corporate existence, and all in all the occasion was one which will cause the 16th and 17th of October, 1895, to be remembered as "red letter" days in the annals of the city.

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